

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

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STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 23.



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Go down through the rows of our fine Tweed and Worsted Suits.

Keep one eye critical, the other economical, and stop only when you have exactly met your idea of what's right, at the price you intended to pay.

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\$8.50 to \$12.00, for as dressy a garment as you ever saw in your life.

The Ward Brand of Ready-to-Wear Suits are the Leaders for well dressed Men and Boys.

A Successful Miner

The many friends of Mr. James Tulloch will be pleased to hear of his success in mining operations in Nevada. A recent number of the Pioche Weekly Record, published at Pioche, Nevada, gives a lengthy account of the opening of valuable mining properties by Mr. Tulloch. We give a few extracts from the article:

"In a quiet, unassuming way, with energy, determination, faith and intelligence, this pioneer of prospectors has for seven years been digging on his holdings three miles west of Pioche. Two years ago, Mr. Samuel Doll, a wealthy mining investor of New Castle, Col., became interested with Mr. Tulloch, as also did Thos. Tulloch, and Ransom Tower. Since then actual development every day has been going on, their little wagon only going to town after supplies and mail, and the result has been the redemption of a condemned district.

The holdings of these gentlemen consist of nine full mineral claims contiguous to one another, the most important of which are the Apler, Cuperte, King, and Golden Fleeces.

The mineral conditions surrounding this group of claims and the development done warrants the belief that it is one of the most notorious mining propositions in the Ely District, and that it will, under favorable transportation and reduction facilities, produce a fortune for its owners.

That they deserve success and have the good will of all, every one in this section will concede, for they are among the camp builders and are doing it well."

Aerial Navigation

A London despatch quotes Dr. Alexander Graham-Bell as stating that it was only a question of a brief period when the progress of aerial navigation would make it possible to have dinner in America and breakfast the next morning in Europe, covering the distance across the Atlantic in considerably less than twenty hours.

"My expectation," said Dr. Bell, "is that an airship will be perfected capable of making 150 to 200 miles an hour. My opinion, however, is that the next step in aerial flight will take the form of such improvements as will make possible the creation of aerial battleships."

The actual problem of the navigation of the air has already been solved by the Wright Bros. Naturally there will be development along commercial lines, a feature of which will be a great increase in speed, but the most attention will be paid to adapting airships to the purposes of war. My belief is that America will be the first country to perfect aerial battleships. This belief is based on inside information, and from the source I get reliable statements on which I base my prediction of the early production of an airship of enormous speed.

I am confident that it will not be long before flying machines will be everywhere. The developments of the next few months will be unprecedented, but the most interesting point is that only very few know how near America is right now to solving a question which will revolutionize warfare throughout the world. I mean the construction of a practical aerial battleship."

The bill introduced to empower the Ontario courts to dissolve marriages between boys and girls under eighteen years of age, without their parents' consent, was defeated in the House at Ottawa.

E. B. Davis, a well-known mining man, who has been carrying on operations in North Hastings, has disappeared. Some time ago he left Madoc for the Bannockburn mines, and before going gave a valuable diamond to James Cockram, proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall, to keep for him. Since then he has not been seen. The missing man is about 56 years of age.

Relief From Rheumatic Pains

"I suffered with rheumatism for over two years," says Mr. Rolloand Curry, a patrolman, of Key West, Fla. "Sometimes it settled in my knees and lamed me so I could hardly walk, at other times it would be in my feet and hands so I was incapacitated for duty. One night when I was in severe pain and lame from it my wife went to the drug store here and came back with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I was rubbed with it and found the pain had nearly gone during the night. I kept on using it for a little more than two weeks and found that it drove the rheumatism away. I have not had any trouble from that disease for over three months." For sale by J. S. Morton.

Wellman's Corners

The Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at the home of Miss Preston on the 18th inst. The President, Mrs. R. Totton, occupied the chair. Mrs. Graham gave a paper on "Woman's Influence in the Home." Mrs. Fred Snarr gave a humorous reading, and Miss Preston a recitation, which also abounded in humor. Miss Wootton brought some beautiful fancy work and demonstrated how it was done. Miss Raimie exhibited a new pattern for the repairing of hose, in which the majority of the ladies showed great interest. The Secretary read a communication from the Secretary of the Spring Brook Institute, making inquiries concerning our wishes as to a session when the delegates come to our annual meeting, and who will be here on June 28th. A resolution was passed that we have two sessions on that occasion. After the usual vote of thanks to the hostess, the meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem. There were a large number present, and all agree that we had a very enjoyable meeting. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. John Snarr on the 16th of May. A large attendance is requested, as the election of officers for the coming year will be held.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McCann of Campbellford were guests at Mr. Jas. Whitton's on Sunday last.

Misses Clara and Mary Sharpe, Lena and Iva Reid, and Hadel Anderson were guests of Miss Nellie Totton on Sunday.

Miss Haight, of Belleville, is visiting at Mr. Wm. Morton's.

Mr. Fred Hoover, of Vancouver, B.C., is home on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoover.

Chatterton Chips

The blacksmith shop is again in full blast, under the able management of Robt. Cosbey. The outlook was rather gloomy a while ago, but now with two or three new families moving in, the blacksmith shop running and a prospect of the mill starting up again, it looks brighter.

The farmers commenced seeding last week, but in spite of predictions of an early spring the season is very backward, there being no growth yet.

Mr. Edward Sine is very ill. We hope for speedy recovery.

Mrs. Gilbert Frederick, who has been confined to her bed for ten weeks, is recovering.

Mr. Andrew Lithgow and family have moved to Toronto, where he has secured a good position with the City Dairy Co. While we wish them every success we are sorry to lose them from the neighborhood.

Our postmaster, who has been confined to his bed for two or three weeks with la grippe and bronchitis, is able to be out again.

There has been a great deal of sickness around here this winter and spring and Dr. Bert Faulkner has been kept on the jump.

Madoc

From the Review

W. F. Ashley, who has been local agent for the Massey-Harris Co. in Madoc, has accepted the position as expert, and left on Monday to resume his duties in other districts.

Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, jr., D.L.S., left for the west on Thursday last to resume his operations on the Government survey. He was accompanied by Lt.-Col. J. R. Orr, who will spend a few months in the western country recuperating his health.

The many friends of Mrs. Muldrew will be glad to learn that she has been asked to fill an important position in the new Macdonald Agricultural College for the Province of Quebec. This College has been built and endowed by Sir William Macdonald of Montreal, and is affiliated with McGill University. It is to provide instruction in Agriculture for boys and courses in Home Economics for girls. At present accommodation is being provided for 800 boys and 220 girls. Mrs. Muldrew is to be house-mother of the Women's Residence, her duties to begin August 1st.

A Havelock despatch says: It is reported that the C. P. R. Company have bought a considerable amount of property here to the south of the yards, which will be used for sidings. When the Georgian Bay grain route from Victoria Harbor is completed it is likely that Havelock will be a divisional point.

Good Words for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

People everywhere take pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Edward Phillips of Barclay, Md., writes: "I wish to tell you that I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My little girl, Catherine, who is two years old, has been taking this remedy whenever she has had a cold, since she was two months old. About a month ago I contracted a dreadful cold myself, but I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was soon as well as ever." This remedy is for sale by J. S. Morton.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and at the branches, on and after the 16th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. M. STEWART,

General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1907.

STIRLING, HAVELock, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

£ Sterling Hall

"Home Goods Sale"

Now is the time to think about Home Furnishings. Stocks are at their best, prices their lowest, and the season of want is upon you.

This Store's business in home furnishings has grown to large proportions because of good assortment and best values.

Don't wait, but have the look now, and be convinced that here there are many buying advantages.

FLOOR COVERINGS

When you buy at to-day's prices it is good buying. Prices have been up at the mills for some time, and retail prices must soon advance. Get busy and make your Spring purchases. It will pay you.

STAIR CARPETS

Hempes, Unions and Tapestries,—designs, colorings and prices to please at 25, 30, 35, 50, 60, 75c.

TAPESTRY CARPETS

Unmatchable values in heavy English Tape-stries at 35, 50, 60, 75c.

CARPET SQUARES

Heavy English qualities, in Floral and Oriental designs, sizes 2½ x 3, 3 x 3½, 3 x 4, at \$7, \$8, \$10.

HEMP CARPETS

Where cheapness and durability are essential don't forget this line. We have a few good deals still to offer, notwithstanding the advanced market prices.

Hemp Carpets 32 inches wide at 10c., 12½c., 15c.

" " 36 " " " 20c., 25c., 30c.

LINOLEUMS

In Floral Block and Oak plank designs, 2, 3, and 4 yards wide, at 35c., 40c. and 50c. square yard, and of approved quality.

Linoleum Striping, heavy quality, 5/8 yd. wide, Fancy borders, brown and green grounds, at 35c. per yard.

CARPET REMNANTS

In Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels and Wools, 10 to 20 yds to the remnant, at 25 per cent off regular value.

LACE CURTAINS

Don't feel satisfied until you have seen our immense stock and assortment in this line. The designs shown, while at once new and dainty, are not of the common order, and appeal strongly to the trained artistic taste of the homemaker. To see is to approve and buy. Ask for our Curtain catalogue. It will give suggestions in draping and hanging.

Prices go easy at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

ART MUSLINS and SCRIMS

There's money saving prices here just now on these desirable goods. New and desirable lines of Art Muslins in chic patterns, regular 12½c., 15c., and 20c. goods, for 10c., 12½c., and 15c. per yard.

Scrims at 7c., 10c., and 12½c.

Art Sateens at 15c., 20c. 25c.

COCOA DOOR MATS

Size 15 x 22 inches, at 25c. each.

" 19 x 27 " " 35c. "

10c. Bargain Exchange. 10c.

Some specially good deals just now on our 10c. bargain Table in China and Glassware. Take a look at the Bargain Table in front of the office.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

House and Lots for Sale

A Brick House and Lot on John street, Stirling, and also four lots adjoining. Will be sold together or separately, as desired. A perfect title guaranteed. For terms and further particulars apply to
MRS. JOHN GALLAGHER, Stirling.

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale ten acres of land, with good house and barn, situated on the east side of Henry street, just outside the corporation of the village of Stirling. For terms and further particulars apply to
C. H. WINTER.

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

As he receives no answer, he repeats the exhortation more imperatively, "Come."

"Why should I come? Where should I come to?" says the young man, lifting his head, "where can I find any plain traces of her as here? I will stay."

He says this with an air of resolution, and once more lays down his face upon the footstool, which, being entirely worked in beads, has impressed the cheek thrust against it with a design in small hollows, a fact of which the sufferer is quite unaware.

"You cannot stay," cries Burgoyne, the more impatiently that his own share of anxiety is lessening his temper almost past endurance; "you cannot stay, it is out of the question; they want to come into the rooms, to prepare them for new occupants."

"New occupants!" repeats Byng, turning over almost on his face, and flattening his nose and lips against the beaded surface of his stool, "other occupants than her. Never! never!"

It is to be placed to the credit side of Mr. Burgoyne's account that he does not, upon this declaration, withdraw the resolute countenance and break it over his head. It is certainly not the temptation to do so that is lacking. Instead, he sits down at some distance off, and says quietly, "I see you will force them to call in the police. You will make a disgraceful spectacle. How good for her; how conducive to her good name; I congratulate you!"

The other has lifted his head in a moment.

"What do you mean?"

"Do you think," asks Jim, indignantly, "that it is ever very advantageous to a woman to have her name mixed up in a vulgar row? And do you suppose that hers will be kept out of it? Come—seeing a look of shocked consternation breaking over the young man's face, and determining to strike while the iron is hot—"I will call a fiend, and we will go home to the hotel. Put back her things into her basket. What right have you to meddle with them? You have no business to take advantage of her absence to do what you would not do if she were here."

Byng obeys with a scared docility; his eyes are so dim, and his fingers tremble so much, that Jim has to help him in replacing Elizabeth's small properties. His own heart is pained with the fact of his being suffering from a burning headache, a phenomenon not very surprising, considering his late briny exercises, since, even at the superb age of twenty-two, it is difficult to spend six hours in banging your forehead against a parquet floor, in moaning, howling, and weeping, without leaving your face of these gymnastics on your physique.

Burgoyne stands or sits patiently beside him, bathing his fiery temples with eau de Cologne, not teasing him with any questions, having, indeed, on his own part, the least possible desire for conversation; and so the heavy hours go by. The day has declined to evening before Burgoyne, quite alone, sits down to dine, shortly and solitarily, previous to making a third visit to the Anglo-American, to learn the latest news of his betrothed.

He had left Byng still stretched upon his bed, apparently asleep, and is therefore the more surprised, on returning, to take a final look at him before setting out on his own errand, to find him up, with hat and stick in hand, evidently prepared for a walk.

"You are going out?"

"Yes."

"Where are you going?"

"The other hesitates."

"I am going back there."

"Impossible!"

"But I am," replies Byng doggedly; "it will not do her any injury, for I shall not attempt to do any, but I shall ask the doctor whether any telegram has yet been received from them; they must telegraph to direct where their things are to be sent, and it is most probable that they have done so already."

"It is most improbable."

"Well, at all events it is possible, it is worth trying, and I mean to try it."

There is such a fixed resolution in his voice, which is no longer quavering with sobs, and in his gray face, that Byng offers no further resistance. The only concession he can obtain from him is that of permitting him to accompany him.

"You will not mind coming with me to the Anglo-American, that will you?" inquires Jim, as they set off walking across the Piazza.

"It will delay us quite half an hour," answers the other restlessly. "But stay" (a hazy look of reminiscence dawning over his preoccupied, haggard face), "did you tell me that Amelia was ill—or did I dream it?"

"No, you did not dream it," replies the other, sadly. "She is ill."

Perhaps the wretchedness that pierces through his friend's quiet tones recalls

the young dreamer to the fact that the world holds other miseries than his own. There is at all events something of his old quick sympathy in his next words, and in the way in which they are uttered.

"Oh, poor Amelia, I am sorry! By all means let us go at once and ask after her. Is there nothing that we can get?—nothing that we can do for her?"

It is the question that Jim, in baffled anxiety, puts when he is admitted into the dull salon, where no love-glories, and the dim light of the tender candles of his glad eyes, from over his stitching, at his entry.

Sybil is lying less comfortably than usual on her sofa, her cushions not plumped up, and her bottles of smelling-salts rolled out of her reach. Mr. Wilson is walking uneasily up and down the room, instead of sitting placidly in his chair, with the soothing voice—which he had always thought as much to be counted on, and as little to be particularly thankful for, as the air that fills his lungs—lulling him to sleep.

"Cecilia is with her just now," he says, in a voice of forlorn irritation. "I wish she would come down again; I have no great opinion of Cecilia as a nurse, and she must know how anxious we are." A moment later, still pursuing his fidgety ramble from wall to wall, and exclaiming peevishly, as he stumbles over a footstool, "If it would only declare itself! There seems to be nothing to lay hold of, we are so completely in the dark—if it would only declare itself!"

A not very subdued sob from the sofa is the only answer he gets, an answer which evidently irritates still further his fretted nerves.

"I cannot think what Cecilia is doing!" he cries, hastening to the door, opening it noisily, and then listening.

"Let me run up and see," says Jim, his heart going out to the fractious old man in a sympathy of suffering. "Yes, I know what her room is—au troisième, is it not?" (A flash of recollection lighting up the fact that Amelia is distinctly the worst room of the suite occupied by the Wilson family; the room with the steepest stairs to climb to, and least accommodation when you reach it.) "I will knock quite gently. Do not be afraid, I will not disturb her, and I will come down immediately to tell you."

Without waiting for permission, he springs up the stairs, and, standing on the landing, taps cautiously on the closed door, whose number (by one of those quirks of memory that furnish all our minds with insignificant facts) he has recollected. His first knock is so superfluously soft that it is evidently inaudible within, since no result follows upon it. His second, a shade louder, though still very respectful, is followed by a faint, half-heard, half-unintelligible cry, which brings Cecilia out. Her first glance at her face shows him that she has no good news, either to warm his own heart, or for him to carry down as a solace to the poor old man below.

"Oh, it is you, is it?" says she, shutting the door behind her with a clumsy reluctance that makes it creak. "No, I do not think she is any better; but it is so difficult to tell, I am no judge. She does not complain of anything particular; but she looks so odd."

"If she is asleep, might not I just look at her?" he asks. "I do not know what you mean when you say she looks odd."

"She is not asleep," replies Cecilia, in a noisy whisper, much more likely to pierce sick ears than a voice pitched in its normal key; "at least I think not. But I am sure you ought not to see her. Dr. Coldstream said she was to be kept very quiet, and nothing would upset her so much as seeing you."

"She need not see me; I would only take just one look at her from behind the door," persists Jim, who feels a desire, whose gnawing intensity surprises himself, to be assured by the evidence of his own eyes that his poor love's face has not undergone some strange and gruesome change, such as is suggested by Cecilia's disquieting epithet."

"Do you think she would not know you were there?" asks she scornfully. "Why, she hears your step three streets off!"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

So that night Jim does not see Amelia. After all, as Cecilia says, it is better to be on the safe side, and to-morrow she will be brighter, and he can sit by her side, and tell her lovingly—oh very lovingly!—what a fright she has given him. Yes, tomorrow she will be brighter. The adjective is Cecilia's; but, after for he not only keeps repeating it to himself as he runs downstairs, but also says it for the reassurance of Miss Wilson's anxious relatives.

"She will be brighter to-morrow; sick people are always worse at night, are not they?"—rather vaguely, with again that oppressive sense of his own impotence in illness. "Not that she is worse—this is hastily subjoined, as he sees her father's face fall—"Cecilia never said she was worse—oh, no, not worse, only not distinctly better, and after all it would have been irrational to expect that. She will be brighter to-morrow—oh, yes, of course she will be brighter to-morrow."

He leaves the hotel with the phrase, which sounds cut and dried and unreal still upon his lips, after bidding a kinder good-night than usual to Mr. Wilson, after having offered to supply Amelia's place by reading aloud to him, a feat he has just performed the evening of his disastrous experience of the Provident Women of Oxford; and lastly, having even—as a reward to Sybil, who has been understood to murmur something fearful about letting her maid look

in upon Amelia at intervals through the night—tucked in her Australian blanket, and plucked up her smiling-battle. He has expected to rejoin Byng outside, as he had promised to wait for him with such patience as a cigar could lend, and on the condition that his absence should not exceed a stipulated period. But either the promise has been broken, or the period exceeded for Byng to go. The fact does not greatly surprise Burgoyne, though it causes him a slight uneasiness, which is, perhaps, rather a blessing for him, distracting his mind in some slight measure from the heaviness of his own trouble.

He walks fast to the Piazza d'Azeglio; but he neither overtakes him of whom he is in pursuit, nor finds him at 12 Bis. He has been there, has inquired with agitation for the telegrams, which have naturally not been received, and has then gone away again immediately. Whether? The Padrona, who has answered the door-bell herself, and, with Italian suavity, is doing her best to conceal that she is beginning to think she has heard nearly enough of the subject, does not know. For a few moments Jim stands irresolute, then he turns his steps towards the Arno. It is not yet too late for the charming riverside promenade, the gay Lung Arno, to be still alive with flâneurs; the stars have lit their lamps above, and the hotels below. The pale planets, and the yellow lights from the opposite bank of the river, lie together, sweet and peaceful upon her breast. In both cases, the countenance is as clear and bright as the real luminaries, and it seems as if one had only to plunge in an arm to pick up stars and candles out of the stream's depths.

Leaning over the parapet near the Ponte Vecchio, Burgoyne soon discovers a familiar figure, a figure which starts when he touches its arm.

"I thought I would wait about here for an hour or so," says Byng, with a rather guilty air of apology, "until I could go back and inquire again. The telegram has not arrived yet—I suppose it is too early. Of course they would not telegraph until they got in to-night. You do not think—with a look of almost terror—that they are going through to England, and that they will not telegraph till they get there?"

"How can I tell?"

"There is nothing in the world less likely," cries Byng feverishly, irritated at not having drawn forth the reassurance he had hoped for. "I do not for a moment believe that they have gone home; I feel convinced that they are still in Italy. Why should I be so when they—where—she is fond of it?"

Jim looks down sadly at the calm, strong stream.

"I do not know, I cannot give an opinion—I have no clue."

"I will ask again in about an hour," says Byng, lifting his arms from the parapet, "in an hour it is pretty certain to have arrived; and, meanwhile, I thought I would just stroll about the town, but there is no one about at all—why I should keep you! You—you must be wanting to go back to Amelia."

He glances at his friend in a nervous, sidelong way, as he makes this suggestion.

"I am not going back again to-night," replies Jim quietly, without giving any evidence of an intention to acquiesce in his dismissal. There is nothing in his tone so unfavorable as to be done."

His tone, in making this statement, must be yet more dreary than he is aware, as it arouses even Byng's self-absorbed attention.

"Nothing to be done for her?" he echoes, with a shocked look. "My dear old chap, you do not mean to say—to imply—"

"I mean to imply nothing," returns Jim sharply, in a superstitious panic of his own, "but I mean to say that I have put it into words. I mean just what I say—nothing more nor less; there is nothing to be done for her to-night, nothing but to let her sleep—a good sleep will set her up; of course a good sleep will quite set her up."

He speaks almost angrily, as if expecting and charging contradiction. But Byng's spirit has already flown back to his own woes. He may make what sanguine statements he pleases about Amelia's to-morrow, without fearing any demerit from his companion. What attention the latter has to spare is evidently only directed to the solving of the problem, how best, with amiable civility, to be rid of him. Before he can hit upon any expedient, he is starting again, his eye resting with a compassionate expression upon his junior's face, whose wild pallor is heightened by the disorder of his hair, and the hat crushed down over his brows.

"You have not had anything to eat all day—had you not better come back to the hotel and have something to eat?" "Eat!" cries the other, with almost a scream, "you must have very little comprehension of—" Then, checking himself, and with a strong and palpable effort for composure—"it would not be worth while, I should not have time, in an hour—less than an hour now, for I must have been here quite ten minutes at the least—I have to return to the Piazza d'Azeglio."

"Then go to Doney's; why not get something to eat at Doney's? It will not take you five minutes to reach the Piazza d'Azeglio."

"What should I do when I get there?" asks Byng impatiently. "If I tried to swallow food, it would stick in my throat; no food shall pass my lips till I learn what is the matter with me—breaking out into a noisy, angry, 'You may do what you please with me—we will make a night of it with all my heart, we will—'"

"Drink, drink, till the pale stars blink!"

Jim looks blankly at him. Is he going mad? "If you think that you will get me to go back to the hotel tonight, you are very much mistaken," continues Byng recklessly; "no roof less than this—no jerking back his head, to throw his fevered look up to the cool stars—'shall shelter my head; and, besides, where would be the use of going to bed when I should have to be up again so early? I should be obliged to one of the morning papers; until I have learned, of course, I shall do to-night—where she has gone, I cannot tell which; but neither of them starts much later than seven."

(To be continued.)

ON THE FARM

SEEDING FOR A CROP OF CLOVER HAY.

My method of growing clover and Timothy is very simple, writes the Bain. The preparing of the seed is an important item in growing grass seeds. The soil is worked until mellow, then I apply a top dressing of well-rotted manure. We prefer seeding in the fall, sowing about eight pounds mixed seed to the acre, using a drill and sowing 200 or 300 pounds of phosphate to the acre; then roll smooth.

In the spring to make sure of a good seeding, I sow the ground a second time, using more clover. I generally sow grass seed about September 10, as that gives the seed a good start before the cold weather sets in, and thus the plants are better able to stand the hard frosts. This method seems to be in general use in this section and brings good results. Our spring sowing takes place about April 1. At that time the ground is more open to receive the seeds. Our greatest trouble with this crop seems to be to obtain good seed.

I prefer cutting clover while in full bloom. The afternoon is the best time to cut clover. At that time of day there is less sap in the plant. If clover is cut in the forenoon, and the sun is hot, the hay will become so nearly cured that a heavy dew is likely to affect the color; but when cut in the afternoon, although the hay may wilt, yet it will not be injured, neither will a dew or even a shower do any damage to it. The damage to clover hay is from letting it get wet when half cured.

By tying before noon of the second day, the hay may be taken into the barn in the afternoon in a good condition. We do not like to cook our hay, as it is hard to put up in such a way as to shed the rain, but would be down than we can take into the barn in a day, it is cooked until the next day. Our practice has been to cut each afternoon just about as much as can be cared for the following afternoon. Clover should be put in the barn not so dry that it will break up in handling, but free from moisture, so that it will not heat very much. In this way, with ordinary weather, our hay is very bright.

THE USE OF GLUTEN FEEDS.

Purchased feeds for cows and growing animals need not be an unprofitable venture provided the uses of the various special products are understood. The combination in which a purchased feed is fed is the all-important thing, and expensive mill by-products may be used in considerable financial loss, if not fed in connection with the right foods.

Of the various by-products, gluten feeds stand well, because of its high protein content and the large amount of fat contained. This combination is not found in many feeds and in many cases makes this feed preferable to any other that can be purchased.

Care should be exercised in feeding gluten meal as it is very heavy and not over one-half of the concentrates should consist of this material. If plenty of silage and hay is used, there are no injurious effects from its use, as is sometimes the case with cottonseed meal. Tests of this feed for dairy cows show that it is superior to corn meal and bran and gives an increased amount of milk.

When fed in sufficient quantities, gluten meal is fully equal to cottonseed meal as a source of protein, although it does not contain so much of this substance. It usually costs less on the market, and is, therefore, a more economical feed. Of the various gluten feeds on the market, some of those called meals do not contain so much fat as some of the prepared gluten feeds. The amount of protein is about the same, but for fattening animals the feeds are preferable.

FEED AT CALVING TIME.

The performance of a dairy cow during the period of lactation depends largely on the care she receives at the close of her lactation period. Use laxative foods in full milk again. Use laxative foods, keeping the cows in the best physical condition to withstand the great strain at that period. Do not allow the calves to remain with the cows but for a short time. The calves should be taken away and taught to drink whole milk.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

An Increase of Nearly 5,000 Last Year Over 1905.

The flow of emigration from Ireland exhibited an increase last year, the total number who left the country being 35,918, or 4,746 more than in 1905. Taking the natives of Ireland alone, the emigrants numbered 35,344, or 4,668 more than in the previous year, this exodus representing 8.1 per cent of the estimated population. Still, the figure is below the quinquennial average.

Of the total number going out last year there were 19,643 males and 16,275 female emigrants, and it is of interest to note that of the 17,825 male record, 18,000 were described as "laborers," 58.6 per cent, as "unemployed," 15.3 per cent, as "aged fifteen and upwards," and of these 68.2 per cent, are returned as "servants." The bulk of the Irish-born—31,279, or 86.5 per cent—left for the colonies, 11.5 per cent, proceeding to Great Britain, 2,247 of them to England and Wales. The great majority—27,097, or 76.6 per cent, of the total number of Irish emigrants—went to the United States. This latter figure, however, whilst showing an increase of 2,945 over 1905, was less than the average—30,475, or 82.4 per cent,—of the preceding years. Canada last year received 3,404, or 1,044 more.

Out of the total emigration to the United States 25,278 persons were steerage passengers, and of these 9,534 had their passages paid for in America.

The coronation robe of the Empress of Russia is of fur. Though it weighs but 19 ounces it is worth \$6,000.



RAMSAY'S PAINTS
PAINT RIGHT!
And do it cheaply too, because they're the purest and best in the way of paint making. They outlast cheap paints and cost less to put on—consequently save money and time-savers. Your dealer will tell you the price, and it isn't high if you want a good job.
Write us for Post Card Series "C," showing how some houses are painted.
A. RAMSAY & SON CO.
Paint Makers
Est'd 1842. MONTREAL.

VOODOO STRONG IN HAYTI

SUPERSTITION DOMINATES LIVES OF THE NATIVES.

White People on the Island Have Few Opportunities to See Its Mysteries.

There is probably no land on earth where superstition is so rife as in Hayti. The people exhibit many of the oddities of thought and habit common to European races. They have also native ideas of a far stranger character. They give allegiance to a faith which dominates their lives to an almost incredible extent.

This is the old system of witchcraft which was brought with them from Africa, writes W. P. Livingstone, in the London Evening Standard, and which has since been modified to some extent by the isolation of their surroundings, and the restraint of Christian civilization. Comparatively little is yet known by white people of the real inner significance of the cult, though its phenomena are obvious enough. The negro, simple as a child in most things, is inscrutable when it comes to the unseen forces that environ his life and the personality and power of the persons who he believes have dominion over him.

Voodooism is the popular name of the faith. Its basis is a belief in evil spirits and their ability to hurt and destroy. Good spirits also exist to the negro, but these are harmless and need not be feared. There is, however, an urgent necessity to conciliate the evil spirits, and hence we have worship and sacrifice. These are conducted by recognized agents, by the papouli, or priest, or mamalo, or priestess. The sacrifice consists of black goats and fowls, and on great occasions the "goat without horns"—that is,

THE HUMAN VICTIM.

Associated with the faith is the practice of bush medicine. In connection with this the most extraordinary stories are told of the power of the papouli and mamalo, and a curious circumstance is that the European residents appear to believe them. But one is not long in the country before he believes anything. Probably an important element in the matter is the power of hypnotizing which the priest possesses, for they have stumbled upon this singular phenomenon and use it freely to impress the ignorant. An intelligent native doctor told me of the case of a girl for whom science could do nothing—she was incurable. She was taken to a mamalo and she recovered. It is said, too, that these priests have remedies for many diseases which European science has not yet been able to cure. They are able to render a person insensible and to all appearances dead, and to revive him at will with a simple antidote. This is probably the explanation of a story which the same native doctor told me.

A papouli publicly challenged him to a strange contest—to restore the dead to life. The doctor, of course, ignored the challenge, and the papouli then said that if he paid him two hundred dollars he would prove his power by killing a cat, burying it for three days at his door, and then restoring it. The doctor let the matter pass. More curious still is their apparent power to extinguish one's mental personality, and memory by administering a drug, and restoring them at a later date. People who have mysteriously disappeared in the towns have been found long afterwards in the fields or the hills, but without any recollection of their former life. A remedy has been administered and they have gone back as if nothing had happened in the interval.

SOME QUEER STORIES

were related to me by a white man who had lived in the country many years, and I mention two which he said came within his own experience. A woman apparently died and was buried in due course. Many years after she was found working in a field and recognized. She said she dimly remembered dying and being placed in the ground. She was being dug out and the memory of her death was returned. The other tale was of a girl, the child of educated and well-to-do parents, who died and was buried. Some time afterward the parents

were dining in another house—and sat down beside their own daughter. They were advised to go to the papouli. He said it was a very likely thing, and told them to give the girl salt, which they did, and she fully recovered her memory.

There must, of course, be a natural explanation of all these things, just as there is for others. They are told the traveler. For instance, the negroes obtain knowledge of events which have occurred a long way off in a remarkably short space of time. During revolutionary uprisings those in the capital have known the result of engagements long before the news could have been brought by the swiftest rider, sometimes, indeed, before it is telegraphed. It is believed by the whites that the intelligence is shouted across from hill to hill. This is supposed to be the secret of the extraordinary rapidity with which news travels in Africa. Lady Lugard mentions the interesting fact in "A Tropical Dependency" that it was once an organized custom in the ancient black kingdoms on the West Coast for the King to transmit messages from village to village in this way.

I never realized how it could be done, even in the clear atmosphere of the tropics, until one day in Jamaica I was standing on a hill beside a missionary. I remarked to him how far the voices in the valley below seemed to carry, and he said—"Listen!" His eyes were on the figure of a boy who was walking up the opposite hillside toward a church. "Samuel!" he said, speaking in a low, but slow and clear and deliberate voice.

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I SAW THE BOY TURN.

"Close the church windows and doors and come back to the house." "Yes, m'istah," came his answer distinctly across the wide intervening space, and the boy turned and went on his way. The temples where the voodoo ceremonies take place are scattered throughout the country. The regular service, which is most elaborate at Christmas and Easter, consists usually of three stages. The spirits are first invoked. Then there is dancing in the open by a woman, who performs the evolutions with such frenzied swiftness, the priest urging her on by incantations, that she ultimately falls to the ground in a trance. As she lies the people dance around her. Then the priest sacrifices a white rooster, and taking the dripping head, sprinkles the blood on all present. The woman is lifted up and used as a medium and made to respond to questions by the priest. The third stage is the dancing of the loa, or spirits, the drinking of fatal native rum, and the most riotous revels.

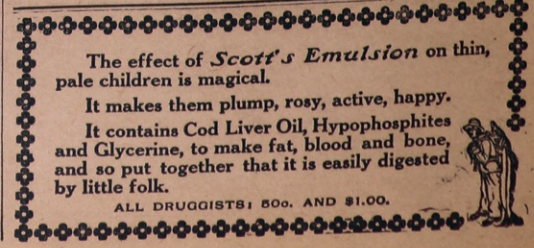
The Government does not as a rule interfere with these proceedings. The papouli has too much power over the people, and he can of course influence them politically, while even the highest officials are more or less affected by the prevailing faith. They, however, endeavor as far as possible to keep its manifestations hidden from the curious eyes of the stranger. One day I heard that a voodoo ceremony was to take place at night on the outskirts of the capital, and I prevailed on a negro to guide me to the spot. On the way we learned that the ceremony was not to take place, and enquiring later I found that it had been prohibited by the Secretary of State for the Interior.

The question whether human sacrifice now takes place as a regular feature of the ceremonies is a perplexing one, which it is impossible for an incidental observer to answer with any degree of confidence. I could find none to say that he had actually witnessed the rites of "red voodoo," but many to assert positively that

THE OFFERING IS OFTEN MADE, and the latter pointed out how impossible it is for a white man to secure access to the secret assemblies in the woods. I was told the story of a German who was taken by a negro to witness a ceremony where the "goat without horns" was sacrificed, but he had not time to light his way out. It is in the end to light his way out. It is known many years ago that the worship did involve the eating of human flesh, and the country districts of Hayti change little.

The evidence of the continued prevalence of the practice is both meagre and of doubtful quality.

"It seems to me, Sam, that you are always looking for work?" "Yes, sah; so I is, sah! Why, my ole woman is de greatest worker yer ever see, sah!"



The effect of Scott's Emulsion on thin, pale children is magical.
It makes them plump, rosy, active, happy.
It contains Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Glycerine, to make fat, blood and bone, and so put together that it is easily digested by little folk.
ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907.

Education in Ontario

The report of the Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario for the year 1905 contains a vast amount of useful information regarding educational matters in the banner province of the Dominion. While considerable progress is shown in many ways, especially in the increase in the salaries paid to the teachers, the Minister of Education makes some rather startling statements under the heading of "The Seriousness of the Present Public School Situation."

For some years the public school system of Ontario, as a whole, has been in an unsatisfactory condition. The following are evidences of the seriousness of the present situation:

1. The general discontent with the condition of the public schools, the rural schools in particular, as shown for years by adverse and widespread newspaper criticisms, by the complaints of public men, and by the representations of public school inspectors and other educationalists who know the situation at first hand.

2. The scarcity of teachers and the resulting lowering of the standard of qualification. The statistics demonstrate this, for the number of temporary certificates lower than third class rose in rural schools from 463 in 1903 to 951 in 1905, and the number for the present year will show a still greater increase. The statistics of the urban schools make a better showing, for in the year, of 2,955 teachers in these, 88 held temporary or lower than third class; 232 third class, 2,159 second class, and 536 first class.

3. The larger number of female teachers and the decrease in the number of male teachers. In the rural schools, in 1903, 1,542 were males and 4,115 females; and in 1905, 1,320 were males and 4,371 females. Here the urban municipalities make a better showing, for in 1903, 520 were males, and 2,383 females; and in 1905, 519 were males and 2,141 females. The seriousness of the situation is, however, shown more unmistakably by the statistics of the Normal School attendance. In 1901, 121 male teachers attended the normal schools; and in 1902, 123; while in the lengthening of the term the numbers each year from 1903 to 1906 were only 14, 22, 18, 20; that is of a total attendance for these years only 74 were males.

4. The increase in the number of teachers who are young, in most cases from eighteen to twenty-one or twenty-two, and who remain teachers only a short time.

5. The general condition of the rural schools to-day in many sections is little, if at all, better than it was twenty or twenty-five years ago. As a class the rural schools have not been benefited by the prosperity of the country, nor have they advanced as have the high schools and universities. In the suitability of their accommodation and in their equipment, including libraries, etc., they are, generally speaking, relatively and absolutely defective. The best teachers, too, are leaving the rural schools and entering other occupations, or they are going west to the new provinces, where instead of the \$250, \$300, or \$350 they get here, they can readily obtain from \$600 to \$800 a year. In fact, for years our normal schools have been training teachers for Manitoba and the territories, and to keep up our supply we have had to resort to the products of the model schools.

A Study of Breeds of Swine

An instructive pamphlet devoted to breeds of swine has been issued from Ottawa as Bulletin No. 11 of the Live Stock Branch. It deals with the history, characteristics and points of excellence of the six principal breeds reared in Canada. Commencing with a review of the origin of domestic swine the bulletin teaches that the many varieties that are found in various parts of the world are all descended from one original stock of wild hogs. The variations that were effected by domestication upon the progenitors of our present breeds are followed out briefly. It is pointed out that confinement along with an ample supply of food soon effected great and lasting changes in conformation, disposition and aptitude of the animals. With these changes came about a breeding to type and color in various localities as suited the requirements and desires of the hog raisers, resulting in the course of time in establishing the present pure breeds.

The breeds described in the bulletin and represented by illustrations of typical animals are the Yorkshire, the Tamworth, the Berkshire, the Chester-White, the Poland-China, and the Duroc-Jersey. The first and second are described as bacon breeds, the third and fourth as midway between the bacon and the lard type, and the two remaining breeds as belonging to the lard producing class of hogs.

The improvement of the Yorkshire is traced down from 1760, the time of Robert Bakewell. It was not until 1890 that this breed was given a separate classification at English shows. Among the chief characteristics of the Yorkshire of the present day are its docility, vigor, muscular development and its excellent crossing qualities. They are said to be early maturing, reaching with good care a marketable condition, weighing from 160 to 220 lbs. at from 6 to 7 months old.

The Tamworth, which is also described as belonging to the large breeds, is traced from about 1815, when it is said to have been introduced into England from Ireland by Sir Robert Peel. The author of the bulletin claims that this breed is purer than any of the others, inasmuch as its improvement has been brought about almost entirely by selection of animals within the breed itself.

It is stated to have received little attention outside of the counties of Leicestershire, Staffordshire and North Hampshire until about 1870, when the bacon curers of England commenced a campaign against the then fashionable short, fat and heavy shouldered pig, which they found quite unsuitable for bacon production. The Tamworth then came into prominence as an improver of some of the other English breeds. It seems to have maintained from the first its disposition to put on lean meat during its growth.

The Berkshire is stated to have assumed a fairly uniform and desirable type about the year 1825. It was at that time a fine appearing animal, very hardy, of good size and length, yet without coarseness. Unfortunately, owing to a fashion which prevailed some years afterwards, the Berkshire was developed into a thick, short animal with heavy jaw, thick neck and fat back. Later this style of hog became unpopular and the attention was again given to developing greater length, symmetry and fleshiness. As now found, the Berkshire exhibits desirable qualifications as a packer's animal.

The history of the Chester-White is extremely interesting. It is said to trace back to a pair of white hogs imported into Chester County, Pa., from England in 1816. This importation made a marked change in the swine of the district, with the result that the Chester-White rapidly grew in favor. In 1850 it was fairly lengthy. In its early years it was a fairly lengthy type of hog, but for many years past it has been classed as a corn belt hog of the thick backed sort. A few breeders in Canada, the bulletin states, have sought by selection and management to develop the form and character of the small looking upland variety with favor to the packer, and to some extent they have been successful.

The Poland-China and Duroc Jersey have during the past ten years grown less and less popular in Canada, according to the author of the Bulletin. In 1850 only eight members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association bred Poland-Chinas and three bred Duroc-Jerseys.

With the description of each breed is published a scale of points by which, with the illustrations of typical animals, a valuable service is afforded in teaching the correct ideals to be looked for in selecting breeding animals. The author of the Bulletin is Mr. J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., who has in this work presented a systematic study of swine that should be highly appreciated not only by students of the situation, but by swine raisers in all parts of Canada. Copies of the bulletin are obtainable by applying to the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

Shop Licenses Cancelled

The license commissioners met at Marmora on Monday last and cancelled the shop licenses at Madoc, Marmora, and Bancroft. The hotel license at Coe Hill was also cut off. The hotel at Maynooth, recently built by Mr. P. Rody, is also without a license. The commissioners met a couple of weeks ago and transferred the license to Mr. Geo. Flynn, but Mr. P. Rody, who is at present in possession, claims that his rent is paid until next November, and refuses to vacate the premises. The house will therefore be without a license after the first of May unless some settlement can be effected between Rody and Doyle.—Bancroft Times.

Could Thin Them Out.

The Hon. H. L. Dawes in his young manhood was an indifferent speaker. Participating in a law case soon after his admission to the bar before a North Adams justice of the peace, Dawes was opposed by an older attorney whose eloquence attracted a crowd that packed the courtroom. The justice was freely perspiring, and drawing off his coat in the midst of the lawyer's eloquent address, he said:

"Mr. Attorney, suppose you sit down and let Dawes begin to speak. I want to thin this crowd."

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Pleasantside is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

The Government will call for tenders for the publication of public school readers.

A C. P. R. train went through a burning bridge near Schreiber and three train men were killed.

The Government may refuse to grant licenses in municipalities where local option by-laws are upset on technicalities.

A project is almost completed for the establishment of a new fast Canadian steamship service on the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Dominion Postmaster-General has announced that the minimum salary of country postmasters has been raised from \$25 to \$50 per annum.

A London barber has made a paste which he says will make the hair on a man's face so brittle that it can be entirely removed in ten minutes by merely rubbing it with the hand.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned: The Weekly Globe.....\$1.30 The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....1.80 The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture.....1.70 " " with picture and book.....1.85 The Weekly Sun.....1.80 The Toronto News (Daily).....2.25 The Toronto Star (Daily).....2.25 The Toronto Globe (Daily).....1.50 The Farmer's Advocate, weekly \$2.25 We recommend our readers to subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the best Agricultural Journal in America.

Sore Nipples

Any mother who has had experience with this distressing ailment will be pleased to know that it may be effected by applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as the child is done nursing. Wipe off with a soft cloth before allowing the babe to nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve with best results. For sale by J. S. Morton

THE MADSTONE.

Valuable Because Absorbent—A Clay Pipe Makes a Good One.

Physicians are often asked whether there really is any virtue in what are called madstones. One of them declares that these stones are of value, but that they would be of more value if their limitations were understood.

"There is no particular variety of stone or substance which may be designated exclusively as the madstone," he says. "I have seen many of them, so called, and no two were of exactly the same composition, geologically considered."

"Madstones act on the same principle that a blotting paper does when absorbing ink, and there is nothing that makes a better one than baked pipe-clay. A new clay pipe, procurable for a cent at nearly any store where tobacco is sold, cannot be excelled by any madstone, no matter how great its reputation."

"The action can be clearly demonstrated by placing a common dry red brick in contact with the margin of a puddle of water and noticing what capillary attraction will accomplish. Therefore to be efficient the only necessity is for the stone to be porous and have strong adhesive and absorbent qualities. Nothing mysterious about it."

"I have seen several that appear to be concretions, either vesicular, renal or biliary, and were found in the bladder, kidney or liver of some animal—those taken from the deer supposed to be the best."

"When a person is bitten by a reptile or dog supposed to be mad and the porous stone applied to the wound the blotting paper action begins, and the blood, saliva from the mouth of the animal and whatever poison these fluids contain will naturally by capillary attraction be absorbed by and into the substance applied, no matter what name you may give it."

"The saying that if a stone sticks the wound is poisonous and if it does not take hold there is no venom present is untrue. If the stone is clean and dry it will adhere when moisture is within reach till it becomes saturated."

"For instance, a new red brick will absorb one pint of water. After the venom has been taken into the circulation the madstone is worthless, but as the victim is usually filled with whisky or alcohol at the same time the stone is being used the spirits may counteract the effect of the poison."

"I know of a stone which has a wide reputation and makes a good living for the family owning it. They never let it go out of their sight, and when the victim cannot be taken to the stone one member of the family can be hired to take the stone to the victim. In addition to traveling expenses, they charge \$5 for the application and \$2 extra for each hour that the stone sticks."

"This stone is busy a large part of the time. Not long since the stone held to a man's leg for over 100 hours, yet the man died. His life could have been saved if dependence had not been placed entirely in the stone."—Medical Brief.

A "Touching" Story.

The young lady who had sat for a crayon portrait was not altogether pleased with the result. "It looks like me, of course," she said, inspecting it doubtfully, "and yet I think there are some things about it that ought to be changed."

She suggested that the eyes should have rather more of an upward look, that the right hand should be a little less prominent, that the hair should be made more wavy and that certain changes ought to be made in the drapery.

"That would require a great deal of retouching," said the artist, "and I should have to charge you about \$10 additional."

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed with a pout. "I shall have to give it up. Papa won't stand my 'retouching' him to that extent."

A Case in Point.

Of Sergeant Arabin, who had not a clear method of speech, it is related that he said to one criminal, "Prisoner at the bar, if ever there was a clearer case than this of a man robbing his master, this case is that case." At another time he said, "Prisoner at the bar, you have been found guilty on several indictments, and it is in my power to subject you to transportation for a period very considerably beyond the term of your natural life, but the court in its mercy will not go so far as to do that, and the sentence is that you be transported for two periods of seven years each."—London Globe.

Real Distress of Mind.

Dora—I'm in such distress of mind, and I want your advice. I am loved by three men, and I don't know which to accept. Clara—Which one has the most money? Dora—If I knew that, do you suppose I'd waste precious time running around for advice?

Something More Recent.

"What was the cause of this rum-pus?" asked the judge. "Well, you see, judge," replied the policeman, "this man here and that woman there are married!" "Yes, yes, I know. But what other cause?"

Setting Him Right.

"Er—really," began Mr. Chesty, "you have the advantage of me, sir. My memory, perhaps, is at fault, but—" "No," interrupted Poppey, "it isn't your memory, but your manners."

Wisdom alone is a science of other sciences and of itself.—Plato.

THE SPHINX.

Nothing by Which We Can Accurately Tell Its Age.

The great sphinx of Gizeh bears no inscription by which we can tell its date. In 1816 Cavignia, who in modern times was the first to clear away the sand, found between its paws a stela of the reign of Thothmes IV., and therefore it was believed that the sphinx was carved by that monarch. But in 1855 the excavations of Mariette uncovered a stela bearing the name of Cheops, on which is a reference to the sphinx. The inscription is evidently of a late period, but is supposed to be an exact copy of an ancient carving, and the translation seemed to place the sphinx earlier than the pyramids and consequently to prove it the most ancient piece of work in the world. Still there remained four lines carved on the base which could not be read, but M. Daressy deciphered them, and it appears that the inscription is in two parts. In the earlier lines there is no mention of the sphinx, but the lines which date from the Persian occupation mention the repair of the sphinx. There is, therefore, nothing by which we can tell the date of the monument, and the only evidence we have is the headress of the Colossus. Its hood is ornamented behind with three bands, a large one between two smaller bands. Now, this is a fashion which only existed toward the end of the twelfth dynasty in the reign of Thothmes III. and Amenemhet III. As this fashion showed much zeal for the god Harmakim, whose portrait the sphinx is, it is probable that the monument is the work of Amenemhet III.—London Globe.

THE WALRUS ON LAND.

It Is Just About as Helpless as a Canoeist Would Be.

As might be expected, a walrus is about as helpless on land as a canoeist. It is with no little difficulty and much hitching and floundering that he drags his huge bulk upon a sandy shore even with the boosting he gets from behind by the breakers as they roll in and dash against him. His hind flippers are of little use on land, and on sand or pebbles, where his front flippers do not hold well, the labor of floundering forward is so great that he never struts beyond the edge of the water and usually lies with his body half awash, with the salt spray dashing over him like torrents of rain. On solid rock or ice he gets along much better, and often a herd will spread several rods back from the water's edge.

The females and younger walruses have far less development of neck to lumber them and therefore enjoy more freedom of motion than the old males, who actually seem a great burden to themselves. These creatures are strictly social in their habits and always go in herds, whether traveling, feeding, fighting or resting ashore. In the days before the slaughter of all living creatures became a ruling passion in the breast of man the Pacific species inhabited the whole of Bering sea and strait in herds which often contained thousands and even tens of thousands of individuals.

Painless Dentistry.

A Baltimore man was one afternoon seated in a dentist's ante-room, waiting his turn, when a young woman, evincing every evidence of utmost agitation at the thought of submitting to an ordeal, entered and took a seat beside him. Very shortly thereafter a series of piercing shrieks came from the operating room, whereupon the timid young woman sprang from her seat in terror and, grasping the arm of the colored attendant, gasped:

"Oh, what is that? Oh, what is that?" "It ain't nothin', miss," the ducky hastened to assure her. "It's only a patient that's bein' treated free of charge."

A Cooking Episode.

The people who know it all are so tiresome that the veridical simplicity of the novice in everyday affairs is absolutely refreshing. Here is an incident about a young woman who was making her first essay at housekeeping. A friend had sent her by mail a recipe for some new kind of bread, giving her directions to take a portion of the dough at a time and make it into the requisite form for baking. This seemed explicit enough, but what was the surprise of the friend to receive a telegram from the young housekeeper to this effect: "What shall I do with the rest of the dough? Please answer."

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes, 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous humors are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, ANKER-PAIN-EXPELLER, and CHERRY PECTORAL. We have no secret! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.



A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that it means that the hair follicles are unable to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable. An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD.,

REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

The Mutual Life Co. OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.

Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc.	\$ 7,476,529.26
Add present Assets	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them	\$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received	17,338,715.05
Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts	\$523,354.05

S. BURROWS,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agent, Belleville.

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying \$4.00 a week; 4 paying \$5.00; one paying \$7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.

WILL YOU HELP DIVIDE THIS LOAD WITH THE TRUSTEES?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or to W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and all information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary, National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF

Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,

Residence - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,

OPTICIAN, GRADUATE ANADIAN

Ophthalmic College, Member Canadian

Association of Opticians.

Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-

rected with glasses.

At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN

Dentistry of the University of Toronto

Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-

geons, of Ontario.

Office—Over Sovereign Bank.

Open every day. Evenings by appointment

only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

Public, Conveyancer, &c.

Office—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-

ANCER, Office in W. S. Martin's

Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110

Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday

evening of each month at 8 o'clock.

W. H. RODGERS,

Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE

I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Notice to the Public

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN

out license as Auctioneer for the County

of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on

short notice. Terms as low as the lowest,

and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at

the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at

Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate

Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.

Liverpool, London & Globe "

Sun Insurance Company.

Gore Insurance Co.

Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business

formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is

now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public

with first-class Meats of all kinds at low-

est cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

Farm for Sale

or To Let

First class Dairy farm, partly situ-

ated in the Village of Stirling.

Particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

Spring Brook Public School Re-

port for April

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Sr. IV, total 421—C Mosher 340, H Sex-

smith 301, T Forestell 227, K Bateman 153.

Jr. IV, total 430—V McConnell 305, P

Thompson 292, L Ford 290, J Welch 163,

C Tupper 163, G Bateman 111, L Towle 111,

A McConnell 45, M Mumby 34.

Sr. III, total 415—R Thompson 310, L

Forestell 307, M Heagle 275, M Green 252,

E Mason 291, D Ford 290, J Welch 163,

D Nerrie 117, P Morgan 111, W Thompson

31.

Jr. III, total 415—E Thompson 205, L

McConnell 288, Lorne McConnell 273, C

Welch 163, B Morgan 160, M Rosebush 138,

Highest conduct marks—Lillie Forestell,

Cora Mosher, Libbie McConnell.

Average Attendance 25.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Sr. II, 490—H Roblin 393, R Roblin 303,

S McMechan 300, L Tanner 260, R Garrison

283, G Moorcroft 291, G Nerrie 290, A Bat-

eman 248, L Denno 210, D Forestell 198, C

Sweet 143.

Jr. II, 490—J Wilson 297, W McGee 232,

M Fenn 229, E Thompson 211, E Mumby

120, H Cooper 83, L Tobin 55, H Quacken-

bush 12.

Sr. Pr. II, 230—S Danford 193, J Nerrie

172, H Heagle 143, E Wright 121, R Denill

121, F Mumby 97, W Mumby 88, C Fore-

stell 21, H Gay 9.

CLASS IV—C McConnell 216, K Thomp-

son 148, W Reid 128, R Hamilton 120, F

Danford 32.

CLASS III—F Tanner 122.

CLASS II—M Denill 152, P Mumby 112,

T Bateman 80, N Sweet 76, M Denill 50,

P Welch 34, M Mason 32, W Spay 10.

CLASS I—G Danford, M Reid, M Heath,

C Thompson, B Reid, H Sweet, A Clare.

Highest conduct marks—Grace Moor-

croft, Lillie Tanner, Emma Mumby.

Average attendance 39.

Acute famine is reported from Turkish

Armenia. Hundreds of peasants are

dying.

Let me mail you free, to prove merit,

samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative,

and my book on either Dyspepsia, The

Heart, or The Kidneys. Address me, Dr.

Shoop, Racine, Wis. Troubles of the

Stomach, Heart or Kidneys are merely

symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't

make the common error of treating sym-

METHODIST CHURCH

W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor

This space is engaged for weekly an-

nouncements. Keep posted.

SUNDAY, MAY 5th

9.30 A.M.—Early Prayer Meeting.

10.30 A.M.—Quarterly Sacramental Ser-

vice and reception of new members.

2.30 P.M.—Sunday School. Lesson, Gen.

41:30-49.

7.00 P.M.—Gospel Temperance Song

Sermon.

8.15 P.M.—Weekly Reunion and Family

Worship in the Sunday School rooms.

Week Evening Meetings:

MONDAY—7 P.M., Quarterly Official Board.

8 P.M., Epworth League.

WEDNESDAY—8 P.M., Teachers' Meeting.

THURSDAY—7.30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.

FRIDAY—8 P.M., Entertainment, Albert

College Glee Club and Miss Ingle, elocu-

tonist.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:

To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and

under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,

75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-

inary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each

insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains calling at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail & Ex. 5.27 a.m. Passenger. 10.17 a.m.

Passenger. 5.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The "water-wagon" made its first

appearance on our streets for the season

on Tuesday last.

At the Belleville cheese board on Sat-

urday 1083 boxes of white and 118 of

colored cheese were offered. All were

sold at 11 7/16c.

The month of April just passed has

been one of the coldest on record. It

was 3.4 degrees below the average, while

March was 5.1 above the average.

Carriages and Buggies painted at Wm.

Montgomery's shop.

A. BAMBER.

Mr. Ed. Ashley, who has been em-

ployed with Mr. W. R. Mather for some

time, left on Saturday last to fill a

position with the Ritchie Co. of Belle-

ville.

Mr. Urbane Heath received on Tues-

day morning a pair of pure bred Tam-

worth pigs from a noted breeder at

Grafton. He believes it pays to keep

the best breeds.

An acceptable change is made in the

mode of taking orders—placing the hand

on the Bible instead of pressing it to the

lips. The penalty remains, of course,

for false statements.

It is announced that Mr. A. McCut-

cheon, of Stirling, has been appointed

bailliff of the fifth division court, and

Mr. O. R. Jones, of Marmora, bailliff of

the tenth division court, county of

Hastings.

St. Andrew's Church choir will have

their monthly song-service next Sunday

evening at 7 p.m. The Alexander re-

vival hymns will be used, and special

music will be rendered by the choir.

Mrs. J. W. Brown, who has been con-

fined to the house through illness since

the early part of January, was removed

on Wednesday to Kingston Hospital for

treatment. We hope soon to hear of her

restoration to health.

Mr. R. P. Coulter has purchased the

residence now occupied by Mr. T. G.

Clute. We understand Mr. Clute in-

tends to build a smaller residence on

the adjoining lot, and does not give up

possession until next fall.

Two or three persons who left for

Manitoba and other points in the west

in March have returned. The weather

was cold and they came to the conclu-

sion that the climate was not good for

their health and that Ontario was good

enough for them, and took the first train

for the east.

For Sale

A second-hand "Yost" typewriter.

Price \$30. Enquire at News-Argus office.

The many friends of Mr. Clifford

Cavey will be pleased to learn of his

success at the recent examinations at

Queen's University, Kingston. Mr.

Cavey is taking the B.A. course at

Queen's, and stood second in honors

and first and second in all subjects

written upon at the examinations. Mr.

Cavey was a pupil of Stirling High

School and is now teaching in the great

west of the sun.

Albert College Glee Club and Miss

Ingle, elocutionist, of Belleville, have

been secured for an entertainment to be

given in Stirling Methodist Church on

Friday evening, May 10th, program to

begin at 8 o'clock. The program will

consist of readings by Miss Ingle, and

glees, quartettes, etc., by the Glee Club.

Everybody welcome. Admission, adults

25c., children 15c.

David Farrell, a brakeman on the G.

T. R., was injured in a collision at

Whitby on Sunday night, and was

taken to the Ross Hospital at Lindsay.

The despatch states that his leg is bro-

ken in two places above the knee, and

his head badly cut. His home is at

Stirling, and he has been boarding in

Lindsay for two weeks. He is young

and unmarried, and has been on the

road for a little over a week. There is

one David Farrell who is on Rawdon

As a specimen of April weather this

spring we clip the following from the

Bancroft Times of April 25: "It com-

menced to snow about 12 o'clock last

night, and the ground this morning is

covered with fully seven inches of

snow."

The members of I.O.O.F., No. 239,

will attend service

CANADA LEADS IN AGRICULTURE

Conditions More Prosperous Than in Any Other Country.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on Thursday. It mentioned that in Great Britain the average wheat crop is 30.5 bushels per acre. In Ontario the average of winter wheat is 22.50, and of spring wheat 18.92, showing that we are not in this respect a great way behind the Mother Country; France averages 19.57 bushels, which is under the average yield for Ontario. Manitoba gives about 18.45. The North-West of Canada 19.13, while Russia in Europe gives an average of 9.05 bushels per acre, and the United States 13.43.

The Argentine Republic gives an average of 14.76 bushels per acre. Australia as follows: New South Wales, 9.0 bushels per acre; Victoria, 7.18 bushels; South Australia, 6.62 bushels; West Australia, 11.51, and Queensland, 15.77.

Referring to the dairy industry in Canada, it says it is in a very prosperous condition, Canadian cheese is now regarded in the British market as

second to that of no other country. This is largely due to the introduction of cool curing rooms, as an adjunct of cheese factories, and the ample provision for export in cold and cool storage.

Large quantities of small fruits of the apple orchards are left over annually. These are not marketable, owing to size, but it might be profitably manufactured into excellent jam, jellies, etc.

It is suggested that co-operation would probably convert what is now a loss into a profitable industry.

The report concludes: "A careful survey of the entire field demonstrates that agriculture, the corner-stone of national wealth and power is in a more prosperous condition at present in Canada than in any other country of the world, in the yet unmeasured territory, richly virgin lands awaits settlement, ready to respond and bounteously to the industry and intelligence of many millions of willing hands. In a word, Canada is the world's greatest bread field of the day."

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, April 30.—Call board quotations are:—
Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 90c asked; Montana, 90c bid; North Bay, spot 92½c asked; to arrive; No. 2 northern, 91c asked, en route to North Bay.
Barley—No. 2, 54c bid on a five-cent rate to Toronto; No. 3 extra, 52c bid on basis, 54c asked 78 per cent. points; No. 3, 51c bid, 53c asked 78 per cent. points.
Peas—No. 2, 70c asked outside.
Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c bid on a five-cent rate to Toronto.

Wheat—Manitoba—North Bay—No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 northern, 92c; No. 2 northern, 90c. Lake ports—May delivery—No. 1 hard, 85½c; No. 1 northern, 83½c; No. 2 northern, 81½c.

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white winter, 72½c to 73c; No. 2 red, 72c to 72½c; No. 2 mixed, 72c.
Corn—No. 2 white, 39c to 39½c outside; No. 2 mixed, 38c to 38½c.
Peas—78c to 78½c.
Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 55½c to 56c, lake and rail; Ontario, 45c to 47c, Chatham freights.
Rye—62c to 63c.
Barley—No. 2, nominal at 53c to 53½c; Ontario, No. 3 extra, 52c to 52½c; No. 3, 51c to 51½c.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, \$7.70 asked, \$2.67 bid; Manitoba, first patents, \$4.50; seconds, \$3.75; bakers', \$3.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Butter—Receipts are improving, and the market will gradually weaken.
Creamery, prints ... 28c to 29c
do solids ... 26c to 27c
Dairy, prints ... 25c to 26c
do tubs ... 21c to 23c
Cheese—Steady at 14c for large and 14½c for twins in job lots here.
Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c; combs, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen.

Eggs—\$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked, and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Ontario, 85c to 90c; eastern, 75c, in car lots here Ontario nominal. Paled Hay—\$13.50 for No. 1 timothy, and \$11 to \$12.50 for secondary grades, in car lots here. Receipts are light, and prices firmer.

Baled Straw—\$7 per ton in car lots here.

PROVISIONS.
Dressed Hogs—Steady at \$9.40; heavy, 95c; farmers' lots, \$8.25 to \$8.50 for car lots.
Pork—Short cut, \$23.50 to \$24 per barrel; mess, \$21 to \$21.50.
Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear hams, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 11c to 11½c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 10c less than smoked.
Lard—Firm, tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
Montreal, April 30.—The local grain market is still very dull and no export business to speak of.
Buckwheat—55c to 56½c per bushel.
Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 54c.
Peas—Bolling peas, \$1 in carload lots, \$1.10 in jobbing lots.
Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.25 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight flours, \$3.90 to \$3.70; do in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Milled—Manitoba bran in bags, \$20 to \$22; shorts, \$22 to \$23.50; Ontario bran in bags, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$23.50; straight grain, \$28 to \$29 per ton.
Rolled Oats—Per bag, \$1.90 to \$2.10; No. 1, \$1.95 to \$2.10; No. 2, \$1.85 to \$2.00; No. 3, \$1.75 to \$1.90; clover mixed, \$1.10; pure clover, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per ton in car lots.
Butter—The demand is steady and quotations 24c to 24½c.
Eggs—Prices are steady at 17c.
Honey—Combs, 11c to 12c; prints, 10½c; rolls, 12c to 13c; barrels heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$22.50; tierces heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$23; half barrels Canada short cut mess pork, \$11.50; barrels selected heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$23.50; barrels Canada short cut mess pork, \$22.50; half barrels short cut mess pork, \$11.50; barrels light Canada short cut mess pork, \$21; barrels heavy flank pork, \$21; barrels clear fat backs, \$24.50.

BUFFALO MARKET.
Buffalo, April 30.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 91c asked; Winter, nominal. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 54c; No. 3 white, 53½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 74c; No. 2 mixed, 44½c. Barley—Strong; Western quoted 68 to 75c. Rye—Strong; No. 1 in store, 71c.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.
New York, April 30.—Wheat—Spot market firm; No. 2 red 84½c elevator; No. 2 red, 85½c f.o.b. float; No. 1 northern Duluth, 85½c, opening navigation; No. 2, 84c; No. 1 hard winter, 89½c, opening navigation, f.o.b. float.

CATTLE MARKET.
Toronto, April 30.—Trade was somewhat drabgy at the Western Market today on large receipts.
Owing to delays in the sailings of the ocean vessels the export trade was dull. It is also stated that the English market was easier. Export cattle sold at \$4.85 to \$5.25 per cwt.
Light well-finished butchers' heifers were wanted, and not too plentiful. For a few days the market was around 1.00 to \$1.50 was paid. Best butchers', \$4.65 to \$5; fat to good butchers', \$4 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.25; mixed lots, \$2 to \$3.50 per cwt.
A steady demand was passing for good feeders, 1.00 to 1.100 lbs, at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.
Hogs sold at \$6.40 for selects, and \$6.15 for lights and fats.
The market for sheep and lambs was

steadily firm at the following quotations:—Good grain-fed lambs, quoted at \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$3.50 each; export ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

NO ALMS FOR KING AND QUEEN.

Adventure of Edward and Alexandra With Neapolitan Monks.

A despatch from Naples says: King Edward and Queen Alexandra went sightseeing here on Wednesday. They visited the ancient Church of Santa Chiara, where it happened the monks, who care for the edifice, were eating their lunch. The visitors knocked at the door, but as there was no reply they knocked again. The sacristan inside, supposing it was a beggar who had knocked, shouted: "Go in peace, there is nothing for you."

The Royal party were greatly amused. One of the members knocked again, saying they wanted to see the church. "Don't bother us," the sacristan responded, "this isn't sightseeing time."

The visitors would have had to accede to the refusal, but Gen. Salva, of the Italian army, happened to pass, recognized them, and prevailed upon the sacristan to open the door.

When the sacristan realized the situation he was profoundly apologetic. He called the other monks, who hastened to act as showmen. The church's funds benefited from the visit.

ONE-SIDED BATTLE.

Lone Brigand With Revolver Against Russian Field Gun Detachment.

A despatch from Warsaw says: A notorious brigand, Stanislas Lis, the author of many crimes, has been captured at Lublin, 95 miles from here, mortally wounded, after the house in which he had sought refuge had been blown to pieces by artillery fire. Lis, when he saw that a detachment of police was advancing on the house, barricaded himself within and opened fire on the police, killing several of them. Troops were summoned to the assistance of the police, but they were unable to dislodge him. Finally several quick-firing field pieces were brought up and trained on the house. Eight shells hit the building, which was demolished, after which the infantry stormed the ruins and found Lis desperately wounded, trying to reload his revolver, which he had emptied at the attacking party.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

Prisoners Tortured in Horrible Manner by Soldiers to Secure Confessions.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: In the Lower House of Parliament on Tuesday M. Pergament, Constitutional Democrat, read the reports of the Interpellation Committee regarding charges that prisoners had been tortured in order to obtain confessions. Details of some seventy cases were given. They were beaten on the soles of their feet with whips and whips and rubber rods, and their finger nails and hair were pulled out. The tortures in many cases were prolonged for eight to ten days. One man, who was only twenty-two years old, looked like an old man after having been tortured. M. Makaroff, Vice-Minister of the Interior, admitted the cruelty practised by the Government officials on April 19th, and announced that prosecution of the guilty ones had already begun.

SMALLPOX AT INGERSOLL.

Eighteen Patients in Hospital—Celebrations Are Called Off.

A despatch from Ingersoll says: The smallpox situation is causing considerable uneasiness. There are now eighteen patients in the Isolation Hospital, a new case having been discovered on Sunday. The greater number of the cases were brought to light during the past few days, and only one of them is regarded as being severe. The town already feels the effects of the outbreak. There will be no Victoria Day celebration or "Old Boys' Reunion," which was to have been a three-day affair. The Caledonia Society, under whose auspices it was to have been held, decided it would be in the interests of the public to call it off. Nearly everyone is being vaccinated. The Central School has been closed and the free library and reading-room will be closed after Wednesday. The mail is being thoroughly disinfected to prevent the disease from being spread in this way.

E. G. RUSSELL'S SUICIDE.

Lately Executive Agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: E. G. Russell, until recently executive agent of the G.T.P. in British Columbia, and the man most intimately identified with its work in this Province, committed suicide on Thursday at Prince Rupert by shooting himself. He left Victoria a few days ago, getting off the Princess Mary at Prince Rupert, and a day later when the Princess was tying up at the same wharf on the way south he walked down towards it, drew a large revolver and shot himself, dying instantly. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick for burial. His wife and son reside here, and his daughter is attending college in Hamilton.

SNOW IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Thermometer at Lumsden Registered Eight Above Zero.

A despatch from Lumsden, Sask., says: Severely cold weather prevails here. The flood in the Qu'Appelle Valley is passed. All the streams emptying into the Qu'Appelle have fallen. It was eight above zero at nine on Saturday night. The sloughs west of town are filled, and the river is ten feet below the high mark of 1904. There was a big snowstorm on Sunday morning.

WINNIPEG'S POPULATION 111,350.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The city assessor has finished his annual census and estimates Winnipeg's population now at 111,350, an increase of ten thousand during the year.

BIG INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

Amounts to \$55,018,726 During Nine Months

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade returns for the nine months ending with March show some interesting increases. For the nine months closing the fiscal year the total increase in trade was \$55,018,726, or nearly 15 per cent. over the corresponding per cent. of 1905-06.

Imports increased \$47,506,476, and exports increased \$7,512,250.

The aggregate trade for the nine months was \$441,815,646.

For the month of March alone there was a record increase of no less than \$12,817,658 in the total trade, as compared with March of the last year. This increase was made up of \$10,978,787 in imports, and \$1,838,871 in exports. The aggregate of imports for the nine months was \$249,717,413, and of exports \$192,098,233.

For March the imports totalled \$36,642,074, and the exports \$15,304,236.

The total trade of last month was over one-third greater than the total trade of March, 1906. For the nine months the duty collected was \$10,185,085, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$6,338,237.

RUSSIAN SENTENCED.
Was Given Six Years in Kingston for Wounding.

A despatch from Peterboro' says: Fred Chambers, alias Frank Cameron, of Toronto, who pleaded guilty to three charges of wounding Levi Thorndyke, Pat King, and Gilbert Biezard at the Royal Hotel, in this city, on April 17th, and of assaulting Constable McHerry, was on Thursday sentenced in the Police Court by Magistrate Dumble to six years in the Kingston Penitentiary. The prisoner got three years on each of three charges of stabbing, two of the terms to run concurrently. Chambers has a bad record. A letter received from Chief Grasett, of Toronto, by the local police, states that since he was released from the Kingston Penitentiary in December last he has been associating with professional thieves, and it is believed has taken part in a number of recent robberies. In 1899 the prisoner was sentenced in Toronto to four years for theft. And in 1899 he was given 10 years in the penitentiary for attempted robbery, with violence, of Henry Aspdon's grocery, 216 Victoria Street, Toronto. Chambers struck down Aspdon, and killed his daughter with an axe, George Slack was his accomplice, and got 12 years.

INSANE; USED REVOLVER.

St. Catharines Man Arrested—Fired Shots at Constable.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: Roland McGuire, about 30 years of age, was arrested here on Thursday, charged with being insane. Neighbors reported to the police on Wednesday that he was walking up and down the street with a loaded revolver in his hand, and when Sergt. McCarthy was sent to take him in charge McGuire barricaded himself in a room and fired several shots from his revolver. He escaped from the house and reached Niagara Falls, but returned here on Thursday morning, and was arrested on his arrival. McGuire has spent some time in the Hamilton Asylum and will probably be returned to that institution.

FELL DEAD AFTER GOLF GAME.

Sudden End of Mr. M. V. Bethune, a Prominent Montreal Lawyer.

A despatch from Montreal says: Meredith V. Bethune, a prominent Montreal lawyer, dropped dead at Dixie on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bethune had been out playing golf on the Dixie links most of the afternoon, and had just entered the club house when he collapsed and died almost instantly. He was 60 years old and a son of Sirachan Bethune, K.C.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Communication From England Indicates It Will be Carried Out.

A despatch from Montreal says: A communication received from London, England, is taken to indicate that the promoters of the proposed fast Atlantic steamship line between Black Sodor Bay, Ireland, and Halifax, N. S., are determined to carry out their project. The communication states that the promoters have had several long interviews with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Canadian Ministers now in England, and that the Premier and his colleagues evinced much interest in the undertaking.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

High Schools Ready to Adopt Education Department's Suggestion.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Education Department is arranging for a course in agriculture in the High schools, and Dr. Seath states that already some half dozen schools are ready to fall in with the proposal. The idea is to have teachers who are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College in addition to their other qualifications. The salary of each would be about \$1,000, and the province would extend over two years and would include physics, horticulture and other subjects appropriate to modern farming.

A REACTION STARTED IN CHINA.

The reforms initiated by Yuan Shi Kai and his friends.

Line Disabled Between Lumsden and Regina.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Hon. Mr. Metherell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, is in the city, and brings the startling information that the C. N. R. line between Regina and Lumsden is washed away in about twenty places, and no traffic can be carried until the track is restored, which will require considerable time. The north is completely cut off.

MONTHS IN TRANSIT.

Goods Shipped From Toronto Before Christmas Still on the Road.

A despatch from Toronto says: The wholesale dry goods houses are receiving information that the block on the Canadian Northern route of the C. N. R. line between Regina and Lumsden is washed away in about twenty places, and no traffic can be carried until the track is restored, which will require considerable time. The north is completely cut off.

A LATE OPENING.

Montreal Shipping Men Concerned Over Navigation Prospects.

A despatch from Montreal says: Montreal shipping companies are somewhat disappointed at the late opening of navigation this year. It is not expected that the first vessel of the season will come into this port until about the 15th of May, or probably as late as the 5th of May. Grain men in the city are anxiously waiting the breaking-up of ice at Fort William and Port Arthur.

CAR WHEELS SEVERED HEAD.

Young Prospector Killed at Railway Station at Halleybury.

A despatch from Halleybury, Ont., says: F. J. Neff, from Detroit, was instantly killed here on Thursday while trying to board a northbound freight train. His foot caught in a wire and he fell under the wheels, which completely severed the head from the body. The accident happened immediately in front of the ticket-office windows, and the station platform was crowded at the time. The victim was formerly employed as an operator by the Great Northern Railway. He had come up here prospecting, having purchased a miner's license in the morning. He was only about 28 years old.

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MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE.

The Terms Have Yet to be Submitted to a Referendum.

A despatch from Fernie, B. C., says: The strike in the coal mines of British Columbia and Alberta has been practically settled. The question has yet to be formally submitted to a referendum vote of the miners' lodges, but in this case there is no danger that the arrangement entered into will be repudiated. The operators and the men have come to a definite arrangement, and there will be no need for the services of the conciliation board. The terms of the agreement have not yet been made public.

G. G. Lindsay, president of the Western Coal Operators' Association, made the following statement on their behalf: "A good deal of negotiations went on from Tuesday of last week up to Friday, at which time some matters remained unadjusted. The mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labor, produced a contract to which both parties agreed to last two years. The District Board desire ratification on their recommendation by the men, and a vote will be taken on Thursday."

ROAD IS PROSPERING.

Large Increase in Business and Receipts of Government Railway.

A despatch from Toronto says: For the Government railway, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, the spring rush to the silver fields of north Ontario has proved most remunerative. In the week ending April 21, 10,871 passengers were carried, as against 6,860 in the same week in 1906. The freight business also was 30,000 tons heavier than in the four opening months of 1906. In the week ending April 21 the road carried 6,980 tons of freight, as against 5,490 in the same week in 1906. Between Jan. 1 and April 21 it has carried 64,000 more passengers than in the same period of 1906, while there has been a corresponding increase in passenger receipts of \$39,000.

WILL HAVE PLENTY OF COAL.

Opening of Navigation Has Saved Day for Western Roads.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The opening of navigation has practically won the day for the railroads. The fear that some of the roads would have to be closed down owing to the shortage of coal, is gradually diminishing, and a good supply from the East is expected shortly. The C. N. R. report that they have yet a good supply, and expect more from the East, now that navigation is open. The blockade at Prince Albert has been removed, and the trains running much better. Freight is also being moved from other places where a congestion had taken place.

LORD'S DAY ACT IN WINNIPEG.

Some of the More Stringent Provisions Will Not be Enforced.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Police Commissioners have been in consultation with the Attorney-General's Department outlining the policy which they shall pursue with regard to enforcing the Lord's Day observance law. After the meeting on Friday evening it was announced that certain clauses regulating the sale of papers at houses near stands to guests and railway traffic shall not be enforced.

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF ARRANGEMENT.

With the States does not include concessions for the admission of American meats.

Severe volcanic eruptions continue in Southern Chili.

SHOT SWEETHEART IN BUSH

Awful Tragedy of Stepbrother and Sister

A despatch from Parry Sound says: A story of murder and suicide, caused by jealousy, comes from the little village of Arnslein in the Northern Parry Sound District. A shocking feature of the case is that the murderer and his victim were stepbrother and sister. The two lived with an elderly German couple named Suppless, in a farmhouse near the village. Frank Varasco was the son of the wife by a former husband, and Rennie Suppless, who was only 15 years old, was the daughter of the husband.

For some time Varasco had been paying court to the girl, and was insanely jealous of any favors which she showed to other young men of the neighborhood.

On Saturday evening he was overheard by some of the neighbors uttering threats against his brother John, 18 years old, if he did not cease his attentions to Rennie, but no particular weight was attached to them. The Sunday passed quietly with no further outbreak on his part.

On Monday morning Rennie and John went out to the sugar bush, some distance from the house, to collect sap for maple syrup. While thus engaged Frank fired a rifle. His appearance was so threatening that John ran away and hid himself in the bush, but Rennie stood her ground.

What conversation passed between them will never be known, but John denied any place of hiding saw Frank suddenly raise his deer rifle, point it at Rennie, only a few feet distant, and fire. Rennie fell at once, the bullet entering just beneath her left shoulder, going down through her body and coming out beneath her right shoulder. The wound proved fatal within a few minutes.

Then Varasco placed the muzzle of the rifle under his chin, and pulled the trigger, practically blowing the top of his head off and died instantly.

An inquest was not considered necessary, so it was decided to bury the two victims without holding one.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, April 30.—Wheat—Spot market firm; No. 2 red 84½c elevator; No. 2 red, 85½c f.o.b. float; No. 1 northern Duluth, 85½c, opening navigation; No. 2, 84c; No. 1 hard winter, 89½c, opening navigation, f.o.b. float.

CATTLE MARKET.
Toronto, April 30.—Trade was somewhat drabgy at the Western Market today on large receipts.

Owing to delays in the sailings of the ocean vessels the export trade was dull. It is also stated that the English market was easier. Export cattle sold at \$4.85 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Light well-finished butchers' heifers were wanted, and not too plentiful. For a few days the market was around 1.00 to \$1.50 was paid. Best butchers', \$4.65 to \$5; fat to good butchers', \$4 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.25; mixed lots, \$2 to \$3.50 per cwt.

A steady demand was passing for good feeders, 1.00 to 1.100 lbs, at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Hogs sold at \$6.40 for selects, and \$6.15 for lights and fats.

The market for sheep and lambs was

SPECTACULAR PITTSBURG FIRE

500,000 Pounds of Lard Suddenly Burst Into Flames.

A despatch from Pittsburg says: One of the most remarkable and spectacular fires seen in this vicinity started on Wednesday night in the William Zoeller Packing Company's plant, Spring Garden Avenue, Allegheny, opposite this city.

Early on Thursday when the fire was thought to be under control, a large fireproof warehouse, in which was stored 500,000 pounds of lard, suddenly burst into flames. All efforts to extinguish the fire were fruitless, and the firemen finally fastened the iron doors of the building, shutting in the burning lard. The interior of the building soon became a seething furnace, spouting from crevices, doors and windows, streams of hot grease ran into a sort of trench hurriedly prepared in an endeavor to prevent the hot fluid from spreading over surrounding territory. Danger was encountered at every turn

by the firemen, who stood by in case the walls of the warehouse should collapse and allow the blazing lard to reach adjacent property.

Shortly after the fire was discovered on Thursday night, and while the thousands of spectators were gathered, a dozen large ammonia tanks exploded with terrific force. There was a panic among the spectators, but no one was injured. That no loss of life attended the fire is considered marvellous.

Fire was first discovered in the killing department of the plant, and is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires. Owing to the inflammable nature of the grease-laden woodwork, this building was soon beyond control of the firemen.

At eight o'clock on Thursday morning the fire had practically burned itself out. It was said that the loss would reach \$200,000, partly covered by insurance.

WOMAN'S TRIALS.

Can be Banished by the Rich, Red Blood
By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually
Make.

The health and happiness of growing girls and women in mature years depends upon the blood supply. There is a crisis in the life of every woman when there are distressing aches and backaches; when life seems a burden and when some women seem threatened with even the loss of their senses. It is at this period that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills prove a blessing to women. Every dose increases the richness and the redness of the blood supply, and this new blood strengthens the organs, enables them to throw off disease and banishes the headaches and backaches and dizziness and secret pains that have made life a burden. There are thousands and thousands of growing girls and women in Canada who owe their health and happiness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. James McDonald of Sugar Camp, Ont., is one of these. She says: "I was badly run down, felt very weak and had no appetite. I suffered from headaches and backaches and a feeling of weakness. I could scarcely drag myself about and felt that my condition was growing worse. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and get a box. Before they were all used I had fully regained my health, and was able to do my housework without the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a great blessing to me."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People from any medicine store or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. If you are weak or ailing give these pills a fair trial—they will not disappoint you.

TONS OF DIAMONDS.

An Estimate on the Output of the Mines of the World.

Like all precious metals and stones, the unit of weight usually employed in regard to diamonds is the carat, of which 151½ go to make up a single ounce. To think of sacks of diamonds by the ton staggers the imagination; indeed, the average annual output of the Kimberley mines is not more than half a ton all told, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

Statistics have been published recently at Cape Town giving the output for several years past of the Kimberley mines and the river diggings. These yielded in the three years 1903-05 nearly 7,500,000 carats, say a ton and a half. The monetary value of these diamonds was £14,460,000. Since the first diamond was discovered by the banks of the Vaal in 1867 down to the end of 1906 it is estimated that the total weight of diamonds extracted from the Griqualand mines is over thirteen and a half tons, of a market value of fully £35,000,000.

If statistics of this sort can be trusted—and in the case of the South African field they closely approximate to the facts—only seventeen tons of diamonds have been mined all over the world to the end of 1901. With the same relative output since that year from Brazil and India the world's output of diamonds is now more than twenty tons.

The figure seems small, considering the ages diamonds have been worked in India and elsewhere in the East, and must be largely guesswork with respect to the output in antiquity. It is, however, certain that more diamonds have been placed on the market in the last forty than in the previous thousand years.

TESTED WITH DROPS OF WATER.

Number That a Sceptical Student in Paris Could Stand.

A drop of water, even three or four drops, falling on the head seems a thing unworthy of attention; nevertheless in China a slow and continuous dropping of water on the head has been found to be a method of torture under which the most hardened criminal abjectly howls for mercy.

When a professor in the Sorbonne stated this to his class the other day, says the London Chronicle, one of the students laughed incredulously, and said it would take a good deal of that sort of thing to affect him.

The professor assured him that even one quart of water dropped slowly onto his hand would be beyond his endurance. He agreed to experiment.

A quart measure filled with water was brought in, a microscopic hole was bored into the bottom and the performance began, the professor counting.

During the first hundred drops the student made airy remarks. With the second hundred he began to look less cheerful, then gradually all his talk died away, and his face took on a haggard, tortured expression. With the third hundred the hand began to swell and look red. The pain increased to torture. Finally the skin broke.

At the four hundred and twentieth drop the sceptic acknowledged his doubts vanished and begged for mercy. He could bear no more.

MOTHERS FEEL SAFE.

Mother who have used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones say they feel safe with the Tablets at hand, for they are a never failing cure for all the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Mrs. Ursula Cressman, New Hamburg, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach trouble and constipation with marked success. I always feel that my little one is safe when I have a box of the Tablets in the house." Baby's Own Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain neither opiates nor other poisonous drugs. They always do good—they can't possibly do harm. For sale at druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In 1897 only 14,406 British emigrated to British North America. The number has been growing since then by leaps and bounds, and last year reached 97,133, of whom 75,644 were English.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

A short time ago the German Empress was asked by a very rich baroness what things in the world she would like best. "I can tell you very readily," said the Empress. "There are four things I prefer to all others, and they all begin with 'K'." They are my Kaiser, my kinder, my kitchen, and my kuchen (my King, my children, my church, and my kitchen).

Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous hunter of big game, was nicknamed "Zealous" by his companions at Rugby. On leaving school he went to Switzerland to learn French and German. He rather startled the worthy Swiss on one occasion by jumping into the Rhine clad in top-boots and great-coat. A duck which he had shot had fallen into the river, and he wanted to get it out.

Earl Roberts, who has given up his town house in Portland Place and gone to live in the country, has transformed his large collection of curios to his residence at Englemore, near Ascot. One of the most highly prized is a piece of dirty white rag, very much the worse for wear; and many seeing it have wondered what on earth it was doing among the other curios. It is the "white flag" that General Cronje sent to Lord Roberts intimating his surrender at Paardeberg.

It is interesting to note how rapidly the members of the English Royal Family are dividing up the Royal spoils of Europe. An English Princess is on the throne of Norway; another, Princess Margaret of Connaught, will some day wear the Swedish crown. The daughter of the late Princess Alice, King Edward's sister, is now the Czarina; the son of the Duke of Albany is Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh is Crown Princess of Roumania; the Crown Princess of Greece is a daughter of King Edward's eldest sister; while a daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg is on the Spanish throne.

Easily first among lady astronomers is the gifted wife of Sir William Huggins. It is not only since her marriage that Lady Huggins has devoted herself to star science. The most treasured possessions of her early girlhood were a small telescope and star atlas. Sir William Huggins's house at Tulse Hill is splendidly fitted for the study of the stars, but Lady Huggins declares that the first requisite for a British astronomer is a broken heart. If the organ is not fractured already, the vagaries of the terrible British climate, to say nothing of London fog and smoke cutting off all observations for weeks together, will effectually break it for him.

ECZEMA AGAIN OVERCOME

ZAM-BUK CURES A CASE WHICH FOR TWO YEARS HAD DEFIED EVERY REMEDY TRIED.

A Farmer's Grateful Testimony.

No case of eczema, skin disease, or ulceration should be despised, until Zam-Buk has been applied. It is a remedy of Mr. Francis Renoit, of St. Anne's (Man), is a powerful illustration of Zam-Buk's efficacy. He says: "I suffered from eczema for two years, and tried a great number of remedies. None of them, however, seemed to do me any good. The ailment was mostly in my legs, and both these were actually raw from the knots down. A small sample box of Zam-Buk was given to me, and even so small a quantity as that did me a little good. I then obtained a proper supply, and by the time I had used a few boxes I was completely cured."

Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations in containing no animal oil or fat. It is compounded from rich, healing, herbal essences, and is an ideal natural combination of power and purity. It is highly antiseptic, and instantly kills bacilli and disease germs, which settling on to wounds and skin diseases set up festering, blood poisoning. For cuts, burns, bruises, ulcers, abscesses, pimples, boils, skin eruptions, scalds, sores, spreading sores, children's skin troubles, chafing sores, etc., Zam-Buk is unequalled. It also cures piles. All druggists and stores at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

"Is Mrs. Schnorer in?" asked the caller. "Yes, ma'am," answered the maid-of-all work in the boarding house. "She's in her room." "Are you sure?" "Yes, ma'am. I just overheard her taking a nap."

ITCH. Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Next to London which has nearly 129,000 Jews, Manchester is the town with the largest Jewish population. It has 28,000. Glasgow—a large city—has only 6,500, and Liverpool 7,000.

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

Judge: "You say you are going to marry this woman you have been beating?" Prisoner: "I am, your Honor. I've got the paper right here." Judge: "Well, is it a marriage license or a lick her license?"

Miss Maud Branscombe, the famous actress, relates an amusing story concerning the unappreciated attentions of a youth who once fell in love with her. The young man's parents were much concerned about the matter, and implored the actress not to marry him. "I'll give him a sound hiding," said the father. "Don't do that," said Miss Branscombe. "There is a better way of curing him. After the performance this evening I'll put on an old dress and hat, and make myself up to look quite ugly. You bring your boy round to the stage-door and point me out to him as I come out." This was done, and so cleverly was the ruse carried out that Miss Branscombe heard the youth exclaim to his father as she passed them:—"My golly! I thought she was pretty!"

Pe-ru-na Relieves Spring Catarrh



MISS DORA HAYDEN.

"Without hesitation I write to thank you for the great relief I have found in your valuable medicine, Peruna, and will call the attention of all my friends suffering with catarrh to that fact. Besides I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with catarrh in any form."—Miss Dora Hayden, 819 6th St. S. W., Washington, D. C.

A CASE OF SPRING CATARRH.

Mrs. N. P. Lawler, 423½ N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kas., writes: "Last spring I caught a severe cold, which developed into a serious case of catarrh. I felt weak and sick, and could neither eat nor sleep well."

"A member of our club who had been cured of catarrh through the use of Peruna advised me to try it, and I did so at once. I expected help, but nothing like the wonderful change for the better I observed almost as soon as I started taking it. In three days I felt much better, and within two weeks I was in fine health. Peruna is a wonderful medicine."

DEADLY PARALLEL.

"You drink beer in winter to make you warm and in summer to keep you cool," sneered the maid. "Yes," admitted the man, "I handle it just as you do openwork." Then the conversation languished.

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.

The United Kingdom produces some 600,000 cycles yearly, of a value of 3½ million pounds, and of these exports nearly 50,000.

ONE OF THE BEST old time remedies for all skin affections, such as Eczema, Ringworm, Scald-head and similar affections is Weaver's Cerate. It is an ointment that has brought relief to thousands.

An editor is a man who is liable to grammatical blunders, toothache, typographical errors, and lapses of memory, and usually he has half a million people watching to catch him tripping. And yet the world is full of people who want to be editors!

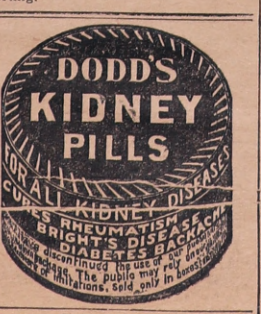
Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victim before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordia, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

They had a dispute, and agreed to leave it to the military expert. "What bullet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?" For several minutes he remained in a brown study. Then he looked up with the air of one who had settled the matter finally and definitely. "The one that hits," he said.

A LITTLE QUIET is the best of all diet, yet it will not make bone and muscle but "Ferrovin" will. Try it. All drug and general stores. 5¢ bottles.

"If you come in a year's time and say you have not touched drink, I will refund the money," said the magistrate at Grays in fining a man for an assault on a constable.

The housing committee of the Batetere Borough Council have decided that it will be necessary to increase the rents to make the Latchmere and Town Hall Estates as far as possible self-supporting.



ISSUE NO. 18-07.

CONSUMPTION IS NOT HEREDITARY

Such is the Decision of the British Medical Association.

The old theory of Consumption being hereditary has been completely exploded by the investigations of the British Medical Association. Consumption is purely and only a germ disease. But lung weakness and contracted chest, which is commonly constitutional or inherited, form especially favorable soil and conditions for the lodgment and the development of consumption germs or tubercles. One of the world's most famous physicians spent his life studying this disease and finding a cure. As a result he gave to the world the most remarkable and successful cure for tubercle, and all the conditions that lead up to it, that has ever blessed the human race. That one word "Psychine" embraces the life work of one of the world's greatest benefactors. Thousands upon thousands owe their life to Psychine. Space permits only one testimony now.

"Several years ago my wife was so seriously ill of lung trouble as for months to be unable to walk, at which time a noted physician told me that the next deed that I would buy for her would be a shroud. She used Psychine and is now reasonably well."

"Another case that came under my notice was Mr. Galbraith. "He was an extreme case; apparently, so far as I could judge, a hopeless case, such as is now so much improved as to be away on a visit. Previous to going he was gaining at the rate of 3½ pounds per week, and was again quite well and able to walk about. The doctors absolutely gave him up."

REV. C. E. BURRELL, Baptist Minister.

Forest, Ont. Psychine is a world-famed remedy for the cure of all those troubles that lead to Consumption, such as coughs, colds, La Grippe, chills, bronchitis, catarrh, night sweats and all stomach and wasting diseases. At the druggists, 50c and \$1.00, or write Dr. T. A. Slocom, Limited, 179 King Street W., Toronto.

AS TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Spendall: "If I'd known you were so extravagant I would never have married you." Mrs. Spendall: "If I hadn't been, papa would never have let you."

DONT OVERDRAW YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.

To overdraw your bank account, whether mentally or physically, is more suicidal even than to overdraw materially. Repair wasted tissues, strengthen shattered nerves and rejuvenate your rheumatic system by visiting the famous Mineral Salt Springs of the "St. Catharines Well" of St. Catharines, Ont. A postal card to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, will bring illustrated descriptive matter.

PA STOOD THIRD.

"I've got a wonderful boy," said the father of five. "My oldest, I mean. He came to me the other night with a subject for composition. He asked me off-hand to write it for him. I put down my paper and wrote it. I flattered myself that I did rather well with that composition, it having been some time since I had had occasion to write one, but I hardly expected the encomium I got from him. The next day at dinner time he came rushing home, hurried up to me and slapped me on the back. "Hurrah for my boy, Pop!" he cried. "You are all right. You stand third in the class!"

THE REMEDY.

Tramp: "Madam, I am suffering from indigestion."

Lady: "Why, I'm sorry. What can I do to help you?"

Tramp: "Madam, you can cure me instantly by giving me something to digest."

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

Public-houses in the United Kingdom numbered 96,727 in the year 1881. In 1904 the number was only 51,502, and it is still steadily diminishing.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

The Admiralty is controlled by four Lords, one will Lord and a Parliamentary and Financial Secretary. The latter gets the best pay of all—namely, \$10,000 a year.

It Lays a Stilling Hand on Pain.—For pains in the joints and limbs and for rheumatic pains, neuralgia and lumbago, Dr. Thomson's Electric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, the skin absorbs it and it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. Its value lies in its magic property of removing pain from the body, and for that good quality it is prized.

Young Doctor (to patient): "That prescription I left last night, sir, was a mistake. It was intended for another patient suffering from a complaint of quite a different kind from yours. Did you have it made up?" Patient: "Yes, doctor, and I took the medicine." Doctor: "Well, how are you feeling this morning?" Patient: "Very much better."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Relinquish Supreme in the Commercial World.

Five snakes, each 2 feet in length, have been killed at Port Isaac village, Cornwall.

Lieut.-General Dorrion will assume command of the Aldershot corps on December 1, in succession to Sir John French.

Nineteen vessels, aggregating 43,000 tons, have been launched from the Clyde shipbuilding yards during March.

White ploughmen in a field at Monks Riborough (Bucks) a ploughman turned up a Roman copper coin dated A.D. 361.

Lord Methuen has opened a new Church Lads' Brigade drill hall at Earl's Wycombe, on a site given by Earl Carrington.

Princess Christian is to preside at the annual summer sale of the Royal School of Art Needlework, which is to be held in May.

For sixty years without a break the aged sexton of Easton Church, Suffolk, has sung in the choir, which he joined at the age of 25.

Two visits are to be paid to Aldershot this summer by the King—one for the purpose of holding a royal review on Laffan's Plain.

Funeral volleys fired over the grave of a young naval officer at Apudram have had the curious effect of cracking one of the church bells.

An army veteran has died at Ipswich in his 86th year in the person of Alfred Johnson, who served at Inkerman, Alma, Balaklava, and Sevastopol.

A screen of her own working has been given by the Princess of Wales to the London section of the Australasian Exhibition of Women's Work to be held in Melbourne.

Bravery characterized the conduct of Police Constable Packett, of Hackney, who, in stopping a runaway horse, was dragged 50 yards. He holds rewards from the Royal Humane Society for saving lives from drowning.

Summoned at Dover for not sending his little girl Rose, aged eight, to school, Harry Philpott said the child practically kept house, at the same time looking after two younger children and her mother, who was subject to fits.

Dover has been selected for this year's competition of the National Artillery Association, the high elevation of the guns on the cliffs making it more suitable than Shoeburyness, where the previous competitions have been held.

When a wedding party arrived at St. Mary's Parish Church, Scarborough, the bridesmaids were told that they could not enter, as they were not wearing hats, but only wreaths of marguerites. They then placed handkerchiefs over their heads and were admitted.

The Finance Committee of the Bermondsey Borough Council recommend a reduction of 7d. in the £ in the rate for the next year. The council, before declaring the rate, will endeavor to induce the Board of Guardians to return a surplus of £23,000, by which a further reduction of 5d. can be effected.

Celluloid Starch

Easier ironing gives better finish on things starched with Celluloid Starch, the only no-boil cold-water starch that can't stick. You will like it best, once you try it. Buy it by name. Any good dealer.

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We authorize every dealer in Pen-Angle Underwear to replace, at our cost, any garment faulty in material or making.

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A pure, hard Manitoba Flour for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity. **STRONG & WHITE** AT YOUR GROCERS

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300 LIGHT DYNAMO

In good running order. Bargain for cash.

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73 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO.

There are at least 40,000 habitual vagrants in Great Britain, and in times of trade depression the number of tramps nearly doubles.

Chaplain: "This is your third term in this prison. Are you not ashamed to have your friends see you here?" Abashed Convict: "Indeed, I am. The prison is disgraceful. The reception-room smells like a tap-room, the cells are dark as caves, the governor is no gentleman, and the table is not fit to sit down to. Ashamed to have my friends come here? I am mortified every time I see them; but what can I do?"

The largest salmon on record was a Russian fish, which Von Siebad declares to have weighed 93 pounds.

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per pair. None can be beat for standards of value.
Call and see them.

Our Hand-Made work is all right.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

An old resident of the county passed away on Friday in the person of Mr. John Demorest, at his late residence in Foxboro, where he had resided for a great many years. The old gentleman was born in Sidney nearly 24 years ago and was a most prosperous and successful farmer.

The Grand Trunk announce that they have given a contract to J. S. Metcalfe for the construction of a two-million-bushel elevator at Tiffin, near Midland.

CATARRH

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt, that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, we are furnishing patients through druggists, small free Trial Boxes of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. (Do this because) I am so certain that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual substantial help. Nothing certainly, is so convincing as a physical cure of any ailment of real, genuine merit. But that article must possess true merit, else the test will condemn, rather than advance it. Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is a slow white, healing antiseptic balm, put up in beautiful nickel capped glass jars of 5c. Such soothing agents as Oil of Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., are incorporated into a healthy cream like Petroleum, imported by Dr. Shoop from Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the stomach, then by all means also use internally, Dr. Shoop's Restorative, Stomach Balm, a lack of general strength, bleeding, belching, flatulency, bad taste, etc., surely call for Dr. Shoop's Restorative. For incomplete Catarrh only of the nose and throat nothing else, however, need be used but

**Dr. Shoop's
Catarrh Cure**
MORTON & HAIGHT.

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Surgical and X Ray
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All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diagnosed and special treatment given.
DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.
Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation, Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles, Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and Chronic Diseases treated by the most approved, scientific principles.

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R. ELGIN TOWLE, M.B., M.D.C.M.,
Physician-in-Charge,
Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in connection.

An Exciting Escape.
Prince Kropotkin, the Russian revolutionist, once made an exciting escape from a fortress prison in St. Petersburg. After two years in the prison he had been removed to the jail hospital, where plans were matured by his friends for his flight. He was allowed to walk for an hour each afternoon, guarded by armed sentries, in the grounds. A line of spies outside maintained a system of signals to notify the prince when the adjoining streets should be clear. When all was well a friend in a kiosk opposite the gates played upon a violin. After one or two false starts the violinist burst into a mad melody, and the prisoner, flinging off an outer garment, leaped for it. Sentries tried to stab him with their bayonets; others hesitated to shoot, believing that they could catch him. A carriage with a racing horse in the shafts was waiting. Into it he sprang, and they left at a gallop. His beard was cut off, his clothes changed, and he spent the first hours of his hiding in the best cafe in St. Petersburg.

The Amateur Detective.
Said the man in the restaurant to the other across the table:
"I'll bet you're a druggist!"
"No; you're wrong."
"A chemist, then?"
"Wrong again."
"A photographer?"
"This time you're right. How did you guess it?"
"It was simple enough," was the answer. "I guessed it from the way you held the vinegar cruet in making your salad. You placed your little finger at the bottom of the bottle. No one but a man accustomed to measuring out graduated and exact quantities does that."

Precautions have been taken to prevent the grave of the late Dr. Oronhyak from being robbed.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has refused to sign the bill excluding Chinese and Japanese just passed by the Legislature.

SCIATICA
Inflammatory or Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, they are all the same to

Bu-Ju
Don't suffer needlessly when you have a positive and guaranteed cure in "Bu-Ju." Money back if they fail. 50c. a box. At druggists, or by mail direct from

The Claffin Chemical Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

WOMEN OF HOLLAND.

Dutch Feminine Costumes Are Too Complex For Words.

The women's costume is a trifle too complex for verbal description, as feminine belongings usually are, but the white lace cap which covers the head from eyebrows to nape of neck and from ear to ear, curving out in rounded wings on each side of her cheeks, is always a conspicuous and inevitable portion of a woman's attire. It may possibly be that on Sunday this cap is a trifle whiter or stiffer or daintier than on week days, but the difference is not very apparent.

The ladies assure us there is a vast difference in the quality of the net and the amount of handwork employed, but the lens made no special note of that. In shading a collar the corners and those of Katwyk or Markon or Bois le Duc, but between Sunday and Monday caps in Volendam it records none whatever. For the rest of the costume feminine Holland asks above all things apparently a very flat, narrow chest surmounting enormous hips, and Volendam is no exception to this fashion rule. The invariable black "best waist" of the elder women is usually brightened by a square yoke of lighter color and material, and the dark apron or overskirt is topped by six inches or more of gay plaid or bright colored band worn over an underskirt of dull blue striped or black material and unaccountable petticoats. About the throat a collar formed of many rows of heavy dark red coral beads is fastened by huge silver clasps, and the number of rows, the size and quality of the beads are matters for feminine pride. Long hair is not the glory of women in Holland, save perhaps at Marken. It is usually hidden and at Volendam is cut quite close and entirely covered by a tight fitting thick black silk cap concealed beneath the snowy white lace. The younger girls, from the tiniest toddler to the young meise, old enough to wear, wear dresses and caps the exact counterpart of their grave mothers, no less full of skirt or narrow of chest, but much gayer in color. A group of tiny maidens in a stiff breeze on the dike resembles nothing more than a swarm of butterflies.—Florence Craig Albrecht in Scribner's.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

No small noise sounds as bad as that made by squeaky shoes.

Lift any little woman's thumb and you will find a man under it.

How few people are as polite to their friends as they are to strangers!

People seem to begrudge a preacher everything he gets except his vacation.

The child that is ruled by love and the child that has its own way live at the same house.

If you were a mind reader you would learn a lot of unpleasant things which you can only surmise.

The man who prides himself on being a "great observer of little things" can usually be relied upon for a few unpleasant remarks.

Soon after a boy ceases to credit his father with being the smartest man on earth he imagines his father should consult him on all doubtful issues.

Infection.

The wife of an army officer at a western post recently had occasion to visit a small neighboring town to do some shopping at what is called the general store. She was much entertained by the variety and antiquity of the stock of goods, and as she passed out her eyes were attracted by a pile of mottoes, elaborately lettered and ornately framed, the upper one being the Scriptural passage, "Walk in love." As she paused the clerk, a dapper young man of more affability than advantages, stepped forward with the remark: "These are the latest things in mottoes. This top one is swell to put over a young lady's door—Walk in love!"—Lippincott's.

The Outfit Boy.

Let the boy learn to hit the bright spot with a rifle, and if war comes he can hit the button on the coat of an enemy the first shot and does not have to be taught to shoot over again after he enlists. If he is familiar with guns, boats, and the wild woods, he will be handy anywhere, and you can't lose him. Any boy who has got a father who won't do the right thing by him and give him a chance to love the woods and the water and the free, clean air that God serves free, when you get far enough away from man's city can come along with me some time, and I will show him how to have the time of his life.—Oster's Book.

He'll Get the Girl.

Tommy Rattles was turned down when he asked Elsie's father for his consent. The old man said that Tommy was a good boy, but lacked persistency.

What is Tommy going to do about it?

He goes to the old man and asks him for his daughter three evenings every week.

His Reformation.

"Yes," said the reformed cannibal chief, "I used to eat every missionary that came out here."
"That was before you got religion, eh?" queried the new missionary.
"No; before I got indignation."

Learning.

Soker—I won \$50 from Blings last night playing poker.

Joker—Why, does Blings know how to play poker?

Soker—Not yet.—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE BUSY BEAVERS.

These Tireless Workers Have Altered America's Landscape.

Because its operations are chiefly nocturnal, so that it is seldom or never seen, and because of its skill in controlling water and in house building, something of mystery has grown up about the beaver. It is said that it fells trees for the purpose of building its dams and can lay a tree where it wishes to with the accuracy of the most skilled axman. It is said also that it uses its tail as a trowel, plastering the mud on its houses and dams with this appendage as a mason spreads his mortar.

Myths like these will probably have a long life. The latter belief is no doubt encouraged by the beaver's frequent habit of sharpening the water on earth with its tail as an alarm signal whenever it is startled. There are many unexplained things about the beaver's life.

Long before the white man came to America the beaver was hard at work building his dams all over the country and in narrow and sometimes in wide stream valleys, arresting the water and so collecting in its ponds the detritus swept down from the hills and from the upper reaches of the stream. As this sediment gradually filled up the shallow ponds the beaver moved to other places, and when in time the dam broke down and the waters drained off a wide level meadow was left—the bottom of the old pond.

All over the continent in suitable localities, from Mexico north to the tree limit and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this was going on century after century, and in this way no doubt were made vast areas of level meadow, whose origin is now unsuspected by the people who occupy them.—Forest and Stream.

PUZZLES IN NATURE.

Some of the Seeming Contradictions That Science Encounters.

The man of science, like the man of law, has brought before him many an anomaly; but, unlike the judge or the advocate, he knows that the contradictions he studies are only such in seeming. He feels confident that nature at the core is in agreement with herself. Any day, he believes, these apparent contradictions may be resolved into cases of detected law, not simple enough to disclose itself to aught but the most rigorous analysis.

In the realm of heat it seems that certain rules of radiation, conduction, boiling points and the like are general, not universal. In most cases they act as if alone; in a few cases their effect is masked by causes as yet not understood. Let a few cases as perplexing as that of the alloys under refrigeration be briefly recounted.

Common solder has a lower melting point than any of its ingredients. Sulphur fuses at 120 C. and thickens again at 220 C. When steel is heated and dipped into cold water it is hardened; the same treatment softens copper. While almost every substance expands with heat, rubber shrinks. In most cases electrical conductivity is impeded by increase of temperature, yet a carbon pencil rises to an almost three-fold augmentation of conductivity when brought to incandescence in an electric lamp.

We may be well assured that when these anomalies are resolved the explanations will bear in their train other difficulties for research yet more subtle. Science never does without work than where, as here, she points to her own unfinished walls and bids the student as a privilege and a duty to supply their gaps as best he may.—George Iles.

"Old Moore."

"Old Moore," under whose name almanacs and prophecies have been appearing regularly for generations, was not a charlatan. His name was Henry Andrews. He was a bookseller of London, and, according to an old year book, "his prophecies were as much laughed at by himself as by the Worshipful Company of Stationers, for whom he manufactured them, in order to render Moore's almanac salable among the ignorant, in whose eyes a lucky hit covered a multitude of blunders." Andrews "had a very extraordinary genius for astronomy and was greatly esteemed for his integrity and modesty by every scientific man who was personally acquainted with him."

As Others See Us.

"And do the Americans shine in their conversation?" asks the interviewer of the foreigner who has returned to his native land.

"Let me tell you," replies the foreigner, "In mixed company the ladies assemble on one side of the room, and all talk at once about cooks and dresses, and the men assemble at the other side of the room and talk about automobiles and money."

His Quest.

An Irishman whose wife was fond of moving from one house to another was met by a friend the other morning while walking behind a van load of household goods and saluted with: "Hello, Mick! Shifting again? Where might you be going this time?" "I don't know, begorra," said Mick. "I'm following the furniture to find out."

No Chance.

"Opportunity," remarked the boarder who is always quoting maxims, "knocks once at every man's door."
"I'll never knock at any door of mine," said the seedy boarder. "I sleep in an attic."

A man who shows no defects is a fool or a hypocrite whom we should distrust.—Joubert.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.

A Peril Always to Be Met Promptly on Board Ship.

It was on board the Northern Light, says Captain Osborn in "A Sailor of Fortune," that a false alarm of fire was sounded and disaster prevented only by prompt action. A passenger, looking down through the boiler hatch, saw the red painted boiler fronts and, seeing the flame-like color amid a cloud of steam, shouted, "Fire!" Immediately the whole vessel was in an uproar, and a dangerous panic was imminent. I was one of the underofficers.

The climax came when the quartermaster saw a minister of the gospel on the rail trying to lower the bow of one of the ship's boats. I ran to him and ordered him to come down on deck. The minister paid no attention, and I seized his coat tail to drag him down by force.

Perhaps it was an old coat, for the seams parted, and a second later I had the ministerial coat tail in my hands. He came down then. He was angry and was likewise a spectacle to look upon.

He started to call an indignation meeting, but most of the passengers had recovered from their fright by this time and were inclined to be merry at the reverend gentleman's expense.

He went raging to the captain, who summoned me to appear. I came, still carrying the coat tail in my hand.

"Mr. Osborn," he said, "what are your orders in case of a false alarm of fire?"

"My orders," I said, "are to stop it by any means necessary. I may knock a man down, throttle him or split him wide open."

The captain turned to the irate minister.

"Those are Mr. Osborn's orders," he said. "You are fortunate that it was only your coat that was split open."

The danger from the false alarm of fire on shipboard is second only to the real thing and is always a peril to be met promptly.

SPEED OF FISHES.

Tarpon, Shark and Mackerel Are the Swiftest of Swimmers.

When scientists desire to find out how fast a certain bird flies, it is necessary only to set up poles and net by stop watches the time the bird requires to cross the interval. The speed of fishes is more difficult to ascertain. Nevertheless, as the Saturday Evening Post explains, estimates have been made showing that the mackerel, considering its handicap in size, comes close to being the champion racer.

Unquestionably the mackerel travels sometimes as fast as an express train at high speed—say, at the rate of sixty or possibly seventy miles an hour. Other things being equal, the larger the fish the faster it swims, just as the huge steamboat is able to travel at a speed much greater than the little harbor tug.

Undoubtedly the energy employed by a fish of great size, such as a thirty foot shark, when traveling at its best gait is something tremendous. An ordinary tug, which represents a maximum of energy in a minimum of bulk, utilizes about 200 horsepower. Of course it is only a guess, but it would not seem to be over the mark to suppose that a seventy foot whale makes use of 500 horsepower when it propels its huge bulk through the water at a rate of thirty miles an hour.

A whale, which is a mammal and not a fish, might be compared to a freight train if the shark is a cannon ball express, but it can beat the fastest "ocean greyhound" in a speed contest.

The tarpon is probably faster than the shark. It is believed that a tarpon in a hurry can travel at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

An Interrogation.

While dining with friends in Cambridge, Bishop Phillips Brooks described with much enthusiasm a college service he had recently attended. "It was an inspiration to see all those young men singing so heartily. Especially they seemed to throw their whole souls into the hymn:

"Am I a soldier of the cross,
A follower of the Lamb?"

Even Dr. X., the president of the college, sang as if he felt the contagion of inspiration. "Dr. X. sang that?" broke in an incredulous listener. "Does Dr. X. believe that?" "Oh, no," replied Bishop Brooks quickly. "He was merely asking for information."

An Act of Heroism.

On one occasion General Lee, while making an observation, stepped to a somewhat exposed position to secure a better view and thus stood for a moment at personal risk when General Gracie, who was in the party, quietly stepped before General Lee without obscuring his view and remained thus covering the body of his superior until the fieldglass was lowered and the danger over—a simple, quiet act, but showing cool bravery and a self sacrificing spirit.

The Limit.

It was just a plain lying contest, but the prize was to go to the man who told his lie most briefly and casually. "I came in on a suburban train this morning," said the prize winner, "and as I hastily slung up a car window"

In a Street Car.

Blodgett—You see that homely woman hanging to that strap? Foster—How do you know she is homely? You can't see her face. Blodgett—I can see she is hanging to a strap.

This world belongs to the energetic.—Emerson.

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PAROID ROOFING

suitable for flat or steep roofs. Proof against fire, and adapted for all climates. A full line of COAL OIL STOVES two or three burners, with ovens. These stoves are perfect. A quantity of Humpty Dumpty Egg Crates in stock.

The latest in Barn Door Rollers and track.

Corrugated Galvanized sheets for Roofing, cheaper than shingles.

Steel painted and galvanized shingles.

A car of Belleville cement just arrived, Furnace work, Steam Fitting, Eave-troughing, and all job work done on the shortest notice.

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insures satisfaction as to the Style, Fit and Fabric of any garment you may order. Each coat, suit and overcoat is fashioned with care and skill.

OUR PRICES

speak for themselves. You will find it hard to duplicate our offerings.

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Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

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**THE BUSY MAN'S
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THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

(If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.)

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STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY ONT. THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 24.



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London.**

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on that New Hat ask to see our Buckley, King, Carter and Wilkinson

STIFF HATS

each has style, quality and

VALUE

that makes the crown head of all other Hats.

Fine Light Weight

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you will find the Leaders here, Wilkinson, Christy, Belmont, Borsalino, anything that is good in

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The latest styles in Collars.
White Embroidered Collars and Belts to match.
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A lot of the newest Cloth Skirts.
All the newest shades and stripes in Dress goods.
Blue Voile.
Black Sateen Underskirts, 75c. up.
Groceries of all kinds.

Two Houses to rent.

C. F. STICKLE.

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IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

Stationery and Optical Goods

and while you are buying them we feel quite sure that you will be convinced that it is the place to buy anything else that you require in our line.

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**In
Ten
Minutes**

spent in a visit here you can do more towards choosing a Suit than in days of thinking and guessing at home.



CALL

Go down through the rows of our fine Tweed and Worsted Suits.

Keep one eye critical, the other economical, and stop only when you have exactly met your idea of what's right, at the price you intended to pay.

Spring Overcoats

\$8.50 to \$12.00, for as dressy a garment as you ever saw in your life.

The Ward Brand of Ready-to-Wear Suits are the Leaders for well dressed Men and Boys.

Village Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the village Council was held on Monday evening last, May 6th.

Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The following accounts were read, and on motion of Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Coulter, ordered to be paid:

Conley and Cole, repairing bridge, \$3.00
A. McCutcheon, for hall, 4.50
Dr. Alger, attending Mrs. Smith, 9.50
Dr. Sprague visit and medicine, 1.75
C. J. Boldrick, insurance on hall, 12.00

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Coulter, that Mr. Fletcher be granted \$5 for cleaning Front street. Carried.

The Clerk was instructed to ask Mr. Hough if he would be kind enough to make a report of the account in his hands from old sidewalk material.

Moved by Mr. Haight, seconded by Mr. Coulter, that in case Mr. Coulter is unable to go to Wellington with Mr. Halliwell that Mr. Meiklejohn be appointed as alternate. Carried.

Mr. Meiklejohn asked permission to let his motion re a transient traders by-law stand to the next meeting, which was granted.

The Clerk reported that the assessor had returned his roll.

The Reeve asked permission to introduce a by-law appointing a Court of Revision, which was granted.

On motion the rules were suspended for the purpose of passing the above by-law through its several stages at the present session.

The by-law was then passed, signed, and sealed. The Court of Revision is to be held on May 27th.

Council adjourned.

Stirling School Board

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Stirling Board of Education held on Tuesday evening, May 7th.

Members present: C. W. Thompson, Chairman; Dr. Faulkner, C. F. Walt, J. S. Morton, Dr. Bissonnette, Dr. Alger, F. T. Ward, M. Bird, and Jas. Boldrick.

Minutes of last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

The accounts of A. L. Saylor, P. S., for \$3.20, and the News-Argus, P. S., for 60c, were presented. Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Bird, that the accounts be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morton, seconded by Dr. Bissonnette, that the Property Committee supply Miss Skitch with necessary material to be used in her room for construction work. Carried.

A communication was received from Miss Skitch requesting that she be allowed to be absent from her room on May 27th until the arrival of the train. Without hesitation the Board acquiesced in her request.

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. Ward, that Miss Jennie Baker, of the village of Stirling, be presiding examiner at the Entrance Examinations to be held in Stirling. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Dr. Bissonnette, that the book case suggested by library committee be purchased. Carried.

The question of heating the Public School and the ventilation of the same was brought to the attention of the Board. There being present a number of representatives of firms the matter of steam and hot air heating was presented to the Board. Those present were Messrs. McGee, McNichol, Pearce and Kincaid. After some discussion as to the most suitable way of heating the school the thanks of the Board was tendered to the gentlemen present for their instruction. It was moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by C. F. Walt, that further discussion be deferred for two weeks, and that in the meantime the representatives of the firms tender for the work. Carried.

On motion Board adjourned.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec.-Treas.

Relief From Rheumatic Pains

"I suffered with rheumatism for over two years," says Mr. Roland Curry, a patrolman, of Key West, Fla. "Sometimes it settled in my knees and lamed me so I could hardly walk, at other times it would be in my feet and hands so I was incapacitated for duty. One night when I was in severe pain and lame from it my wife went to the drug store here and came back with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I was rubbed with it and found the pain had nearly gone during the night. I kept on using it for a little more than two weeks and found that it drove the rheumatism away. I have not had any trouble from that disease for over three months." For sale by J. S. Morton.

Spring Brook.

Trout fishing has commenced here. Some fine specimens of the speckled beauties have already been caught.

Mr. Bruce McConnell spent Sunday at the home of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay of Havelock were guests at P. Welch's last week.

The Epworth League quite recently held a very pleasant "at home" in the I.O.F. hall. After the program, which consisted of songs, recitations and readings, games were indulged in, after which cake and ice cream were served.

On Friday last a maple sugar social was held in the I.O.F. hall, under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The proceeds were to help build a garden fence at the parsonage at Marmora.

A large quantity of pressed hay has been shipped from this neighborhood this spring for distant parts.

The Women's Institute met at Mrs. Miles Mason's last week. After discussing "The care and raising of poultry," and "Home Nursing," the meeting adjourned to meet in I.O.F. hall on the 29th of May at 2.30 p.m. This will be a business meeting, the winding up of the past year's affairs and election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. McCallum, who at one time kept hotel at this place, and lately at Ivanhoe, died on Monday of pneumonia. Mrs. McCallum is also very ill.

Mrs. John West is again visited with that dread disease, typhoid fever, three of the children being ill at present. Mrs. West has the sympathy of the community in their great trouble. They recently buried their youngest child.

Mr. Milton Scott is also very ill. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Halloway

Mr. Chas. Rose moved to Belleville on Tuesday.

Mr. John Hoskins is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. Ralph Bird and wife, of Fresno, Cal., have been renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wilson have a baby boy in their home.

An elevated whey vat is being built at the cheese factory.

Mrs. R. McMullen visited friends in Stirling this week and attended the wedding of her niece, Miss Minnie McMullen, and Mr. Geo. Leach.

The Sunday School and Epworth League have been reorganized.

Mrs. John Hough, of California, was the guest of Mrs. Sidner Bird recently.

Mr. J. C. Dafoe is building a house for Mr. Jas. Hudgins in Belleville.

Mr. Leonard Ward's house is being built.

Mr. Harford Faulkner is putting extensive repairs on the mill property.

Friends, Not Enemies of the Farmer

If there be anything a farmer hates, it is an owl or a hawk. Occasionally he has seen chickens and small barnyard fowls carried away in the cruel claws of owls, and he figures out that sooner or later such depredations will drive him into bankruptcy. Yet if a certain Kansas farmer had had a good supply of owls and hawks a few years ago he could have saved his \$125,000 orchard, which was destroyed by field mice, these being the choicest morsels on which owls feed. It was found that as long as the animals and insects which are enemies of man can be secured, the hawk and the owl feed on these by preference, that barnyard depredations come only when the wild supply is inadequate, which is seldom, and that the hawk and the owl are complementary to each other, the one hunting by day, the other by night.

The strike of the British Columbia coal miners has ended. A two years' agreement has been signed, and the men are back to work.

The builders of the transcontinental railway at Kenora are complaining that whiskey and dynamite do not go well together in railway work, and are going to ask the government to prohibit the whiskey. Naturally, the saloon-keepers are more anxious over the prospect of losing the market for their whiskey than the stopping of the long list of damage, injury, and death that are inevitable where the combination exists.

Good Words for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

People everywhere take pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Edward Phillips of Barclay, Md., writes: "I wish to tell you that I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My little girl, Catherine, who is two years old, has been taking this remedy whenever she has had a cold since she was two months old. About a month ago I contracted a dreadful cold myself, but I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was soon as well as ever." This remedy is for sale by J. S. Morton.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and at the branches, on and after the 16th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. M. STEWART,

General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1907.

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.
STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

£ Sterling Hall

"Home Goods Sale"

Now is the time to think about Home Furnishings. Stocks are at their best, prices their lowest, and the season of want is upon you.

This Store's business in home furnishings has grown to large proportions because of good assortment and best values.

Don't wait, but have the look now, and be convinced that here there are many buying advantages.

FLOOR COVERINGS

When you buy at to-day's prices it is good buying. Prices have been up at the mills for some time, and retail prices must soon advance. Get busy and make your Spring purchases. It will pay you.

STAIR CARPETS

Hemps, Unions and Tapestries,—designs, colorings and prices to please at 25, 30, 35, 50, 60, 75c.

TAPESTRY CARPETS

Unmatchable values in heavy English Tapestries at 35, 50, 60, 75c.

CARPET SQUARES

Heavy English qualities, in Floral and Oriental designs, sizes 2 1/2 x 3, 3 x 3 1/2, 3 x 4, at \$7, \$8, \$10.

HEMP CARPETS

Where cheapness and durability are essential don't forget this line. We have a few good deals still to offer, notwithstanding the advanced market prices.

Hemp Carpets 32 inches wide at 10c., 12 1/2c., 15c.

" " 36 " " " 20c., 25c., 30c.

LINOLEUMS

In Floral Block and Oak plank designs, 2, 3, and 4 yards wide, at 35c., 40c. and 50c. square yard, and of approved quality.

Linoleum Striping, heavy quality, 5/8 yd. wide, Fancy borders, brown and green grounds, at 35c. per yard.

CARPET REMNANTS

In Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels and Wools, 10 to 20 yds to the remnant, at 25 per cent off regular value.

LACE CURTAINS

Don't feel satisfied until you have seen our immense stock and assortment in this line. The designs shown, while at once new and dainty, are not of the common order, and appeal strongly to the trained artistic taste of the homemaker. To see is to approve and buy. Ask for our Curtain catalogue. It will give suggestions in draping and hanging.

Prices go easy at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

ART MUSLINS and SCRIMS

There's money saving prices here just now on these desirable goods. New and desirable lines of Art Muslins in chic patterns, regular 12 1/2c., 15c., and 20c. goods, for 10c., 12 1/2c., and 15c. per yard.

Scrims at 7c., 10c., and 12 1/2c.

Art Sateens at 15c., 20c. 25c.

COCOA DOOR MATS

Size 15 x 22 inches, at 25c. each.

" 19 x 27 " " 35c. "

10c. Bargain Exchange. 10c.

Some specially good deals just now on our 10c. bargain Table in China and Glassware. Take a look at the Bargain Table in front of the office.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

House and Lots for Sale

A Brick House and Lot on John street, Stirling, and also four lots adjoining. Will be sold together or separately, as desired. A perfect title guaranteed. For terms and further particulars apply to

MRS. JOHN GALLAGHER, Stirling.

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale ten acres of land, with good house and barn, situated on the east side of Henry street, just outside the corporation of the village of Stirling. For terms and further particulars apply to

C. H. WINTER.

TORTURING RHEUMATISM.

Suffered for Five Years — Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Agonizing pains, sometimes in one part of the body, sometimes in another, more often in the back or joints—that's rheumatism. Do not delay in finding a cure. Each day makes the disease worse—increases the torture. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands. They cured Mr. Horace Plante, of Sorel, Que., of a most aggravated case of rheumatism. What they did for Mr. Plante they can do for you. He says: "I was seized with rheumatism. I walked as if my boots were filled with pebbles. The pains, starting in my feet, spread to all parts of the body; my back and joints became affected. For upwards of five years I suffered the greatest agony. Often I was confined to bed, hardly able to move. Nothing seemed to help me. I despaired of ever being well again. By good chance Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention and I decided to try them. I got six boxes—before they were gone I felt a great improvement. I continued the treatment and my health gradually came back till now I do not feel the least pain—I am totally cured. It was a surprise to my friends to see me on the street again well and strong after five years of torture. They wanted to know what brought about the change. I told them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I took no other medicine once I began their use. Rheumatic sufferers give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial; they will surely do for you what they did for me."

It is in the blood—poor blood—that such troubles as rheumatism, indigestion, dizziness, heart palpitation, anaemia, weakness and a host of other diseases find their root. It is the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act on. They make it pure, rich and healthy. That is why they cure all the common ailments of everyday life. Sold by druggists or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CONSCIOUS IN COFFIN.

Old Man Makes Noise Before Being Buried Alive.

An old farmer named Chaudry was buried alive lately at the Village of Sarkol, in the London, France.

He fell ill a fortnight ago, and afterward lapsed into a state of coma, which was mistaken for death. When the coffin was lowered into the grave the bystanders heard raps and moans coming from within.

They ran to tell the Mayor, and when he arrived, half an hour later, the lid of the coffin was wrenched open. The man was dead, but the changed and agonized expression on his face showed that he had regained consciousness after he was placed in the coffin.

A similar incident occurred recently at Loex, in Savoy. Jean Gerdard, a man of 76, fell into a swoon, and remained unconscious so long that he was believed to be dead. His neighbors wrapped him in a shroud, and placed lighted candles at the foot and head of the bed, while the women remained praying for his recovery. Suddenly the man sat up and looked around him in astonishment. The women screamed and fled from the cottage, thinking they had seen a ghost. Ultimately some peasants were found bold enough to venture into the cottage, where they soon assured themselves that the old man was really living.

PEEVISH AND CROSS.

Peevish, cross babies are sick babies—the well baby is always happy. Perhaps there may be nothing to indicate just what is the matter, but you may depend upon it there is something troubling the little one or he would not be cross. A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets will remove the cause and make him happy. They are a certain cure for the minor ills of babyhood. Thousands of mothers keep them continually in the house to guard against the sudden illness of baby. A Tablet now and again will keep the little one well. Mrs. James Jewers, Beaver Harbor, N. S., says: "I have given Baby's Own Tablets to my baby as occasion required since she was a day old. They have always helped her, and now at a year and a half old she is a fine healthy child. The Tablets, I think, are indispensable to mothers of young children." Sold by druggists or by mail at 24 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEW!

"Well," said he, anxious to make up their names for yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in this parcel?" "Not very," replied his wife, indifferently.

"Well, it's something for the one I love best in the world."

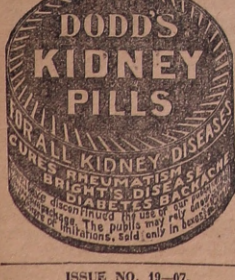
"Ah! I suppose it's those new col-lars you said you needed."

NATURE'S ALARM SYSTEM.

Agent—"I am introducing a new patent burglar alarm."

Home—"Don't need it. We have a baby in the house."

Father—"Young Uperton is going to propose for your hand soon." Daughter—"How do you know?" Father—"I hear he has been making inquiries as to my financial standing."



ISSUE NO. 19-67.

NEW YORK POLICE SYSTEM

MOST STARTLING DISCLOSURES ARE HERE MADE.

The Force Is Characterized as a Semi-Criminal and Semi-Secret Organization.

Revelations of a most sensational kind have been in the making for some time in New York police force by an article which appeared in a recent issue of Collier's Weekly. The assumed need of the department is that of a rigid honesty, whereas its members mutually connive at crime, and by shuffling a prudent eye to glaring acts of lawlessness and crime they succeed in netting a tidy criminal sum in addition to the salary paid them to expose such crimes. The average salary of a detective ranges from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Many of the New York detectives sport diamonds worth \$500 to \$1,000. Captains, on a yearly salary of \$2,000, own the wives' names (convenient conjugal relationship) houses worth \$14,000 to \$20,000 or \$30,000. These facts have been ascertained by Police Commissioner Bingham, who has no "rose tinted illusions" respecting the integrity of the force.

COMMISSIONER'S HANDS TIED.

The casual reader may observe, "Why not remove the cause?" The answer is that though often convicted on irrefutable charges, their criminal "blackmail nettings" enable them to employ lawyers of the calibre of Elihu Root, and succeed in so tangling up court records as to give openings for successful appeal.

Commissioner Bingham is at present fighting in New York to introduce a bill, which, by giving him power to reduce or appoint at will his inspectors and official detectives, will enable him to thoroughly eradicate the "System Evil," which is really a power—an unscrupulous crime-business partnership between leading officials of the Police Department and a loosely-organized Band of Trade.

THE SYSTEM'S INDUSTRIES.

Such commodities as gambling, prostitution, and illegal liquor selling form the system's most profitable traffic, and robbing and blackmail form important side lines by which the lawless officers prosper. In close conjunction with the police and Board of Trade there is a strong political element, formerly presided over by big Tim Sullivan, a United States Congressman.

When feasible the Police Commissioner is bribed. General Bingham was actually interviewed by a plausible individual who offered him \$10,000 monthly to buy his silence as to the existence of two notorious, large gambling houses. On his prompt refusal a local official of his was next approached with a bribe of \$1,000 weekly if he would shake hands with a notorious crook.

GAMBLERS UNDER PROTECTION.

Gambling is the inspectors' main graft. No pool room exists without the knowledge and connivance of the police. This connivance is handsomely paid for. Raids are made on the gambling houses, but only under extreme compulsion. When the commissioner demands an explanation of the existence of a big gambling house of an inspector, the latter, under permission of a big Congressman, makes a "police bluff," but takes no active measures in immediately arresting the offender. As a further protection against him the proprietor, going on the Supreme Court, gets an injunction restraining police interference. The usual howl is then raised in the papers by indignant correspondents about police oppression and their culpable remissness in neglecting to attend to such matters as the protection of life and property for such a trivial affair as a raid on a gambling house.

PUBLIC WELFARE ENDANGERED.

The criminal partnership of the police with one kind of lawlessness entails that life and property will be imperilled owing to lawlessness of all kinds claiming similar immunity from punishment. The inspector's statement that the Supreme Court injunctions "tie his hands" is a lie. If he bids a gambling saloon "close up," despite Supreme Court injunctions and "Congress pull" that pool room must close up. The inspectors are too fond of their pockets to cut off one of the most profitable sources of their "extra" income, and as that depends on the further existence of these pool rooms the gambling houses still continue. But this is by no means the worst feature of the evil. Any honest police member of the force to expose the nefarious schemes of their colleagues are spied upon by a "secret service system," stealthily and implacably as the Russian secret police, and in some cases dangerous witnesses against their villainy have been attacked, dangerously wounded and sometimes killed on the excellent principle that "dead men tell no tales."

EASY MARKS FLEECED.

The following incident is characteristic in illustrating the versatility of police force crooks. An official appointed to the Detective Bureau formed an alliance with a house detective of a Broadway hotel and two mulatto women. The private detective sizing up such guests as appeared wealthy and wished to see the town would set the women on his track to rob him. On his notifying the house detective and making a complaint, the latter informed him that he knew the very man to handle his case. The private detective then would make a supposed investigation, and tell the victim that he could not afford to have his name mixed up with nigger women. This would "head off" the caller, and the confederate quartette would then divide the loot. In the plain-clothes force the detectives sleep to any blackguardly conduct. They have been known to accept gold watches from Tenderloin prostitutes who had robbed men.

HOW NOVICES BECOME CROOKS.

The new patrolman's promotion, nay self-promotion, depends entirely on his "making good" with the methods of the system. At any time he must be ready to commit perjury for a brother officer. Fines are of little or no effect since off-

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

Cures Diarrhoea

25c. at drug stores. National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal.

chills thus muted can easily supply the deficit by levying a little extra blackmail. The terror inspired by the system's dreaded methods of dealing with recalcitrants is far more real than the mere formal discipline of the Department.

IF BILL GOES THROUGH.

If Bingham's police bill gets through it will be the practical salvation of New York, whose police service is, from the very top of the free, rolled through and through by corrupt official maladministration. It will mean that the inspector will be subject to discipline of the Detective Bureau, an agency whereby inefficiency or dishonesty can be punished by summary reduction, and promotion and reward will depend solely on personal merit, and finally that the department will be brought to a rigid system of police work with the uniformed force, devoted to the prevention of crime, the detective force to its detection, the heads of the organization free to grapple with vice problems, and the nefarious system of graft reduced to a minimum. This is General Bingham's bill, unservedly supported by every New York newspaper, but in danger of being defeated by the immense corruption fund now being used by the system.

A MAGISTRATE INVESTIGATES ZAM-BUK

SAYS IT IS A WONDERFUL HEALER AND DOES MORE THAN IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

Probably no household remedy in existence has won such glowing tributes from people in high places as has Zam-Buk. Mr. Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, recently tested this famous balm, and this is what he says of it:

"The Pavilion, Goldfields, B. C."

"Gentlemen,—After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years standing, which no doctor had been able to do any good for."

"I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part, I would not now be without it in the house. Yours very truly,"

(Signed) "Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for B. C."

Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fat Zam-Buk is purely herbal. It closes and heals cuts, festering sores, ulcers, eruptions, boils, eczema, chafing sores, etc. In the household it is the handiest possible remedy for burns, scalds, children's injuries. It instantly cleanses any wound to which it is applied; prevents festering, inflammation or blood poisoning. It cures piles, varicose ulcers, and fistula. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

THE APPLE CURE.

Specific for Rheumatism and Gout — Prices Run up in London.

For some time past fruiters, first in the City, then in the West End, London, have been puzzled for an explanation of the phenomenal demand upon them for apples of any variety.

Now, it has begun to dawn on them that hundreds of people are undergoing the "apple cure" for rheumatism and rheumatic gout.

The cure originated on the Stock Exchange some weeks ago, when a popular "jobber," who had worn his arm in a sling for some time, announced to a select circle that after eating an apple the last thing before retiring every night for a period of two weeks the painful twinges had completely left him.

The news of the cure spread like wildfire and nocturnal apple-munchers can probably now be counted in their thousands.

The only drawback to the extended popularity of the cure among the humbler classes is that apples are rather expensive at present. Some of the large shops are asking as much as threepence apiece for them.

The eating of apples in the morning, as a general health-promoting habit, has, of course, been indulged in for centuries, but the devotees of the apple cure declare that in order to vanquish rheumatic pains the apple must be eaten just before the light is put out in the bedroom at night.

The theory is that, while the digestive organs are practically dormant, the uric acid in the body is attracted to the apple, which gradually but completely absorbs the poison. Persons with very weak digestions are, however, advised not to try the "apple cure."

Saves A Lot of Bother

The starch that needn't be cooked... that won't stick... that gives a brilliant gloss without a hot iron-press... that the starch you ought to have them use on your clothes? Buy it by name... your dealer sells it.

ENGLISH JOKE.

Humane Officer—"My man, do you feed your horse with puncheon?"

Caddy—"Oh, no, sir! I mostly feed him on oats and hay!"

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

Nature will have her compensations. Our overworked bodies and nerves require recuperation and rest. The longer the delay the greater the price. Before too late try the tonic influence of the Mineral Salt Springs. The "St. Catharines Well" for nervous troubles, rheumatism and allied diseases, appeals to those desiring relief and absolute convalescence. Write to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, for illustrated descriptive matter.

Judge (in breach-of-promise case)—"You say you must have been temporarily insane when you proposed to the plaintiff. Can you prove it?" Defendant—"I can, your honor, if you will cause the plaintiff to remove her veil so that the jury can see her face."

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

"Ah, Dick, my lad," remarked a man who was noted for an objectionable habit of sponging on his acquaintances, "father's upstairs, eh? Hope I haven't disturbed him at his dinner?" "Oh, no," replied Dick candidly, "we were just going to start when father saw you from the window and told mother not to have dinner till you had gone!"

SCALD HEAD is a disgusting and obstinate disease, frequent in children. Treatment: Perfect cleanliness and a generous application of "Weaver's Cerate." Mothers will be glad to learn this.

Jeweller—"And would you like to put the lady's name on the ring, sir?" Cautious Young Man—"Er—well—I think you might just put 'To my beloved.'"

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it is no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Magistrate—"What do you mean to say your husband struck you, and he that physical wreck?" Mrs. Maloney—"Yes, yer honor; but he's only been in a physical wreck since he struck me."

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch in human or animals cure in 30 minutes by Welford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Ethel—"You say she is an entertaining talker?" Caustique—"Oh, my, yes; she can entertain herself for hours at a time."

Signals of Danger—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Par-melee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

Mrs. Prentice—"How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?" Mrs. Blinthyre—"I select a good, honest butcher, and then stand by him." Mrs. Prentice—"You mean that you give him all your trade?" Mrs. Blinthyre—"No! I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting the meat."

It Retains Old and Makes New Friends—Time was when Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil had but a small field of distribution, but now its territory is widespread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and while it retains its old friends it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever uses it will not be without it.

Visitor—"How long are you in for, my poor man?" Prisoner—"Dunno, ma'am." Visitor—"How can that be?" Prisoner—"It's a life sentence."

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effective every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Simkins: "Old Skinner is considered pretty well to do, isn't he?" Timkins: "Yes. Also pretty hard to do."

LEGACY LED TO SUICIDE.

London Woman Takes Her Own Life for a Trivial Matter.

Legacies have been having ill effects in London of late. As a sort of sequel to the story which was recently reported of an aristocratic young Englishman who was left a fortune of \$110,000 and exchanged it all for experience, there comes to light another pathetically interesting case. It is that of Mrs. Annie Hearn, a poor woman of South London who with her husband had been left the free use of a small room and who was so worried by government demands for an inheritance tax of \$60, that she finally ended her life by taking ammonia.

The story was told by Michael Hearn, the woman's husband, at the coroner's inquest, and the man's simple tale is a severe indictment against British officialdom for its pettiness in pressing the poor and half-starved couple for the succession duty. Michael Hearn himself was so weak and ill when he entered the witness box that he could not stand. He told the court that he had been out of work for three months, and all that he and his wife had to live on was two shillings and sixpence (62 cents) a week. This, he said, had been given them by a Roman Catholic priest.

He said the owner of the house in which they lived had died recently, leaving a will by which he and his wife were to be allowed to live in the small room they occupied rent free. While they were struggling along on the verge of starvation, the government tax collectors were pressing them for the \$60 succession duty on the legacy. The wife was fearfully worried by the government demands and feared less the officials should take away the one little room they had to call their own and turn them into the street. Completely to blacken their sky, the heir to the house was also trying to obtain possession of the room occupied by the starving couple.

The other day, after weeks of worry and approaching starvation, the woman set herself free from the bounding tax collector by drinking some liniment containing ammonia. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity caused by worry and semi-starvation accelerated greatly by worry."

FOR SALE.

73 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO.

Do You Want a Home

In the prosperous West? If so, write us for particulars of lands for sale in the Selkirk District, within 20 to 40 miles of the city of Winnipeg. Lowest transportation charges and best real estate market in the West. First-class soil. No other locality offers as good opportunities for increase in values.

THE SELKIRK LAND & INVESTMENT CO., Limited, Selkirk, Manitoba.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric fans, and modern comforts. SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 1 p.m. 2nd and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, 5th and 20th August, 9th and 23rd September, 13th and 27th October, 6th, 14th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees. The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 25 Broadway, New York.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, \$35, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Hermes," 5,500 tons. Sailing July 1st and 15th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August, 4th, 14th and 25th September, 13th and 27th October, 6th, 14th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 25 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

7,000 acres raw land, north Indian Head, Garden of Canadian West, \$10 acre, \$5 acre down, balance to suit.

J. O. HAIGHT, Moose Jaw, Sask., Box 1100.

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no signs of wear in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 113.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO.

4%

On Your Savings

Compounded Quarterly

Send for booklet

"BANKING BY MAIL"

It explains how our Savings Department is no further from you than your nearest mail box.

Capital and Reserve

\$2,900,000

THE UNION

TRUST CO., LIMITED

Temple Building, - Toronto

"PAGE FENCES"

Galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced dealers to erect it. Leads all in sales 300—as in merit. Get illustrated booklet and 1917 prices before buying.

Winkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

WEAR BEST

Galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced dealers to erect it. Leads all in sales 300—as in merit. Get illustrated booklet and 1917 prices before buying.

Winkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Optician College. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, E. A. CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110
Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday
evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Notice to the Public
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on
shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest,
and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at
the News-Agus office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

**Fire, Accident & Plate
Glass Insurance.**

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

MEAT SHOP
Under new management. The business
formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is
now changed to
SEELEY & HATTON
We are prepared to supply the public
with first-class Meats of all kinds at low-
est cash prices.
SEELEY & HATTON.

Farm for Sale
or To Let
First class Dairy farm, partly situ-
ated in the Village of Stirling.
Particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

Obituary
DARIUS GREEN.
On Thursday, April 25th, at his
home in the Oak Hills, Darius Green
passed away from earth. For over nine
weeks he had withstood shock after
shock of disease. Every effort that
medical skill and constant care of two
trained nurses could put forth
was made. Latterly strong hopes had
been entertained that he would recover.
But death was not thus to be foiled of
his prey. And at high noon on Thurs-
day, April 25th, death won. The funeral
was held on Sunday morning, April
28th, and was probably the largest
funeral that has been held in these parts
in many years. The service was con-
ducted in the Methodist Church by the
Rev. W. G. Clarke. The local Orange
order was present in a body, about 125
strong. The deceased had long been a
devoted member of the order, and was
held in very high esteem by his breth-
ren. Mr. Green was only 52 years of
age, having been born about the middle
of the last century. Many were the
expressions of sorrow that one thus in
the very hey-day of life had been taken
away. He leaves a wife, daughter, an
aged mother, and a large circle of near
friends and acquaintances to mourn his
loss.

According to the assessor's figures
the population of Havelock now reaches
over 1900.
At the annual meeting of the Child-
ren's Emigration Home at Birming-
ham, the chairman stated that 4,237
children had been received at the homes,
3,652 had been sent to Canada, and 145
more were to sail in a fortnight.
Let me mail you free, to prove merit,
samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative,
and my book on either Dyspepsia, The
Heart, or The Kidneys. Address me, Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. Troubles of the
Stomach, Heart or Kidneys are merely
symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't
make the common error of treating sym-
ptoms only. Symptom treatment is treat-
ing the result of the ailment, and not the
cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside
nerves—means stomach weakness, always.
And the heart and kidneys as well have
their controlling or inside nerves. Weak-
ness of these nerves, and you inevitably have
weak vital organs. Here is where Dr.
Shoop's Restorative has made its fame.
No other remedy even claims to treat the
"inside nerves." Also for constipation, bilious-
ness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr.
Shoop's Restorative. Sold by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH
W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor
This space is engaged for weekly an-
nouncements. Keep posted.
* * *
SUNDAY, MAY 12th
9.30 A.M.—Early Prayer Meeting.
10.30 A.M.—Quarterly Sacramental
Service and reception of new members.
2.30 P.M.—Sunday School. A special
collection in aid of the S. S. Aid and Ex-
tension Fund will be taken.
7.00 P.M.—China and its first Mission-
ary, Robert Morrison, 1807.
8.15 P.M.—Weekly Reunion and Family
Worship in the Sunday School rooms.
Week Evening Meetings:
MONDAY—8 P.M., Epworth League.
WEDNESDAY—8 P.M., Teachers' Meeting.
THURSDAY—7.30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY—8 P.M., Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and up-
der, 35 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains calling at Stirling station as follows—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Passenger, 10.17 a.m.
Passenger, 4.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.
THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907.
LOCAL MATTERS.
Hear Miss Ingle, the elocutionist of
Albert College, at the Methodist church
on Friday night.
The first meeting of the Stirling
Cheese Board will be held next Tues-
day, May 14th, at 4 o'clock, p.m.
Patronize the Albert College Glee
Club concert in the Methodist Church
on Friday night.
Mr. J. Earl Halliwell went to Toron-
to yesterday, and was installed last
evening Third Grand Principal of Royal
Arch Masons of Canada.
In addition to the special service for
the I.O.O.F., Rev. S. S. Burns preached
in West Huntington last Sunday night,
and was greeted by a large congrega-
tion of his former friends.
Mr. J. W. Pearce, M.P.P., has gone
to Clifton Springs, where he expects a
short stay will restore him to perfect
health. The late session did him no
injury, and his health has been steadily
improving.
A Newcombe piano will be furnished
by N. Lanktree for the Glee Club con-
cert in the Methodist Church on Friday
evening, May 10th.
Rev. F. A. Robinson has disposed of
his moving picture machine to Prof.
John C. Green of Ottawa. Mr. Robin-
son found that the many demands from
neighboring churches for entertain-
ments interfered too much with his
regular work.
On June 17th the following will go
into camp at Kingston: Third Dragoons,
4th Hussars, 5th Dragoon Guards, B. C.
and D squadrons, a detachment of
the R. C. E., the 16th, 40th, 45th, 46th,
47th and 49th Regiments, a detachment
of the C.P.A.S.C., No. 3 Company, C.A.
S.C., and No. 3 Field Ambulance.

The Sunny South
Those of our citizens who patronize the
opera house, and others who want to see a
good "coon" show, will be glad to see by
the advertisement in this issue that Rock-
well's famous Sunny South Com-
pany will appear in the Town Hall, Stir-
ling, on Friday evening, May 10th. There
isn't much to say about this company save
that it is a good strong one, composed of
twenty-five colored people, who do every-
thing funny that darkies can do so well,
and keep the audience in a constant state
of excitement and laughter from start to
finish. The company is carefully selected
from the best of colored talent, each and
everyone being an expert in specialty work.
All of them can dance and each one has
different steps which they introduce in
the buck and wing dancing at the close of
the plantation festivities. The company
carries a high-class band and orchestra.
The band will parade the principal streets
p.m. Seats are now on sale at
Morton's Drug Store. Prices 25, 35 and 50c.

**The Composer of "In a Per-
sian Garden."**
All lovers of vocal music, and especial-
ly works for mixed voices, have for
some years been familiar with the song
cycle entitled "In a Persian Garden."
The composer of this unique masterpiece
—which was inspired by and set to the
words of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khay-
yam," is Madame Liza Lehmann. An
interesting article on the life and work
of this charming woman, who was a
famous singer before she retired from
public life in order to compose, appears
in the June number of the NEW IDEA
WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. The author, who
interviewed Madame Lehmann in her
home at Wimbledon, near London, gives
delightful glimpses of the quiet life
which the artist lives there with her
husband, Mr. Herbert Bedford, and
their children. Many interesting photo-
graphs, showing Madame Lehmann in
her home surroundings, add to the value
of the text.

The Sunny South
This well known and successful musical
comedy is to be seen in the Town Hall,
Stirling, on Friday evening, May 10th, and
lovers of fun, music and melody will have
their expectations filled to the utmost.
The Sunny South contains a laugh in
every line and at every performance this
rattling musical comedy success goes off
with a snap and a bang, and is as enjoy-
able and inspiring as a First of July celebra-
tion. No musical production in recent years has
attained such immense popularity, and it
is the only one among the few really bril-
liant musical comedies to receive the unani-
mous critical approval of the public and
press. The company recently
appeared in Sarnia, Ont., and the Daily
Observer of that city of March 15th said:
"The organization of colored folk at the
Opera House Saturday afternoon and even-
ing, under the title of the 'Sunny South'
company, was a highly meritorious one.
There was only a fair house at the matinee,
but the quality of the performance was
such as to draw a packed house at night.
They are about as clever a bunch of colored
folks as has ever been got together, and
can draw big houses whenever they play
Sarnia in the future." The company car-
ries a high-class silver cornet band of
twelve pieces, which will parade the prin-
cipal streets at 4.30 p.m. Seats are now
on sale at Morton's Drug Store. Prices 25,
35 and 50 cents.

Let me send you free, for Catarrh, just
to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr.
Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow
flake cream, healing antiseptic balm.
Containing such healing ingredients as
Oil Eucalypti, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it
gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh
of the nose and throat. Make the free
test and see for yourself what this prepa-
ration can and will accomplish. Address Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold
by J. S. Morton.

Court of Revision.
VILLAGE OF STIRLING
Notice is hereby given that the Court of
Revision for the municipality of the Vil-
lage of Stirling, will be held in the Council
Chamber in said village on
Monday, May 27th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the pur-
pose of hearing and determining all com-
plaints against the assessment for the
current year.
All parties concerned will please take
notice and govern themselves accordingly.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, Clerk.
Stirling, May 8th, 1907.

At the Belleville cheese board on Sat-
urday last all the cheese offered was
sold at 12 1/2 cts.
Mr. Harry Clarke, of Warkworth, and
Miss Margaret Covert, of Colborne, were
married on Tuesday of last week.
Mr. Jas. Boldrick has erected a new
flagpole on his premises to replace the
one blown down in a gale last winter.
On Friday last their passed away one
of Stirling's oldest and most respected
residents, Mr. James Martin. Funeral
services were held in the Methodist
Church on Sunday morning, when a
large congregation gathered to pay
respect to his memory, after which his
remains were taken to the cemetery for
interment. We hope to give a more ex-
tended obituary notice next week.

A very large congregation attended
the annual service of the I.O.O.F. in the
Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.
There was a good turn-out of the local
Order, with a few from neighboring
towns. The Rev. S. S. Burns gave a
very practical address on "The value
of a purpose," taking as a text "This
one thing I do," Phil. 3:13. Mr. Burns'
many friends were greatly pleased to
see and hear him again, after an ab-
sence of eight months.

PERSONALS.
Miss Needler, of Lindsay, is visiting her
sister, Mrs. E. A. Robinson, at the Presby-
terian manse.
Rev. W. H. Stevens, of Kemptonville, a
former pastor of the Baptist church in
Stirling, spent Tuesday and Wednesday
in this vicinity.
Mrs. Wm. McCann has returned home
after spending the winter with her son
and daughter at Hornell, N.Y. Mrs. Mc-
Cann also visited friends at Niagara Falls
and Woodstock.

Notice to Farmers
I will take in cattle on the Island to pas-
ture on May 15th. Terms, yearling cattle
\$1.50, and two years old at \$2.00 for the
season.
DAVID BENEDICT.

WILKES STALLION
Is by Arkland - Arkland by Guy Wilkes.
Guy Wilkes sired 20th and 25th days.
Wilkes stands 15-3 hands high, weighs
1150 pounds. Dam by Volunteer Clay.
Second dam Heir-at-Law. He is one of
the best knee actors in the country, and
traded a mile in 3 minutes before he was
half broken.
Terms, to insure \$8.00.
FRED. FANNING,
Wellman's Corners.

For Sale
A good young Horse. Apply to
MRS. ROBERT GREEN
Oak Hills.

For Service
A pure bred Berkshire Boar, and a pure
bred Tamworth Boar. Terms reasonable.
URBANE HEATH,
Harold.

Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion
VROWSKY
Record 2:18. Reg. 8168.
The fastest Trotting Stallion between Toronto
and Montreal. Stands 16 hands, weighs 1300
pounds.
STANDARD BRED
STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
STANDARD BY HIS PROGENY
Three of the highest qualifications obtainable.
Sire of five with records from 2:25 to 2:17. Sire
of many High Class Knee Actors.
Vrowsky has won 1st prize and Silver Medal
at Toronto Exhibition, competing against all
Canada.
Will beat the Kirby Horse, Stirling every
Monday night. At Frankford Tuesday noon.
PHIL. ELKHURST, in charge. PRED. PEAKE,
Proprietor.

Lumber for Sale
The subscriber has a quantity of lumber
and scantling for sale on lot No. 20, 7th
con. of Sidney.
BENJ. HATFIELD.

Fresh Lime
The subscriber has for sale a kiln of fresh
burned Lime. Price at kiln 20 cents per
bushel.
JAS. COULTS.
Lot 14, con. 4, Rawdon.

**STRAWBERRY and
RASPBERRY PLANTS**
Our plants are large, fine, fibrous-rooted
—much better than those often sold, and
our prices are about half those of the big
nurseries. Besides, we sell only those
varieties that succeed in this locality.
Seed Potatoes
About two dozen bags of American Won-
der and Steele's Earliest, small and medi-
um sized, which we will sell under price.
JOS. FRAPPY,
River Valley.

Town Hall, Stirling.
**FRIDAY
EVENING May 10**
**J. C. ROCKWELL'S NEW
SUNNY SOUTH CO.**
America's Greatest of All Colored Shows
Best in Quality
Largest in Numbers
A Show that Pleases Everyone
**IT IS ORIGINAL AND POPULAR
EXTREMELY FUNNY PRICES
THE BEST SINGERS AND DANCERS IN AMERICA
ARE WITH THIS COMPANY**
KINGS OF TOWN HALL COMEDY Are Now Playing the Large Cities to Packed Houses
BAND AND ORCHESTRA
Prices - 25, 35 and 50 Cents
Seats now on sale at the usual place.

As evidence of the lateness of the
season, it is reported from Winnipeg
that hockey and curling were played in
that city on the 8th inst., and the ice
was in good condition.
**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy**
There is probably no medicine made that
is relied upon with more implicit confi-
dence than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy. During the third
of a century in which it has been in use,
people have learned that it is the one
remedy that never fails. When reduced
with water and sweetened it is pleasant
to take. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Births.
TUCKER—In Rawdon, on May 3rd, to Mr.
and Mrs. Fred Tucker, a daughter.

Married.
HOARD-GREEN.—At the home of Rev. J. P.
McLennan, Campbellford, on Wednesday,
May 1st, Mr. Alfred Y. Hoard to Maud
Melissa Green, daughter of Mr. John Green,
Seymour East.

Deaths.
MARTIN—In Stirling, on May 3rd, James
Martin, aged 80 years, 10 months and 25 days.
BONE—At Menie on May 4th, Mary Davis
Bone, aged 81 years, 10 months and 23 days.
DICKENS—In Rawdon, on May 4th, Martha
M. Dickens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
Dickens, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 5 days.
McCALLUM—At Ivanhoe, on May 6th, Rich-
ard M. McCallum, aged 45 years, 7 months.

Notice to Farmers
I will take in cattle on the Island to pas-
ture on May 15th. Terms, yearling cattle
\$1.50, and two years old at \$2.00 for the
season.
DAVID BENEDICT.

For Sale
A good young Horse. Apply to
MRS. ROBERT GREEN
Oak Hills.

For Service
A pure bred Berkshire Boar, and a pure
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URBANE HEATH,
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Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion
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STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
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Three of the highest qualifications obtainable.
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Lot 14, con. 4, Rawdon.

**STRAWBERRY and
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Our plants are large, fine, fibrous-rooted
—much better than those often sold, and
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Seed Potatoes
About two dozen bags of American Won-
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Town Hall, Stirling.
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America's Greatest of All Colored Shows
Best in Quality
Largest in Numbers
A Show that Pleases Everyone
**IT IS ORIGINAL AND POPULAR
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THE BEST SINGERS AND DANCERS IN AMERICA
ARE WITH THIS COMPANY**
KINGS OF TOWN HALL COMEDY Are Now Playing the Large Cities to Packed Houses
BAND AND ORCHESTRA
Prices - 25, 35 and 50 Cents
Seats now on sale at the usual place.

Stirling's New Store.
The one price to all—all the time
This is the store that gives you the BEST VALUE for
your money in this part of the County. We guarantee our
goods to be the lowest in price for the best quality. All we
ask is for you to see and inspect our goods. We have proved
it to others and can prove it to you.

Children's Sailor Hats, regular 25c. our price 20c. each, and
many other different styles up to \$1.00 each.
Children's Tams.
Ladies ready to wear Hats from 79c. up.
Men's and Boys' Caps from 25c. to 75c. each.
Men's Felt Hats from 75c. to \$2.50.
Men's Overalls, with and without bibs, regular 75c. quality,
on sale at 59c. a pair.
Men's Fancy Print Shirts from 50c. up.
Ladies ready-to-wear Skirts, in Navy, Black and Greys, from
\$1.85 to \$6.50.
Ladies White Muslin Blouses, trimmed with Valenciennes
Lace and Insertion and Fancy Embroidered Fronts, at
50c., 75c., 90c., \$1.00 and up to \$2.15 each.

**DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS**
Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.
Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.
**Boots and Shoes for Every One
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**
Boots for Men, Women, Children and Babies.

**Black Shoes
White Shoes
Tan Shoes
Red Shoes**
We can satisfy you both in quality and price.
Black, Tan and White Shoe Dressing always in stock.
BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.
Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.
J. W. BROWN
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

Eggs for Hatching
From grand pen of SINGLE COMB WHITE
LEGHORNS, at \$1.00 per setting.
Prices taken at Stirling, 1906—1st for
cock, 1st for cockerel, 2nd for pullet. My
pen is headed by a son of Victor, the 1st
prize Brantford cock, 1905, and brother of
1st, 2nd and 3rd prize cockerels at the On-
tario fair, 1906.
HARRY E. BALFOUR,
Stirling.

FINISH YOUR FLOORS
Floor Glaze ENAMEL
and you will never use the old
style Floor Paints again. It
dries hard over night, with a
high gloss, and wears on the
floor, not off. Soap and water
does not mar it. It wears as
well on outside as inside floors.
Use wherever you want a
durable High Gloss Enamel
Finish.

J. S. MORTON
Successor to Morton & Haight
Druggist, Stationer, Etc.

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DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

For a moment Jim stands dumb with consternation at the announcement of this intention; but, reflecting that it would not be a whit more irrevocable to attempt to reason with a madman who had reached the padded-room stage of lunacy, than with his present companion, he contents himself with saying:

"And supposing that you do not learn to-night where she has gone?"

"There is no use in supposing anything so impossible!"

But as the hours go by, the possibility becomes a probability, the probability a certainty! Midnight comes, and the elated telegraph-office puts a final extinguisher upon the expectation, which no one but the unhappy lover had ever entertained, that Florence would be enlightened before the dawn of another day as to the place whither her two rascals have fled.

Burgoyne has accompanied his friend upon his last important visit to the now-going-to-bed and justly-incensed B. B. He has been ashamed again to present himself at the so-called-attacked door, so he has waited at the bottom of the stairs, has heard Byng's hoarse query, and the negative—curt and less suave than the last one—that follows it; has heard the door shut again, and the hopeless footsteps that come staggering down to him.

"You will go home now?"

"Perchance, Iago, I shall never go home!"

replies Byng; and, though he is compelled to admit that there is no longer any possibility of his tonight obtaining the information for which he so madly hungers, that there can consequently be no question of his setting off by one of the early trains, since he would not know in which direction to go, and might only be fleeing further from her whom he would fain regain, yet he still keeps with fevered persistence to his project of spending the night in a belle delle.

Finding it impossible to dissuade him, Jim resigns himself to bearing him company. It is with very little reluctance that he does so. There is no truer truism than that all sorrows, however mountainous, are more easily carried under God's high roof than man's low ones, and he who does not sleep has for compensation at least the advantage of a dream.

So the two men wander about all night in the moon southern air. There are not many hours of a summer's night during which the stir of life has ceased and has not yet reawakened in an Italian town, the talk and the tread and the mulebells, and the flutes of the violoncello, and the beginning again of those hours have had strength to grow big. But yet there is a space of time when Florence lies silent, hating her beauty to the constellations alone; and under this unfamiliar and solemn and lovely aspect the two night-wanderers see her. They see her Campanile

"Commencing with the skies,"

with no distracting human bustle about her feet; they see her Persius bawling beneath her Loggia, and her San Giorgio standing wakeful at his post on Or San Michele. They see her smiling palace rows, her stealing river, and her spanning bridges—palaces out of which no head peeps, even on which no boat oars, bridges upon which no horse-hoof rings. They have all her churches—Santa Croce, Arnolfo's great "Bride," that new Maria that is now four hundred years old and more, the humbly glorious San Marco—to themselves; all her treasure houses, all her memories, all her down-balmed air—for a few hours they possess them all. She is but a little city, this fair Firenze, and in these few hours they traverse her in her length and breadth, rambling aimlessly wherever Byng's feverishly miserable impulses lead them. Burgoyne offers no opposition to any of these, but accompanies his friend silent, down slumorous thoroughfares, or across sleeping Piazzas, by Arno side, under colonnade of arch. It is all one to him; nor is he sensible of any fatigue, when at length, at about the hour when Byng had meant to have caught the early morning train, they return to the hotel, and the younger man, happily dead-beat at last, worn out with want of food, tears, and weariness, flings himself down, dressed, upon his bed, and instantly falls into a leaden sleep. Jim feels no desire, nor indeed any power, of following his example. He is not easily tired, and his former life of travel and hardship has made him always willing to dispense with the to him—unnecessary luxury of a bed; and, under ordinary circumstances, a night passed in the open air would have had an effect upon him rather exhilarating than other wise. He has his bath, dresses, breakfasts, and then jumps into a fiacre, and has himself driven to the Anglo-American.

The day is so exactly the counterpart of its predecessor, in its even assured splendor, that Jim has a hazy feeling that they both make only one divided into two parts by the narrow dark blue

ribbon of the exquisite brief night. When did yesterday and his memory begin? As he is borne along, his mind becomes more alert by sleeplessness, reproaches made more acute by the fact that, the better to fill him with pain and remorse—the different states of mind in which he had passed over the often trodden ground. Here, at the street corner, what a nausea had come over him at the thought of the interest he would have to feel in those humdrum details, so dear to Amelia's soul, of their future ménage, with all its candle-end economies and depressing restrictions. Here, in the church shadow, how he had tried to lash himself up into a more probable semblance of pleasure in her expected and dreaded caresses. There seems to be scarcely an inch of the way when he has not had some harsh or weary thought of her; he is thankful when the brief transit, that has appeared to him so long, is over. And yet the change is only from the sharp sting of recollected unkindnesses to the dull bruising ache of anticipated ones. A garcon is sweeping out the door for the hour is yet much beyond eight, so Jim goes into the dreary little dining-room, where two places are laid with coffee-cups and rolls. Only two. And though he knows that nothing short of a miracle could have already re-created Amelia so completely as to enable her to come down to breakfast, yet the ocular demonstration of the fact that her place is and will be empty, strikes a chill to his boding heart. He is presently joined by Cecilia, whose carelessly-dressed hair, heavy eyelids, and tired puffy face, sufficiently show that not to him, any more than to himself, has night brought

"Sweet child-sleep, the filmy-eyed."

"How fresh and cool you are!" she cries, with an almost reproachful intonation. "Do not look at me!"—covering her face with her hot hands—"I am not fit to be seen; but what does that matter?"

"What do I care?"—beginning to cry—"Oh, she is so kind! We have spent such a beautiful night! As I tell you, I am a shocking sick-nurse. I never know what to do; I lose my head completely; and she has been so odd—she has been talking such gibberish!"

"Delirious?"

"Yes, I suppose that is what you would call it. I never saw anybody so delirious before, so I do not know. I have seen Sybilla in hysterics, but I never heard of the dead in such a way. We have spent such a beautiful night! As I tell you, I am a shocking sick-nurse. I never know what to do; I lose my head completely; and she has been so odd—she has been talking such gibberish!"

"As a general rule, Jim may be counted upon for cordial co-operation in any bit directed against Sybilla, but now he is too spiritless even to notice it."

"I was so frightened," continues Cecilia; "it is not cheerful being all alone in the dead of night with a person talking such nonsense as she was. I always thought that a bucket of water would bring her round."

As a general rule, Jim may be counted upon for cordial co-operation in any bit directed against Sybilla, but now he is too spiritless even to notice it."

"I was so frightened," continues Cecilia; "it is not cheerful being all alone in the dead of night with a person talking such nonsense as she was. I always thought that a bucket of water would bring her round."

"She is quieter now. Sybilla's maid is here, and she has been so kind to let her maid look in several times during the night; but still, for the most part, I was with her! Oh, I do trust!"—shuddering—"that I may never again have to be alone at night with a person who is not right in her head!"

"This aspiration on the part of the youngest Miss Wilson is, for the present occasion, at least, likely to be gratified, by the time that another night settles down on Florence, Amelia's illness has been declared by Dr. Coldstream to be every symptom of developing into the malarious Florentine fever, which not infrequently lays low the children of foreign visitors to that little Eden, Amelia has Florentine fever; and the verification of this fact is followed by all the paroxysms of serious sickness—night and day nurses, disinfectants, physic pills."

The announcement of her being attacked by a definite and recognized disease brings at first a sort of relief to Burgoyne's mind, which, under Cecilia's frightened and frightening word-pictures, had been beset by terrors great in proportion to their vagueness. Now that Amelia is confessedly sick of a fever, there is nothing abnormal in her being "odd," and "delirious," and "wandering" (these being only the inevitable stages in the road which will—must lead to—yet scarcely so heavy as it had been upon his arrival in the morning, when, late in the afternoon—not sooner do the claims upon him of the disorganized and helpless family of his betrothed relax—he re-

turns to the Minerva to look after Byng. Having had every reason to fear that he will not find him at the hotel, but will be obliged again to set off in pursuit of him through the streets and squares, so repeatedly traversed last night, he is relieved to learn from the hotel servants that the young man is in his bed-room. He finds him there indeed; no longer stretched in the blessed oblivion of deep sleep upon his bed, but sitting on a hard chair by the open window, his arms resting upon the back, and his face crushed down upon them. By his slightest movement does he show consciousness of his friends' entrance.

"I am afraid I have been a long time away," says the latter kindly.

"Have you?" answers Byng, his voice coming muffled through lips still buried in his own coat-sleeve. "I do not know; I have done with time!"

"I do not know how you have managed that," rejoins Jim, still indulgently, though a shade drily. "Have you been here all day?"

"I do not know where I have been. Yes,"—lifting his head—"I do; I have been to the Piazza d'Azeglio."

"Well?"

"They know where she is. They were packing her things; through the door I saw them tying the label on the box; if I had tried I could have read the address on the label, but I did not. She had forbidden them to give it to me; in her telegram she had forbidden them to give it to anyone."

CHAPTER XXIX.

Jim refrains from saying how likely this culmination of his friend's woes has appeared to him, since it would have been the height of the illogical for the Le Marchants to have put themselves to extreme inconvenience in order to escape from a place to whom they are already afterwards gave the power of following them. He refrains from saying it, because he knows of how very little consoling power the "old you so" philosophy is possessed.

"And what will you do now?"

"Do! What is there to do? What does a man do when he is shot through the heart?"

"I believe that in point of fact he jumps his own height in the air. I know that a Buffalo does," replies Burgoyne, with a matter-of-fact dryness, which proceeds less from want of sympathy, than from an honest belief that it is the kindest and kindest method of dealing with Byng's heroics.

"Shot through the heart!" murmurs the latter, repeating his own phrase as if he found a dismal pleasure in it. "I had always been told that it was a painless death; I now know to the contrary."

"Shall you stay here? There is no longer any use in your staying here."

"There is no longer any use in my doing anything, or leaving anything undone."

"There's nothing in this world can make me joy."

Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale.

Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man."

So saying, he replaces his head upon his arms, and his arms upon the chair-rail, with the air of one who, upon mature consideration, has decided to maintain that attitude for the remainder of his life.

A week has passed; a week upon which Burgoyne looks back as upon a blur of wretchedness, with distinct points of pain sticking up here and there out of it. It is a blur; for it is a time of confusion, of the usual limitations and divisions of time; a week not cut up into orderly lengths of day and night, but in which each has puzzlingly run into and overlapped each other. There have been nights when he has not been in bed at all, and there have been days when he has slept heavily at unaccustomed hours. He has not dined at any particular time; he has shared forlorn breakfasts, dotted about the morning, or the less or more anxiously about Amelia dictated, with the Wilsons. He has drunk more tea than he ever did in his life before, and the result of this whole condition of things is, that he cannot for the life of him tell whether the day of the week is Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday, and that he has lost all sense of proportion. He has not the least idea whether the dreadful moments when he stood on the landing outside Amelia's door, and heard her heart-renderingly beg him not to go away from her for quite so long, to be a little gladder to see her when he came back; or again affecting to assure him that she can do quite well, to be quite overjoyed when he found her, I say, those dreadful moments were really only moments, or stretched into hours.

Besides the agony of remorse that the impotent listening to those pathetic prayers and unselfish assurances causes him, he suffers too from another agony of shame, that the father and sister, standing, like himself with ears stretched at that shut door, should be let into the long secret of his cruelty and coldness, that secret, which for eight years she has so gallantly been hiding. It is an inexpressible relief to him that at least the old man's thickened hearing admits, but very imperfectly, his daughter's rapid utterances.

"Poor soul! I cannot quite make out what it is all about," he says, with his hands to his ears; "but I catch your name over and over again, Jim; I suppose it is all about you."

Cecilia, however, naturally hears as well as he himself does, and apparently pitying the drawn misery of his face, whispers to him confidentially:

"You must not mind, you know it is all nonsense. She talks very differently when she is well."

The Wilson family have never hitherto shown any very marked affection for Burgoyne, but now it seems as if they could hardly bear him out of their sight. They cling to him not because he is—Jim makes himself no illusion on that head—but because they have got into such a habit of leaning, that it is no longer possible for them to stand upright. He had never realized till now how helpless they are. He had known that Amelia was the pivot upon which the whole family turned; but he had not brought home to himself how utterly the machine fell to pieces when that pivot was withdrawn.

(To be continued.)

Some men are honest and some others are politicians.

ON THE FARM.

APPLYING FARM MANURE.

A generation ago it was the usual practice, in handling manure, to haul it from the barnyard to the field when convenient, pile it there in small heaps, and leave it in these heaps until the time came to plow the land, when the manure was scattered just ahead of the plow and turned under as quickly as possible, the idea being that the drying of the manure would cause the larger part of its virtue to be lost, writes Charles E. Thorne.

Few farmers of that day knew that the pungent, but invisible gas escaping from the manure heap was, in fact, its most valuable constituent. The manure was constantly being formed, so long as the manure lay in moist heaps, and was as constantly passing from the heaps into the air; they did not know that the drying of the manure took away from it only what was left, in fact, the complete removal of the water for preservation than before.

We now know that the decomposition of manure can only take place in the presence of moisture; that if we can withdraw all moisture from the residue we preserve its fertilizing qualities indefinitely, and that when the moisture is evaporated from the manure heaps it carries with it none of these fertilizing qualities, but goes into the atmosphere simply as watery vapor.

Everybody knows that when brine is evaporated all that is left behind, and this is equally true of the manure. There are two and only two ways in which manure loses its value. These are leaching by rain and the heating which accompanies chemical action. When the manure is heaped in the field, both these agencies begin their action. The rain falls upon the heap and washes its more valuable constituents into the ground immediately under and around the heap, and chemical, or more properly, bacterial action begins in the heap, liberating its nitrogen and converting its phosphorus and potassium into more soluble forms to be washed down by the next shower.

Of all the ways in which manure is ever handled, therefore, this old way of piling it in small heaps in the field is the most wasteful. It is worse than leaving it under the barn eaves and letting it leach out there, because of the waste of labor involved in hauling it to the field, and because the excess of fertilizing material washed into the soil under the manure heaps is an actual injury to the soil. If the heaps be permitted to lie for any time. The overgrowth of lodged and half-filled grain over such spots ought to be sufficient to convince any man of the necessity of such a method, and yet there are thousands of farmers who still follow it.

If we would but stop and reflect that fully half the potential fertilizing value of the manure, as it is voided by the animal, is found in the salts dissolved in the liquid portion; that the full effect of nearly the soil nor the liquid portion can be realized except when mixed in connection with each other; that when the liquid is permitted to flow away in the stable or yard or where it is displaced by rain and separated from the solid portion, whether in yard or field, it carries with it these fertilizing salts; but that when it is merely evaporated they are left behind and still combined with those of the solid portion, it would be easy to realize that the one and only right way to handle manure is to collect the liquid by abundant absorbents, get it to the field where its effect is wanted as promptly as possible, spread it there at once and as perfectly as possible, and then let sunshine and rain do their work. Sunshine will evaporate the water, but that only, and the rain which follows will re-dissolve the salts and wash them into the entire surface

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of the soil where they are needed, and not simply into little spots here and there.

VALUE OF THE MANURE SPREADER.

When we come to understand the nature and value of manure, the need of thorough distribution becomes apparent. When it is spread with the fork there will inevitably be lumps in one place and bare spots in another, thus losing part of the possible effect in one place by excess and in another by deficiency. It is true that the distribution of manure that has been spread with the fork may be very much improved by following with the smoothing harrow, but even with this extra labor the work cannot be so well done as with the manure spreader.

Another great advantage in the manure spreader is that it is always ready for its special purpose, and therefore the manure is much more likely to be drawn promptly to the field than if a wagon, used chiefly for other purposes, must be got ready for this job every time a lot of manure is to be moved.

Not only is manure distributed more uniformly by the spreader than by hand, but the work is done more cheaply. With the steadily increasing cost of labor it becomes constantly more important to devise means for substituting the labor of horses for that of men, and with the spreader a team will unload a ton of manure in a small fraction of the time that would be required to do it by hand.

Considering the convenience, the perfection and the economy of its work, I believe that the manure spreader should be ranked next to the automatic harrow in importance as a farm implement.

Many farmers fear that if they spread manure on frozen ground, especially on hillsides, it will be in danger of being washed away by the spring freshets; but clay is a powerful absorbent, and the rain that would carry away the fertilizing salts of the manure would very soon thaw the surface of the soil so that it would extract these salts from the water passing over it.

Admitting that there may be occasional small losses from this source, such losses are unquestionably insignificant as compared with those which occur in the average barnyard, or in the small manure heaps in the field.

Thirty years ago the writer was in charge of a large farm on which a considerable quantity of manure was produced. This manure was collected throughout the winter in a basin shaped earthen yard, where it was permitted to lie until August, when it was drawn out and spread at once as a top-dressing upon land that had been plowed for wheat. This method represented the practice of the best farmers of that period. A practice which is by no means obsolete to-day.

There were several apparently very good reasons for the practice. In the first place, August was a convenient season for manure hauling, harvest being over, and as observing farmers had learned the value of a short summer fallow the stubbles had been plowed for the next wheat crop so that it was a time of comparative leisure. In addition to this was the fact, that the manure had had several months in which to rot, so there was considerable less of it to handle than there would have been earlier in the season.

This practice was an advance upon that which had prevailed at an earlier date, when the manure was piled in heaps in the field and spread in advance of the plow, for the latter method permitted earlier plowing, thus gaining the benefit of the short fallow, and it also let the manure where it was of some advantage as a shelter to the wheat plants through the winter and as a fertilizer for the young grass following the wheat.

In one of the experiments of the Ohio experiment station one plot receives manure applied as a top-dressing to corn and wheat in a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy, the manure being used at the rate of eight tons per acre in each case and being open yard manure, treated as in the practice above described, thus following closely a method which has been and still is a very common one. This experiment has been in progress for 13 years, and the result has been an average increase per acre for the first ten years of 7.83 bushels wheat and a little more than 15 bushels corn per acre.

On the same farm, and on ground of the same character, another experiment has been in progress for ten years, in which manure has been applied at the same rate per acre to corn in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover.

In this test one plot has received manure which has been in an open barnyard during the winter, while an adjoining plot has been treated with manure taken directly from the stable to the field without exposure to the weather.

The result has been a ten-year average increase for the open yard manure of 16 bushels per acre, less than a bushel more than that from the same quantity of similar manure in the longer rotation—while the fresh manure has given an average increase of 22 bushels per acre, or practically 50% more than the yard manure. As we have thrown considerably more than a ton of manure into the barnyard for every ton hauled out, it will be seen that the actual difference has been more than 50%.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

Curiously enough two of the May magazines have articles relating to the speed of railroad trains. Scribner's Magazine goes into the subject exhaustively. It calls attention to the fact that the human element cannot be eliminated from the problem if there is to be safe running of trains which are scheduled at a high rate of speed. Much depends on the discretion of the engineer. Given a good roadbed, a straight track, a clear atmosphere, and accurate signals, and there is no reason why a train should not be safely run by a competent engineer at a speed of seventy or even more miles per hour. But these are conditions that seldom obtain. Few persons realize how crooked roadbeds are, even the best of them, and how frequent the grades are. One who sits at the end of a fast passenger train will be surprised to notice the recurrence of curves, some of them quite sharp.

One fact that is dwelt upon in the Scribner article is that a railway train cannot be run at an extremely high rate of speed around a sharp curve. Indeed, if the curve is sharp enough, and the speed is high enough, the train cannot be run round the curve at all. In the case of the lamentable Salisbury accident in England it was mathematically demonstrated in the London Times by formulae that no train could go around the curve at Salisbury at the rate of seventy miles an hour. A train running at that speed around that curve would go off the track, not occasionally, but every time the attempt was made. This at least was the statement of the mathematician who wrote for the London Times. Engineers must be taught that there is a limit to the speed at which trains can be run when taking sharp curves. They must be familiar with every rod of the track which they have to cover and must moderate the speed when they are approaching sharp curves.

The article in the Century Magazine deals with the question of signals. The writer makes the statement that the night signals, consisting of red, green and white lights, are unsafe; that men who are not color blind cannot always distinguish between a white and a red light. We know that in passing through switchyards the engineer has to deal with a multitude of lights which he passes at lightning speed. If the night happens to be dark or foggy, or there is a sudden emission of steam from the engine, the engineer cannot with certainty distinguish signals. He must either stop the train or take his chance of finding the block ahead of him clear. In the case of the frightful accident in the New York Central tunnel, which resulted in the banishment of steam locomotives from that tunnel, so that electric locomotives only are now used there, the engineer was unable to distinguish the signal owing to the condensation of steam. He took his chances that the block ahead of him was clear. He guessed wrong, and the consequence was a frightful loss of life.

The writer of the Century article suggests that the night signals ought to be a modification of the semaphore used in the day time. That is to say, the semaphore should be illuminated either by lamps or electricity, and the engineer should be guided by its position as he is by day—whether it is horizontal, perpendicular, or midway between. Signals of this kind could easily be distinguished and would be likely to prevent many accidents. It is manifest that there will be no absolute safety as far as signals are concerned until there is some automatic way of communicating with the cab of the engine and informing the engineer whether the block ahead of him is clear or not. There is need of great improvement in the running of railroad trains in America, where the science of maintaining with safety a high rate of speed, even on a good track, is imperfectly understood.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.

Two Transcontinental Roads to be Built in the Future.

The agreement for the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory of Australia, which was signed by the State and Federal Premiers, provides for the construction of a transcontinental railway, linking the Northern dependency to South Australia. Should the agreement be ratified by the State and Federal Parliaments the Commonwealth will assume the responsibility for the Northern Territory debt of \$3,000,000, and the annual deficit of £134,000; it will take over the railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, upon which the State is leasing \$85,000 per annum, and it will agree to build a line—joining Hergott with Pine Creek, via Queensland—costing between \$5,000,000 and \$9,000,000.

South Australia, for its part, agrees to the construction of a line by the Commonwealth from Port Augusta to Kalbarrie, a line which has been almost voluminously championed by West Australia. If constructed, these two transcontinental lines will bridge Australia from north to south and from east to west, linking Perth to Sydney and Melbourne to Port Darwin.

THE MYSTERIES OF SCENT

VAGARIES WHICH HUNTERS CANNOT EXPLAIN.

Theories That Have Been Advanced—Good and Bad Hunting Days.

If there is one thing more than another that has vexed the minds of sportsmen through countless centuries, it is the question of "scent"—that remarkable commodity which is so necessary to the success of the hunter. And yet even in this twentieth century, says the London Daily Mail, with all the accumulated knowledge of successive generations, the question is still a doubtful whether we know much more about the mysteries of scent than did Nimrod, who, so far as we know, was the mightiest hunter of early days.

As to Nimrod and his methods of hunting we are actually told but little, but he is only referred to twice in all the writings of ancient days that are given to us, and no mention is made of his hounds. But we have records of one Marri—who is held by many old-time writers to be one and the same as the mighty hunter of Genesis—and he certainly hunted with hounds, the latter being invariably named with his name. At that very remote period, therefore, the usefulness of the hound as a tracker of wild beasts had been recognized, and doubtless everything was done then, as it is to this day, to encourage the natural instinct of the canine race in this particular with a view to aiding man in the chase. Yet after all these days there is not an M.F.H. in the land or a huntsman either, who can tell you why it is that under precisely similar meteorological conditions hounds can run on a burning scent all day on the Monday, and can scarcely raise a whimper on the Tuesday, though the fox be but

HALF A FIELD AHEAD OF THEM.

Many theories have been advanced to explain the vagaries of scent, but none of them is entirely satisfactory. Some no doubt still pin their faith to the words of the poet who declared that:

A southerly wind and a cloudy sky
Proclaim a hunting morning.

But as a matter of fact neither the one nor the other will make scent "hang" if so be that Providence wills it otherwise. You cannot indeed lay down any hard and fast rule concerning so variable and intangible a thing as scent, which is generally at its best when you least expect it.

Taken for instance the behavior of scent during the present season. Prior to Christmas the sport enjoyed with most packs had been up to the average and rather better than that with some. With Christmas came the first spell of winter, and hunting was abandoned throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. After that the thaw and with it a period of string gallops day after day such as are seldom chronicled within the space of a few days in any season. Hardly a pack went out that week without a good run every time hounds left kennel, and many a huntsman went home with as many as three or four good gallops to his credit in a single day and as many masks dangling from sundry saddles.

Shortly afterward the frost returned and again broke up. To all intents and purposes the conditions were once more the same—the atmosphere clear and heavy, little or no wind, showers of rain at intervals, and the ground cold and wet. But none of the brilliant runs of a few days before were to be had.

Hounds found as frequently as usual, and as frequently, after running on a faint line for a few hundred yards, threw up their heads in

DISAPPOINTMENT AND DISGUST.

A holding scent during a thaw after severe frost has usually been regarded as the rule, but the exceptions have been more marked this season than was needed to prove it.

A year ago there was considerable discussion among hunting men as to the why and the wherefore of good and bad scenting days, and among the many suggestions that were put forward was that which has become to be known as the condensation theory. The argument is this: When evaporation is going on in the air scent should be good, while when the opposite process—condensation—is in progress, scent must be bad or wanting. The basis of this theory may be correct, but it is no more infallible than many another.

Scent certainly at times hangs well in a high wind, just as certainly as on a very still day it will unaccountably disappear all of a sudden. But there are days when the wind is high and the ground wet at which time there must be plenty of evaporation going on, but never a vestige of scent is to be discovered, although half a dozen foxes may leave covert before your very eyes. Country folk will frequently tell you that scent is never good during the fall of the leaf in autumn, and indeed, until the fallen leaves have become rotten. The reason given in support of this argument is that the fox while running turns over the leaves as he goes along—accidentally or on purpose—and so conceals his tracks, as it were, behind him. It must be admitted that this could accomplish this sleight of foot with a degree of accuracy, and a poor nosed pack of hounds that could not own his scent through the shallow density of a withered leaf. But the yoke is quite right up to the present point in its argument. Scent is very often at its worst during the leaf fall, but that is because the smell of the decaying leaves themselves is so pungent that it baffles the noses of the pack until the fox carry

A VERY PRONOUNCED ODOR

of his own. Perhaps it is because like the countryman, we sometimes forget side issues of this description that we are often puzzled by the mysteries of scent. One point in particular in regard to scent seems impossible of solution. A fox slips away on one side of a covert while hounds are drawing on the other. Somebody sees him and shouts a view hallo! Along comes the huntsman at

his best speed and lays on his hounds at the spot where the fox left the wood, but not a hound in the pack will own the line; never a whimper breaks in upon the expectant silence of the eager field. Cast after cast is tried, but to no purpose, and eventually the huntsman moves off to resume his draw, muttering to himself that he "don't believe there weren't no fox at all."

For all that, twenty minutes later, when hounds happen again to be passing that way toward the next covert, suddenly there is a whimper here and another there, and away they go like a pack possessed right across the field and through the very gap in yonder hedge that had been pointed out to the unbelieving huntsman. "Well, I never!" remarks that worthy, "and so old Mr. Stiggins was right after all."

Later in the day, when horses are jogging homeward, the incident is referred to, but nobody has any explanation to offer. And sometimes when a fox passes within scent of the hounds, and the imperfect olfactory organs of mere man—so vastly inferior to the true beast in this respect—are positively offended by the tainted atmosphere. Verily to the mysteries of scent there is no end.

LORD STRATHCONA.

"Uncle Donald's" Railroad Building Turned His Hair White.

At half-past nine o'clock on the morning of November 7, 1885, at Craigellachie, British Columbia, an old man, whose hair was snowy white, drove a golden spike into the cedar tie upon which the rails met from east and west.

The man was Donald Smith. The spike completed the Canadian Pacific. In the terrible five years of its building, from 1880 to 1885, he had changed from a strong, black bearded, sturdy man to a white-haired veteran.

In the year following Mr. Smith was rewarded for his services with knighthood in the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His cousin, Mr. Stephen, had already been recognized with a baronetcy, and the two of them were named in the names of two of the greatest mountains of the Canadian Rockies, Mount Donald and Mountain Stephen.

Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lord Strathcona's appearance has scarcely altered. At the age of 84, says a writer in the World's Work, his eyes are as clear as they were thirty years ago. His form is slightly bent with age, but he still walks with firm and steady step. He is fresh and brightly on the topics of the day, though never committing himself on matters of state, and he always makes his visitor feel at his ease from the moment he begins conversation to the time when he bids him a cheery "Good-by."

It is this sense of persistent kindness that has won for him such a host of friends. Since you have experienced it, you will doubt he always has been, and the Queen of England dispense with all formality where he is concerned—why they call him "Uncle Donald." You feel that he is "Uncle Donald" to you and to all people who come within the circle of his friendship. This characteristic sums up the man as he is to-day.

There is one little feature which may mean much or little, but which a visitor to Lord Strathcona cannot but notice. When Donald is alone, he wears a fine brown mat of silk, daintily crocheted, on the top of his head to cover the place where the once abundant hair has disappeared.

Why he wears this little cap nobody seems to know, but there must be some reason of no ordinary nature, for it gives him a great deal of trouble, slipping over his head whenever he turns with a quick movement, as he often does when engaged in a conversation which interests him. He always balances it again carefully.

It may be some gift of the olden days, some memento of a faithful Indian friend during his long and lonely sojourn in the Canadian wilds, or it may be the work of his wife's hands. Certain it is that some interesting history attaches to it, and that Lord Strathcona sets a high value on the little square of worked silk.

Lord Strathcona sits close by his visitor and sometimes lays his hand on your knee with a gesture of paternal friendliness. At other times he will lean back with folded arms, his bright, deep-set, keen eyes twinkling with a merry light. The bushy, over-arching white eyebrows but add to the kindness of the man's whole countenance.

BABY CONJUROR.

Little Chinese Kid Whose Father is Amusing Londoners.

Daintily little "Bamboo Blossom," an almond-eyed young lady of four, who has just arrived in London, England, is a born conjuror.

Her father, who is the tiny daughter of Chung Ling So, the Chinese steganician, now appearing at the New Cross Empire, and she could conjure long before she could speak.

In the tea gardens of her own land "Bamboo Blossom" can perform all her tricks freely in public, but in London she has just learned that she is far too young to be granted a license.

This strange prohibition has bewildered "Bamboo Blossom," who cannot understand why she should not come on the stage like her father, and pull rabbits out of empty top-waters for her own amusement, as she does at home.

When the reporter went to see "Bamboo Blossom" she completely mystified him with her sleight-of-hand tricks. Holding half a dozen cards in her chubby fists, she invited a choice, and then, with astonishing ease, produced the chosen cards in the most unlikely places.

A five-shilling piece placed in paper in her hand on the instant was transformed into five soap shavings, and "Bamboo Blossom" chuckled in infantile delight. Cards laid in a box in the "magic baby's" custody, were at once changed into different suits, and articles disappeared and reappeared all around her.

Mr. Carnegie has offered pay for a Palace of Peace to be erected at a

THE GREAT HIDDEN GIANT

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF WE COULD "HARNESS" ELECTRICITY.

Then the World Would be a Vastly Different Place From What It Is To-day.

Unless some new power greater than electricity is discovered, an unlikely contingency, indeed, when we remember that the current can describe a circle round the earth in a second or two—a century hence will see our great towns one gigantic maze of wires, over which the mysterious "fluid" will rush to perform a million functions.

Clocks as we know them now will have vanished, a few specimens being retained in the British Museum. In their place will be dials round which hands will be urged by electricity regulated at some central depot, and the man who is rushing out to catch a train will have no need to ask whether the clock is "right." Its movements will coincide unerringly with those of all other clocks.

NO MORE PAVEMENTS.

Footpaths will also have joined the limbs of things partly forgotten in the great towns. For short journeys, shall merely step upon the electric sliding platform, which will convey us up the street at a good pace, and longer journeys will be accomplished in the inevitable electric aeroplane. Trains will no longer appear altogether, for though passengers will travel in the sunshine above the clouds, freight goods will be whisked along the electric magnetic rail at the rate of two or three miles a minute.

The man who learns how to utilize the colossal forces of electricity that at present lie neglected in the earth, who, in other words, dares to harness lightning, will cause a greater revolution in the conduct of the world than one could picture in his wildest imaginings. Electricity as a motive power will then cost nothing, excepting the upkeep of wires, and so bewilderingly great is Nature's store of the power that it could be made to do the whole of the world's hard work and still be affected as little as a giant would be if made to carry a cigarette paper.

The throb of huge pistons in mill and factory would cease. Instead, there will be great cables leading from Mother Earth, through which the strength of a million horses will steal silently and perpetually.

Everyone will have a motor car of some sort, for the cost of propulsion will be nil. Small accumulators that some genius of the future will certainly devise will hold a charge sufficient to keep the automobile running for a thousand miles. When empty, it will merely be taken to one of the taps from the earth, and, hey presto! it will drive the car another thousand miles.

OVER THE ATLANTIC.

Those who do not care to fly across the Atlantic will be taken by electrically-driven boats. How long the journey will occupy is a matter which must be left to the ingenuity of a future race—perhaps it will take a few hours, or possibly eight, for the new ships to skip across from Liverpool to New York. As all the present handicap of coal and boilers will be absent, the possibilities of speed will be infinite.

Entirely new "rules of the road" at sea will be framed, for were two of these vessels to collide at such an enormous speed, nothing would be left of either but a few splinters, and there would not be enough time for the passengers to justify the holding of an inquest.

Manual agricultural labor will become entirely obsolete, both in the case of the big farmer and the little suburban amateur gardener. If the latter wishes to turn up the soil of his little plot, by 12 P.M. flat, he will only need to use an electrical appliance, which will, by touching a button, set a number of little spikes, rakes, and so on, to work.

Meanwhile, all that is necessary to turn these wonderful things into every day realities is the discovery how to take from the earth that power which has been waiting to be taken ever since the earth first revolved on its axis.

TAMING A HUSBAND.

The daughter of a certain statesman has a husband who is disposed to be critical. Most of his friends are men of great wealth, who live extremely well, and associations with them have made her somewhat hard to please in the matter of cooking. For some time the tendency has been growing on him. Scarcely a meal at his home table passed without criticism from him.

"What is this meat for?" he would ask after fasting an entire his wife had racked her brain to prepare.

"What on earth is this?" he would say when dessert came on.

"Is this supposed to be a salad?" he would inquire sarcastically when the lettuce was served.

The wife stood it as long as she could. One evening he came home in a particularly capricious humor. His wife was dressed in her most becoming gown and freely bubbled over with wit. They went in to dinner. The soup tureen was brought in.

Card and on that card the information in a big round hand—
"This is soup."

Roast beef followed with a placid announcement—
"This is roast beef."

The potatoes were labelled. The gravy dish was placarded. The olives here carried a tag marked "Salad," and when the ice-putting came in, a card announcing "This is ice-putting" was with it. The wife talked of a thousand different things all through the meal, never once referring by word or look to the labelled dishes. Neither then nor thereafter did she say a word about them, and never since that evening has the capricious husband ventured to inquire the name of anything set before him.

Truth is better than falsehood, but false teeth are better than no teeth at all.

NEW CHANCE FOR BLIND

TRAINING SAVES THEM FROM BEGGARY AND POORHOUSE.

Many Trades in Which They Succeed—New York Institution for Training.

In its campaign for the sightless, the New York Association for the Blind has sent a circular telling of the work already done, and of immediate needs. The workshop, started on May 29th, 1906, has provided work in chair-caning and broom-making for twenty-two men, and has kept a number from beggary and pauperism. The officers of the association say that they could practically treble the capacity of the workshop and open mattress-making and willow-weaving departments and a salesroom for the wares, if the means permitted.

The expenditures of the plant to February were \$5,193; wages paid to blind men amounted to \$1,037, the total expenses therefore being \$7,130. As the receipts from sales, etc., amounted to \$3,779, the net cost of the shop for ten months was \$3,351.

COST OF WORK.

It is estimated that \$6,000 would maintain a workshop for forty blind men; \$3,500 would establish workshops for blind women, and that \$3,000 would pay for the teaching in their homes of the men and women who are not able to go out to work. To continue the educational campaign the ticket and registration bureau for the prevention of infantile blindness \$2,000 is required. It is a matter of encouragement that results of last year's work have appealed so strongly to friends of the association that they have urged a permanent endowment, and have themselves already offered \$26,523 towards it, if the balance of \$100,000 can be secured.

IN BUSINESS OFFICES.

In a recent address, Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the association, discussed the manual education of the blind and showed pictures illustrating the work they are able to do. One picture showed a blind telephone operator who successfully manages a switchboard in a business office where many sighted people are employed. She keeps a list of more than 200 names, the usual call which may be wanted in the office, and she finds them as quickly as any sighted person. Furthermore, she transcribes messages on the typewriter.

"When I first asked the telephone people to give me a switchboard for the blind to learn on, they thought I was crazy," said Miss Holt. "The presence of a blind friend, who had successfully operated a switchboard in a hospital for about a year gave me courage to persuade them that I was not, and finally a switchboard was installed in our house."

BLIND TELEPHONE GIRLS.

There are now working in New York in positions of responsibility three blind switchboard operators. For a long time the life of sighted people has depended on the quickness and faithfulness of our pioneer blind switchboard operator, as she answers the ambulance calls at the telephone in Lebanon Hospital. The third is an equally responsible position in one of the largest hospitals in the country.

The association has two other trained operators ready to take positions. Another of Miss Holt's studies showed a blind Columbia student, operating a shorthand machine. In England several stenography and typewriting offices for the blind have given excellent financial returns, notably one in Birmingham, situated near the railroad station. Frequently a blind man drop in at this office or by letter to and from the train, dictate their letters to a blind stenographer, and later receive them typewritten.

BLIND MASSEURS.

A third picture was that of a blind masseur. "It is a strange and not agreeable fact," said Miss Holt, "that while Yokohama alone has 900 blind masseurs, most of whom are able to earn a satisfactory livelihood, we have not been able to secure enough work yet from the sighted public for our blind masseurs. London has recently opened a college of massage for the blind, and there should be no objections to a blind masseur, while his sense of touch is infinitely finer than the average sighted person's."

I will add here that the properly educated blind are exceptionally fastidious about their personal appearance, and a rule a refined blind person is cleaner and tidier than the average sighted person.

OTHER EMPLOYMENTS.

According to Miss Holt, women are able to make bead work, and good baskets, and they can successfully operate power machines, making mattresses, pillows, and other upholstery. Sightless men make cord-fenders, while even weak-minded blind children can weave needle-rugs and make other simple articles.

"Alce—Don't you think a cookery book is fascinating reading?" "Clara—Yes, indeed. It contains so many stirring incidents."

During the cross-examination of a witness at the Tomb, New York, the district attorney asked him where his father was, to which the witness, with a melancholy air, responded, "Dead, for I dropped off very suddenly." "How came he to drop off so suddenly?" "I was the next question. "Foul play, sir, the sheriff imposed on his unconscious nature, and getting him to go up to a platform to look at a select audience, suddenly he knocked a trap-door out from under him."

Over-shrewd lawyers often furnish adversaries with weapons. "Did you see this tree that has been mentioned by the roadside?" "Yes, sir; I saw it very plainly." "It was conspicuous," he said. The witness seemed puzzled by the new word. He repeated his former answer. "What is the difference," sneered the lawyer, "between plain and conspicuous?" But he was hoist on his own petard. The witness promptly answered, "I can see you plainly, sir, among the other lawyers, though you are not a bit conspicuous."

SUBSTITUTE FOR RAZOR

SHAVING WITH PEN-NIBS AND BITS OF GLASS.

Remarkable Ingenuity Shown by Men Who Wanted a Clean Face.

An amusing story has been told by a convict, lately released from Parkhurst Prison, England, of how he managed to have a clean shave every day, to the astonishment of the governor and warders. When employed in the tinmith's shop of the jail he secreted an ordinary razor on a double edge nib, out of the wall by covering it with a flat piece of soap, which happened to be of the same curious drab color as the wall, and when his tin of water came round he reserved a portion for shaving purposes.

The ingenuity of this man calls to mind that of some soldiers during the South African War, who, having their razors, resorted to all sorts of expedients in order to get rid of the stubble which bothered their chins. Strips of bullock-horn, rubbed to an edge on stones, were the favorite substitutes for razors, although some of the men had a preference for a bit of glass.

As a matter of fact, the latter is excellent for shaving purposes, providing it is used with care and patience. The writer's barber, an old soldier, demonstrated the capabilities of a piece of ordinary sheet-glass.

By shaving himself with it in ten minutes. "I often used such a razor in barracks," he said, "and I might mention that in military prisons glass razors are very largely used by the prisoners in lieu of the better article."

Impossible though it may sound, the writer has also heard of a man shaving himself with a nail. It was of the ordinary wire pattern, about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. With a hammer he flattened it out sufficiently to put an edge on it with a fine file, and added a keenness to his unique razor by rubbing it on a stone. In order to make his job complete he then fixed the "blade" in a small wooden handle, and declared the implement to be equal to the costliest razor.

Probably the most curious shaving competition which ever took place was that conducted at a local hall in the North of London two years ago. The competitors were ten men, each having been supplied with ten penknives in quicker time than any other tonsorial artist could perform the same feat with razors.

The challenge was taken up, and on the night of the contest ten men, each with three days' growth of beard, were arranged down either side of the platform. An Assistant ushered each man in turn, while the barbers performed the shaving operations.

THE MAN WITH THE PENKNIFE

proved so dexterous that he finished his men, with but three cuts amongst them, in six and a half minutes, the other men not only taking half a minute longer, but also cutting five of his victims.

Appropos, by the way, of the Japanese "dry" shaving process, which is being introduced into this country, one of the virtues of which is that after three months only one shave a fortnight is necessary, it might be mentioned that a shave which will last a lifetime is procurable by those who are prepared to pay the price.

It is done by means of the same kind of electric-nib machine as that which removes moles and other blemishes from the face. The operation is a costly one, the fee asked being usually one hundred guineas, and is, in addition, lengthy as well as painful. The use of the machine entirely destroys the roots of the hair, so that the individual who has once submitted to the process is precluded from ever growing a beard again.

THESE COMMON SAYINGS.

These common sayings make me laugh. For they are never true by half. These foolish sayings, which each day, The common run of people say.

"I'm frozen stiff," we've often heard; It true they couldn't say a word. "I'm all broke up," a man will say, Yet tend to business every day.

"The wind blew through me," mind you, Through! How queer they'd look if it were true. "She dropped her eyes," would not that be A very sad calamity?

"I'm busted," a financial break; A hundred times you've heard men make. "I caught the train," you said? Well, well, What did you catch it with, pray tell!

"She cut me dead the other day." You've often heard some fellow say. "Worse still, you've heard some other say, 'She's slept on him,' or 'he on her,'"

"I never slept a wink last night," Is an exaggeration quite. "The rain came down in bucketsful," Is but another of these bulls.

And so they go from day to day, These foolish things that people say. To get them all in print, I think, Would take a barrel full of ink.

A certain Irishman was very proud of a huge building he possessed, which was his constant companion. One day a friend met him without the dog, and looking very disconsolate. "What's the matter, dog of yours?" asked, "and how is that dog of yours?" "He's dead," he said, "he died of a heart attack." "Oh, I see! He died of a heart attack?" "No, sure, he died of a heart attack." "He died of a heart attack?" "No, sure, he died of a heart attack."

TWO BURNERS THREE BURNERS WITH OVEN WITHOUT OVEN



These are WICKLESS, Blue-Flame, and have all the latest improvements.

TRY THEM

SULTANA Jet Black Stove Polish. Unequalled for Stoves.

PIPE GLOSS—A new Stove Pipe Enamel. No rust or smell. A brush given with each can.

HENRY WARREN & SON
Hardware Phone 25

WHO? Everybody.

WHAT? Buys Shoes.

WHEN? All the time.

WHERE? At our store.

WHY? Because you always get the best at lowest prices at this store.

Our Styles this Season are Captivating

Special Price on Men's Patent Colt Bals, -- \$3.50.
Entirely new—Ladies' Patent Colt Button Oxfords, \$3.00

Greatest Values ever offered—in Ladies' Misses, and Children's FINE BOOTS and SLIPPERS.

Men's boots for everyday wear from \$1.00 to \$3.75 per pair. None can be beat for standards of value. Call and see them.

Our Hand-Made work is all right.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

A Niagara Falls woman given to walking in her sleep, found herself the other morning in St. Catharines, ten miles from home, in her night clothes and a pair of rubbers.

The Sunday Observance Act, which came into force in March, has given rest to 30,000 men in Canada who previously were employed on Sunday. This fact was stated by Rev. T. Albert Moore, Secretary of the Dominion Lord's Day Alliance, on Sunday in Ottawa. The Attorney-General of five Provinces had been in correspondence with him regarding the enforcement of the Act. He expects within a short time it will be in complete operation throughout Canada.

PAIN

Pain in the head—pain anywhere, has its cause. Pain is congestion, pain is blood pressure—nothing else usually. At least, so says Dr. Shoop, and to prove it he has created a little pink tablet. That tablet—called Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablet—coaxes blood pressure away from pain centers. Its effect is charming, pleasantly delightful. Gently, though safely, it surely equalizes the blood circulation.

If you have a headache, it's blood pressure. If it's painful periods with women, same cause. If you are restless, nervous, it's blood congestion—blood pressure. That surely is a certainty, for Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets stop it in 20 minutes, and the tablets simply distribute the unnatural blood pressure.

Bruse your finger, and doesn't it get red, and swell, and pain you? Of course it does. It's congestion, blood pressure. You'll find it where pain is—always. It's simply Common Sense.

We sell at 25 cents, and cheerfully recommend

**Dr. Shoop's
Headache
Tablets**
MORTON & HAIGHT.

**Spring Brook Medical,
Surgical and X Ray
Institute,**
SPRING BROOK, ONT.

All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diagnosed and special treatment given.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.

Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation, Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles, Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and Chronic Diseases treated by the most approved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should have an X RAY Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M.B., M.D.C.M., Physician-in-Charge.

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in connection.

The new Grand Trunk Railway three-cent passenger rates for all points east of Toronto will go into effect on May 15.

A resident of Westbranch, Mich., and his wife, went to a dance on Friday night last, leaving their six little children locked in the house. The house in some way not known, took fire from the stove, and the four youngest children were burned to death.

The Ontario Government has decided to call for tenders for the publication of Public school readers, as a result of legislation enacted last session, following the Text-book Commission enquiry. It is expected that readers will be issued at a cost considerably lower than those in use at present.

On Tuesday morning, April 30th, Miss Mary Lamb, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lamb, of Menie, passed away, after an illness of only a few months. Deceased was only 19 years of age, and was an accomplished young lady and highly respected by her acquaintances. The funeral took place on Thursday last, the remains being taken to Burnbrae for interment.

Madoc Review: The many friends of Miss Helen Mackintosh, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, I.P.S. of our town, will be delighted to hear that she was successful in capturing the degree of Master of Arts at the recent examinations of Queen's University. Miss Mackintosh had been ill for some time, but with this drawback worked on to success. She also took honors in German. We join in extending congratulations to the young lady.

On Tuesday morning of last week lightning struck the barn owned by William Brown, just outside the village of Tweed, and killed two horses in the stable. Mr. Brown was on his way from the house to the barn when the flash came, and on entering the stable found the two horses dead and some boards near them shattered by the lightning. The foretops of the two animals were somewhat singed. Another horse alongside of them was uninjured. Fortunately the barn was not burned. Mr. Brown's loss is quite a severe one, especially at this season of the year.

"One of the most useful nuisances in the world," says a gardener, "is soot—the kind that clogs the stove pipes and the chimney, and falls on the floor when the chimney is being cleaned. Thrown on the ground in the garden, soot is a splendid fertilizer—better cannot be bought for garden stuff. Sifted on potato vines, pea vines, tomato vines, flower plants and bean plants, it is sure to bring them to the top. It is sure to kill insects and worms of all kinds. It will kill parasites on roses and rose bushes with neatness and despatch. Dropped on ant hills, it is a sure exterminator. Thrown on the ground, it is sure to kill insects and worms of all kinds. It will kill flies. It should be placed in an insect powder box and used dry, just as any other powder is used. No family should be without it."—Exchange.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-cased glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

Pretty Close.

A certain elderly lady was in a fairly good position and lived in one of the suburbs of a large town. One morning she went to her butcher with a basket filled with wooden skewers. She told him she had saved them—that they had been weighed to her as meat and that she had brought them to receive their weight back again in meat! Is there a man bold enough to carry economy so far?

Perhaps the meannesses of mean people are more often actuated by feelings of avarice than by those of economy. It would be difficult, for instance, to find a worse case than the following: An old man once wrote a letter to a friend, and, wishing to save his stamp, he ordered his servant to take it to its address. It was raining, and the girl wore a new dress that she was afraid of spoiling. She looked into the street, saw a boy she knew, and, calling out to him, she said, "Deliver this letter for me, and I will give you a penny." The miser heard the offer and said, "Give me the penny, and I will carry the letter myself." What is more, he did so.—London Captain.

Knew Him Too Well.

The late President Chester A. Arthur, although he was a man of warm friendships, had a high sense of personal dignity that would brook no undue familiarities. A lifelong friend of Mr. Arthur, who had accompanied him on one of his hunting trips, was telling an acquaintance some of the incidents of the hunt.

"I know it's the general impression," he said, "that Mr. Arthur is a cold, self-centered sort of man, but it isn't true. He is one of the most genial and companionable of men when you become well acquainted with him. I thought I already knew him pretty well, but I came to understand him better while on that trip than ever before."

"I suppose you know him well enough now to call him by his first name," ventured the other.

"On the contrary," was the rejoinder. "I know him well enough not to call him by his first name."

Desert Plants.

Plants of the desert, as a rule, possess few leaves, the cactus, for instance, being mostly spines. There is a very good reason for the lack of leaves in desert plants. The object is to check the transference of moisture by offering as small a surface as possible to the dry air. For the same reason the roots of desert plants usually run deep into the soil so that they can suck up all the available moisture. In some instances the leaves assume a vertical position and thus avoid the direct rays of the burning desert sun. On the other hand, the leaves of trees in very wet countries are provided with points—such as the maple—from which the rain drops off. Were the leaves flat, the rain would collect and make them rot.

A Surprise.

A cook at a cheap boarding house played a little game on a grumbling boarder by serving him with a piece of sole leather instead of beefsteak.

"You've changed your butcher, Mrs. Hascher," said the boarder, looking up at the landlady after saving two or three minutes at the leather.

"Same butcher as usual," replied the boarding mistress, with a patronizing smile. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing much," said the boarder, trying to make an impression on the steak with his knife and fork. "Only this piece of meat is the tenderest I have had in this house for some weeks."—Strand Magazine.

In a German Law Court.

A German law court was the scene lately of an amusing incident. The magistrate, a tiresome and long-winded person, was deciding a small case in which the plaintiff claimed damages for abuse. "To call a man a 'pig' or a 'dog,'" replied the judge, "is certainly an insult, but to say that he is a 'pig-dog' is offensive, for no such animal exists." The plaintiff glared at the bench. "Schweine-Hund!" he remarked, with bitter emphasis.—T. P.'s London Weekly.

The Innocent Joys of Youth.

"Gracious, Fanny!" exclaimed a mother to her little daughter. "Why are you shouting like that? Why can't you be quiet like your brother?" "He's got to be quiet," replied Fanny. "He's playing papa coming home late."

"And who are you playing?" "Oh, I'm playing you!"

Always on Guard.

Friend (to druggist, his shop)—I notice that all your assistants squint most horribly. Couldn't you have got some better looking ones?

"I chose them purposely. They are most useful in keeping a watch on people. My customers never know on which side they are looking."—Nos Lokis.

Baby's Mamma.

Sister (teasingly)—Mamma's more my mamma than she is yours. She was my mamma ever so long before she was yours. Baby (stoutly)—That don't make any difference. I'm the littlest, and the littlest a person is the more mamma she is.

The Honor of Brave Men.

"You refuse to fight me?" "Certainly."

"I believe you are a coward." "Of course you do. Otherwise you never would have dared mention the matter."

Elephants are always drawn smaller than life, but a flea always larger.—Swift.

Dickens and Schoolmasters.

Dickens, with something in his disposition peculiarly sympathetic toward children, was a bitter foe of any one—relative, teacher or official guardian—who tyrannized over them. A writer in the New York Post points out that he seems to take special delight in exposing the misdeeds of mercenary and cold-hearted pedagogues. "When one's notice," says the Post, "is first directed to the attention the novelist gave to schools and their methods, it is interesting to try to recall the number mentioned. Six come to mind instantly—Dotheboys Hall, Dr. Blimber's, David Copperfield's two schools—Dr. Strong's and Mr. Crankle's—the Gradgrind school and Bradley Headstone's in 'Our Mutual Friend.' But even the most devoted reader of Dickens is amazed upon special investigation to discover the sum total of twenty-eight. There is not a phase of education that he does not touch upon, and wrong methods are revealed and commented upon in tones so caustic and with reason so unerring that better conditions were the natural result."

Wooden Anchors.

The Basques, a strange race intermediate between French and Spaniards, have for all time been great fishermen, and some of their craft and scenging gear are totally different from any other known types. Perhaps the most remarkable relic of bygone civilizations is the primitive wooden anchor still in use among them and to be seen in the fishing settlements round Biarritz, Guethary or St. Jean de Luz. These wooden anchors are in all probability of the identical type in use among the Phoenicians twenty centuries ago. The wooden anchor is rough hewn out of three branches, so fastened to a crossbar, also of wood, as to inclose a great stone of twenty or thirty pounds weight. Here is a cheap but effective anchor for comparatively light boats. It can be made on the spot, and it entails little loss if, in a sudden squall, it has to be left imbedded in the rocks.

Properties of Gold.

Pure gold is unaffected by the atmosphere either at ordinary temperatures or when the metal is heated. It is also proof against the action of common acids when used singly. Moreover, it confers its properties more or less upon copper and silver when these metals are alloyed with it. Thus, for example, twelve karat gold will withstand the action of nitric acid and the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, but some of the copper will be oxidized during annealing. Nine parts of gold may be alloyed with ten parts of platinum in an ordinary crucible and fire, but such an alloy will not be uniform. A larger proportion of platinum will free itself from the gold on solidification, and a homogeneous alloy of the two metals cannot be obtained.—Jeweller's Circular-Weekly.

Before the Bar.

The terms "admitted to the bar" and "before the bar" are of English origin. The "bar" in question is the barrier or railing which separates the judge and the other officers of the court from the rest of the courtroom. In earlier days the parties to a suit presented themselves before this bar, accompanied by their counsel. A lawyer, after keeping the required number of terms at the Inns of court and passing a satisfactory examination, was then entitled to appear before the bar on behalf of a client, or, in other words, he was "admitted to the bar." The English word "barrister" suggests the technical meaning of this word.—Scrap Book.

Snake Worship.

Python worship or the worship of snake gods is still practiced in parts of the west coast of Africa. In Dahomey and Ashanti there are temples where pythons are kept to receive the adoration of the people. The snakes are not confined to the precincts of the temples. Small holes are left in the inclosing wall, through which they pass and sometimes make themselves very much at home in the houses of the people. When a stray snake is found word is sent to the temple, the priests come and with many apologies to his snakeship pick him up and carry him back home.

Cold Blooded Animals.

The so called cold blooded animals vary from the warm blooded in the particular that their blood changes temperature in accordance with their surroundings. The temperature of a fish will be almost exactly the same as that of the water around it, possibly one or two degrees higher. A snake's temperature is higher in summer than in winter, the average being 82 degrees. A bird's average temperature is 107. The average temperature of the mammals is 101 degrees.

Confided In Her.

Her Mother—Does your husband take you into his confidence regarding his business affairs? Young Wife—Oh, yes; he did so only this morning. When I asked him to let me have \$50 for a new gown he said he was very sorry, but business was so bad just now he couldn't possibly do it.

How Odd.

Joakley—Queer thing about that tall man over there. All his intimate friends call him "Short." Poakley—Ah, just for a joke, I suppose? Joakley—No; because that's his name.—Exchange.

Left That to Others.

Hyker—You don't seem to be worrying any about your failure in business. Pyker—Oh, no; that's one of the things I have turned over to my creditors.

Gladstone Spoke in the Rain.

One day as Mr. Gladstone was speaking from the terrace rain began to fall. With the first few drops came a voice from the crowd, "Put on your hat, Mr. Gladstone." "No," blandly responded the veteran; "some prefer their hats on; I prefer mine off." As the rain fell more heavily Mrs. Gladstone stepped behind her husband and held an umbrella over his bare head. He was over eighty at the time. Mr. Gladstone went fluently on, expounding the merits of rabbit farming, but after a time even he noticed the rain and the umbrella. Turning to Mrs. Gladstone, he said, "I will put my own up, my dear," and he did so. Again the eloquent voice galloped on, while the rain became heavier and heavier. Presently Mrs. Gladstone threw a light mackintosh over her husband's shoulders. The moment he felt it he turned quickly round and with some asperity said, "I won't have it." He shrugged his shoulders, the mackintosh fell, and Mrs. Gladstone stepped back. For five minutes more in a deluge Mr. Gladstone went on; then he stopped, and we all fled.—Manchester Guardian.

The Onion Eater.

"Most of us," said a man who eats plenty of onions, "eat too much meat and grease and butter and bread and not enough vegetables, and the consequence is our systems get clogged up with grease and starch, our livers get out of order and we grumble at our wives, and scold our children, and fuss when the baby cries, and quarrel with the street car conductors, and get into rows at the office and lose our jobs, not because we are naturally sulky or quarrelsome, but because we are bilious. Why are we bilious? Because we don't eat onions. You never saw a dyspeptic man eating onions. He thinks they are poison, but in fact, they are the medicine that he most needs. Whenever you see an onion eater you see a whole souled, open hearted, jolly good fellow, who knows what he ought to eat to keep him good humored. Talk about the staff of life, why, bread is only a crutch. There is more nourishment in an onion than there is in a roll. The onion lovers keep the world moving, to say nothing of providing it with much of its fun."

Afghan Justice.

A Yorkshire engineer acted in Afghanistan for many years as director of the arsenal at Abdur Rahman. On one occasion the engineer was fired at by some fanatic in a bazaar and laid a complaint before the ameer. His highness seemed to make light of the matter, observing: "I should not bother about it. You will find it will be all right." The engineer was by no means satisfied, but, remembering the people with whom he was, resolved to say no more. A week or so later he was invited to accompany the ameer on a ride. When outside the town they passed gibbet after gibbet, each occupied. The Englishman at length broke silence by suggesting, "Your highness seems to have been busy of late." The reply was characteristic: "Oh, no. That is your little lot." It was afterward learned that the ameer had executed every male member of the family of the assailant upon whom he could lay hands.—London Globe.

Lost and Won at Shiloh.

Many an amusing incident of army life is given in Lew Wallace's autobiography. For example, he writes thus of a tented "paradise" which was lost and won at the battle of Shiloh: "Within our lines there was a drinking tent on which was written 'Paradise.' It was taken by the Confederates in the first day's fight, and the victors wrote beneath its name 'Lost.' By Beauregard's order all camp furniture was left intact, as he expected to possess the whole field in the morrow's struggle. The Union army recovered their ground by the second day's battle, the pleasure tent was retaken and to the two names was added the word 'Regained.'"

The Violin's Scroll.

The "throwing" of the scroll, or head, of a violin betrays the master's style the same as handwriting. To an amateur all violin heads may appear the same, but the connoisseur knows a "Strad," Amati or Guarnerius at once from the physiognomy of the scroll. This has been likened to the painter's touch—that is, difficult to imitate so as to deceive one who is thoroughly conversant with the individual work of the great masters.—Circle.

Presence of Mind.

A captured Turkish officer on being led forth to execution asked for a glass of water before he died. On receiving it he looked uneasily around, as if afraid of assassination.

"Drink," said the commander. "No harm shall come to thee until thou hast drunk that water."

Instantly the commander's word was given the prisoner dashed the water on the sandy ground and thereby saved his life.

A Puzzle.

"Do you think you will learn to like your titled son-in-law?" "I don't know," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I can't quite tell where to place him in my expense account. He is neither a recreation nor an investment."

A Verbal Difference.

The difference between having a tooth drawn by a professional man and having it knocked out by a fall on the pavement is only a verbal one. The one is dental, the other accidental.

Dividing the Task.

The real division of labor, as a husband once put before me, is, "She says it, and I does it."—Bishop of Bristol.

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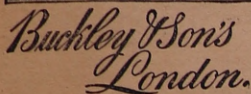
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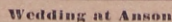
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CURRENT TOPICS.

New Norwegian liquor laws are successful. The Sondag system gives power to municipalities to grant all the retail spirit licenses which they deem necessary to a company which would bind itself to carry on the traffic in the interests of the community, with a fixed annual return of not more than 5 per cent. on its paid-up capital. In establishing the system the question of compensation does not appear to have presented much difficulty. The allotments of the profits are as follows: To the state, 65 per cent.; to the municipality, in lieu of larger license duties, now abolished, 15 per cent.; and to objects of public utility operating as counter attractions to the public houses in towns, 10 per cent.; and in the surrounding districts, 10 per cent. The profits of the trade under these restrictions have contributed \$7,000,000 for objects of public interest since the foundation of the system. During the last eight years the proportion accruing to the state has been increased and set apart till 1910 to form the nucleus of an old-age pension fund, which now amounts to \$2,300,000. The most remarkable fact in the history of Norway sobriety is that the consumption of alcohol per inhabitant has decreased about 45 per cent. in the last fifty years. The decrease has been most marked since the establishment of the Sondag system. The aims and principles of the Sondag system are these: The elimination of private profit and securing the monopoly value for the public; insuring high quality of liquors sold; the reduction of the number of licenses; the easy enforcement of the law; the destruction of the power of the spirit trade; and the furtherance of all progressive measures of reform.

War is waning by a process of substitution. Forces so dynamic and vigorous are awaking that war seems cumbersome and mechanical in comparison. It is not merely the desire for conscience at rest, for a sense of justice no longer outraged, that would pull us into new paths where there would be no more war nor preparations for war. Prof. James of Harvard argues that there are still more strenuous forces at work reaching down to impulses and experiences as primitive and profound as those of struggle itself. We are even now discovering moral substitutes for the war virtues in our struggles toward a higher social order. The newer heroism manifests itself in a universal determination to abolish poverty and disease, a manifestation so widespread that it may justly be called international. The newer humanitarianism offers emotional stimuli as well as moral orders; and the time is coming when each nation, quite as a natural process, will substitute virile good-will for the spirit of warfare. We do not yet realize what it may do for us in the way of courage and endurance. We continue to defend war on the ground that it stirs the noble blood and the higher imagination of the nation and thus frees it from moral stagnation and the bonds of commercialism. We do not see that this is to borrow virtues from a former age and to fail to utilize our own. We must be willing to surrender ourselves to the ideals of the humble, which the religious teachers unite in declaring to be the foundation of a sincere moral life.

THE BEST OF MEDIUMS.

You may talk about your posters and your ads upon the fence, But they ain't the kind of mediums that appeal to common sense; You may talk about your dodgers and your circulars and such, But I calculate they don't assist an advertiser much; And especially in the winter, when the snow is on the ground, I wonder where your posters and your dodgers can be found? But within the cosy firestead when the parlor stove glows, The newspaper is read aloud to everyone we know.

The farmer sees the painted sign upon the barn and grins; Two dollars yearly for the space he usually rents; And the same is true of nearly all his neighbors and his friends; But they take the local paper and they read it every week, And in its welcome columns all their information seek. And you may be sure certain that the ads therein displayed Are always read with interest and are sure to make some trade.

It stands to reason, anyhow, that what a fellow buys, He's going to read, and get his money's worth if he is wise. The father, mother, uncle, aunt, the daughter and the son, Are going to read the newspaper and so is every one. So, it also stands to reason that a local merchant's ad, which attracts attention, be it either good or bad, And the newspapers as a medium leads all other kinds with ease, For there is where the multitude the advertisement sees.

Mrs. Goldington: "I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter, You have not known her a week." The Wily Suitor: "True, Madam; but I have known you for some time, and everybody says your daughter takes after you." He got the girl.

SHOT FOR SINGING A SONG

TUNES THAT ARE INSULTING TO SOME FOLKS.

Many Instances Where Their Singing Has Led to Rioting and Murder.

A song sung by a gramophone was the cause of a man's losing his life at the little Buckinghamshire hamlet of Penn, England, at Christmas. A state club was being shared out in the village public-house, and the instrument in question ground out, among other songs, one having for its refrain the words, "Jack, Jack, when you come back, remember those who leave behind you."

The time, for some reason or other, aroused the ire of a quarrelsome Chancery, and he started quarrelling with a companion named Cooper. Words led to blows, a stand-up fight followed, and Cooper died forty-eight hours afterwards from the injuries he received.

During the racial riots at Atlanta a few months ago a negro started to sing the first verse of "John Brown's Body." He was instantly fired at by all the whites within hearing, and fell riddled with bullets. To us this seems a brutal and unprovoked murder. And so, in a sense, it was. But it must be remembered that that particular air is hated by all the Southerners, and rouses them to all UNCONTROLLABLE FURY.

"Marching through Georgia" is a song especially disliked by the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, of which Atlanta is the capital, for one line of the refrain runs, "As we go marching through Georgia"; and many citizens can remember the days when the Northern armies ravaged their homes with fire and sword to these very words, sung to that identical tune.

For a precisely similar reason the Austrian National Anthem is abhorred by the Hungarians. Lord Charles Beresford discovered this somewhat unexpectedly during a recent visit of the Mediterranean Fleet to Fiume. He sent a band ashore to play in the evening. The performance was loudly cheered until the tune suddenly turned to a perfect hurricane of groans, hisses, and execrations. Next morning the chief paper of the town, the Fiume Hirap, published a manifesto and an apology, in which it was explained that "the hissing words were not meant for the band, but for the hideous and hated notes of the ACCURSED AUSTRIAN ANTHEM."

to which no Hungarian can listen without clenching his fists and giving vent to his indignation.

Again, a man might as well play monkey-tricks with a hornet's nest as sing "The Wearing of the Green" in an Orange quarter of Belfast; while conversely, an individual desirous of getting his skull cracked could scarcely hit upon a likelier method of achieving his purpose than by striding up "Boysie Water" at an Irish Nationalist meeting. Years ago, when King Louise Philippe was living in exile in England, the band of the 14th Regiment played on the terrace at Windsor while that monarch was on a visit to Queen Victoria. As was their custom, they introduced into the programme their regimental march, and none was more surprised than their bandmaster when Louise showed evident signs of a grave displeasure, while certain members of the suite, forgetful of even the ordinary rules of courtesy observed between the guest and host, rose as if to depart. The explanation came later, when it was discovered that the air of the march in question was identical with that of the

FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY SONG.

"Ca Ira," the accompaniment of which, shouted by thousands of angry throats, the unhappy King had only a short while previously been driven from Paris and his throne.

Even to this day the tune is hated by the French royalists, as is also the "Carmagnole," while many ultra-enthusiasts amongst them cannot even listen to the well-known strains of the "Marseillaise" without expressing forcible disapproval. The "March on the Rhine" is above all else a source of irritation by mutual consent, because of the disturbances it invariably gives rise to between the rougher elements of both the French and the German populations. In Warsaw, the other day, a man was shot by Terrorists for singing the Russian National Anthem.

PAINTING THE LIBY.

German Florists Produce Strange Effects by the Use of Aniline Dye.

Fashion in flowers has taken a freak turn in Germany of late and there is great demand in certain circles for blooms of hues not found in nature. The flowers are cut with extra long stalks a few hours before they reach full maturity. Then the stalks are put in water in which aniline dyes have been dissolved. White carnations, lilies and pansies are the easiest to dye and give the most natural results.

As the stalk sucks up the water the aniline pigment is carried through all the fine vessels of the blossom and deposited in its cells, so that after a few hours its color is completely established. Sometimes strange and even beautiful effects are secured by stopping the coloring process before it is complete. The white petals will then be delicately veined with green or red—these being the colors most successfully used.

Since the discovery that the flowers are simply dyed there is a great outcry among floriculturists, who pronounce the process an outrageous fraud on nature, both inartistic and vulgar. This does not prevent the demand for the dyed flowers from spreading.

The smaller a man is, the more exasperating he is to his fellow mortals. Singleton: "What's the matter, old man? You seem to have trouble on your mind." Weddely: "My wife told me to order I coming in town, and I'll be hanged if I can remember whether it was a selce or a tea set."

CHILDREN GET DIVORCED

BOYS AND GIRLS WHO SOON TIRE OF MATRIMONY.

Instances Where Very Young Children Have Been Married and Divorced.

One of the worst features in American life is still the ease with which divorce can be obtained after marriage. If marriage were less easy of accomplishment, probably divorce would be more difficult, but under present conditions it is just as easy for a child of thirteen or fourteen to get married in the States as it is for a grown woman in any other country. As a result of these child marriages it is not surprising to find that there are numerous divorcees who are still in the school-room.

One of the most recent and interesting instances of this state of affairs is the case of little Hope Brown, of Memphis, who, though only just over fourteen, and still at school, is suing for divorce. According to affidavits, the child was married on the Memphis side of the Mississippi River Bridge and lived with her husband one week, the gentleman she married being a Mr. Leslie Hopkins, who

BOARDED WITH HER MOTHER.

Hopkins was very much struck by the child's beauty, and asked her to marry him last September. The enterprising young man—he is only twenty-three—secured a license, and then invited Miss Brown to accompany him to a citizens' county, where Justice J. J. Hogue married them. Then Mrs. Hopkins returned home and never said anything about her marriage. A week later Hopkins took his bride to the house of his father, where they remained for a week, when the young wife went back to her mother. Since that time she has had no further communication with her husband. After several weeks' delay the case came on and Mr. White was once more a free man.

Two years ago a young gentleman of the name of Henry White, a key of fifteen, fell in love with a girl of seven years his senior, and they were married. The boy was at school at the time, and when the news became public his father and mother were so enraged that they had the bride arrested on a charge of kidnapping. The charge failed, however, and finally divorce proceedings were commenced.

After several weeks' delay the case came on and Mr. White was once more a free man.

HE RETURNED TO SCHOOL.

Where he is at the present moment—another example of a boy who has already gone through the doubtful pleasures of marriage and divorce while still under the age of sixteen.

An interesting case of a child marriage and divorce comes from the State of New Jersey, where a pretty child of fifteen, the daughter of a well-to-do provision dealer, eloped with an assistant in her father's store, a good-looking young man of twenty, whose name was stated to be Perrin, was declared to be of excellent character, his only indiscretion being that he fell in love with his master's daughter.

The child seems to have returned his affection, but her father and mother laughed at her, never dreaming that there was anything serious in the attachment. But one day the lovers had been "busy" for their daughter had flown, leaving behind a note saying that she could not live without "Albert," and had therefore run away with him to be married.

The father did his best to trace the elopers, but nothing was heard of the runaways for a fortnight. Then the child returned to her parents and explained that she had been married to Perrin in Plainfields, but that she did not much care for the life, and if her father could obtain a divorce she would be very agreeable to fall in with the suggestion. The father thereupon took steps to have the marriage annulled, but did not succeed, and had to fall back upon

THE PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

which was subsequently granted. The child has been given back her old name, and is now living in a boarding-school about ten miles outside Jersey City. The young man has stated that he still loves his girl, and when she reaches a competent age he hopes to take her his wife again.

One other interesting instance may be mentioned. This was a case in which two children—the girl but sixteen and the boy a year older—were taken away from school and married. In such a matter the parents of both bride and bridegroom were almost powerless, as neither the girl nor the boy could be accused of kidnapping, though had the girl been a year older she might have been proceeded against on this charge. The annulment of the marriage was demanded, but refused, for the reason that nothing had been done contrary to the law. Then the youthful couple were asked to consent to a petition for divorce, and as each was without money, they had to forego the marriage fee. Finally, after a long and fruitless search, the divorce was obtained.

SOME TEMPERATURE.

The Quaker's habit of calm sometimes deceives onlookers as to his real feelings. "There was an occasion on which Aunt Abigail Gray's peaceful countenance aroused resentment in the heart of her niece, one of 'the world's people.' 'I don't see how you could sit there, Aunt Abigail, and hear that man say that he had been married to a girl, and never look as if you cared,' she said, and with an unprincipled sneer. 'There I was boiling, and not even so much as one of your cup ruffles stirred.' 'If there could have been seen for enough below the cap ruffles,' replied Mrs. Gray, sedately. 'I could have seen that he was boiling, also, but without steam, my child.'

COUNTLESS WEDS FIDDLER

SEEMED ONLY TO LIVE WHEN HEARING HIM PLAY.

Jilted Noble Fiance, and Now Living in a One-storey Cottage in Town of Oldenburg.

The recent runaway marriage of the Countess Vilma Feilitsch with the gypsy violinist, Rudolf Nyari, has created a sensation among the aristocracy of Budapest, Austria and Hungary. He is just 23 years of age, and belongs to one of the first Hungarian families. Her father is Count Paul Festetics, and her uncle is Count Tassio, an immensely wealthy magnate, through whose wife, formerly Lady Mary Hamilton, the Countess is also connected with the English aristocracy. The Countess was engaged to marry Count Spretti when she eloped. The Countess and her gypsy husband are now living in a little, one-storey, three-roomed cottage in a back street in a provincial town of Oldenburg. A recent caller describes how a door leading direct from the kitchen was opened for him. A forbidding-looking elderly gypsy woman, who proved to be Nyari's mother, greeted him. Her face relaxed somewhat as the object of his visit was explained, and she said, proudly: "My sons have all made good marriages. They are just giving a concert in an inner room." The visitor found two fair-haired, beautiful young women and two remarkably handsome, swarthy young men, all in evening dress, sitting by the lamp-lit table in a small room, the rest of which was occupied by beds, while in a corner a little gypsy girl in a red dress was playing with a kitten. The taller girl was the Countess. She has pleasant, unaffected manners and soft, dreamy eyes. The men were Rudolf and his young brother, Josef. The other girl was Josef's wife.

THE COUNTESS' LOVE STORY.

The Countess, in an ingenuous, impetuous manner, readily told her story. She said: "I was living with my mother in Munich at the beginning of last year when I first saw Rudolf. He was giving a concert in a coffee house to which my fiance, Count Spretti, took us one evening. I was fascinated at once, and after I had been to the coffee house several times we were introduced by a society lady, for Rudolf's playing had made him famous, and he had been asked to many of the best houses in the city. I soon felt that I could love no one but him. I only seemed to live when hearing him play. I asked Count Spretti to release me from my engagement, but he refused, and my parents sided against me. In May, when Rudolf's season was over, he and his band had to return to Oldenburg. I was miserable, but we corresponded, and as he asked me in his letters to come and marry him if I loved him enough to be the wife of a wandering gypsy, I at last joined him here. My father followed me immediately and discovered my hiding-place and took me back to Munich. He said I must marry Count Spretti or he would have me locked up in a convent or a lunatic asylum. We only came of age here at 24, so I had to pretend to obey. I was shut up in a boarding-school at Munich and carefully guarded until the day last month which was fixed for my wedding. Lots of presents arrived and everything had been arranged a week before the wedding my 24th birthday arrived, and then I left everything, ran away and came to stay with Rudolf's parents here till we could be married. I wrote to Count Spretti and told him how sorry I was, for he had always been very kind, but I could love no one longer. All my relatives were dreadfully angry, especially my uncle Tassio and my aunt Mary, but they could not do anything, though my father sent a lawyer to try to bribe Rudolf not to marry me."

COMING TO AMERICA.

At this point the Countess turned towards her husband with a smile, and he replied with a loving kiss. She continued: "We were married in the registry office here, and I was wedded in my own right, and other property on my husband. I shall not stay in this cottage very long. Rudolf is going to play at Budapest, where he has been promised \$50 a night. My desire is to go to New York. My father will object to him around the world and hear him play."

"But I am quite happy here. I never knew a real home, for father and I were separated. I spent most of my life at a boarding school. Here I help with the house work, and my sister-in-law, Kathy, and I are old friends, for curiosity enough, we were at school together in Munich once, and now we are together again. We talk French to each other as in the old days. She has her romance, too."

Kathy, Josef's wife, belonged to a prosperous family at Munich. She eloped with Josef a year ago. Since then her husband has secured a divorce and she has been married to Josef. A third brother ran away with a German Baroness, and is now giving concerts in America.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS.

Puddler had been feeling a little bit out of sorts—he was not quite sure whether it was the heart or a pork pie he had courageously tackled, or a combination of both. Anyway, he began to feel a burning sensation in his side, and he remembered what a doctor had said to him about such a sensation being a symptom of fever. "My dear," he said to his wife, in an agitated tone, when he had got home, "I fear I am going to be ill with a dread fever. I have a fearful burning sensation in my left side. Get me to bed and send for a doctor. Good gracious, it's awful!" And he sank down upon a chair quite overcome. Then a startling discovery was made. His pipe dropped from his pocket on to the floor. He had forgotten to knock the burning ashes out, and it had burnt a hole through his clothes and scorched his skin.

GREAT IMPOSTOR DEAD

LIFE STORY OF A GREAT FRAUD, LEO TAXIL.

Hoax, Is Called to Answer For His Sins.

The end of one of the most consummate impostors of modern times is announced in the following brief telegram received recently from a Paris (France) correspondent: "The Patrie publishes the news of the death of the anti-clerical pamphleteer Leo Taxil." Taxil's real name was Gabriel Jogand-Pages, and he was born at Marseilles fifty-two years ago. Educated by the Jesuits, he found himself in prison when a mere youth on charges about which there has always been some obscurity. He came out filled with a virulent hatred against his old instructors, and flung himself wholeheartedly into an anti-clerical propaganda. From his headquarters in the Latin quarter of Paris he poured forth a constant stream of pamphlets with sensational titles, filled with bitter and scandalous abuse of everything Christian.

CREATED SENSATION.

In 1885 Taxil created a sensation throughout France by suddenly making his peace with the church and publicly expressing repentance for his lurid past. The convert was welcomed with open arms by Cardinal Guiezo, Archbishop of Paris, gave him his benediction, and Leo XIII. sent him the absolution of the Holy See.

Now commenced a fresh series of vehement pamphlets, this time directed against atheists and Freemasons. French orthodoxy rejoiced in this truculent champion and his resounding blows for the faith. But Taxil had something to reserve. Early in the nineties he produced an impression among the faithful by a series of revelations concerning Freemasonry with Satan-worship, which was known to be carried on secretly in Paris.

FRANCE WAS SHOCKED.

Pious France was shocked. Then Taxil played another card. He announced his most startling discovery of all. The disguised author of anti-Christ had come from earth and was deep in the councils of Freemasons. She was known as Diana Vaughan; she was the high priestess of the Luciferians; he had seen her himself! Taxil now sprang his last and most disconcerting surprise upon these good people. He flung off the mask, renounced the church with a loud shout of insulting abuse, declared that his conversion was a hoax, and announced that all his revelations about the connection of Freemasonry with devil-worship were inventions. As for Diana Vaughan, she had no more solid existence than Mrs. Harris.

CHILD SUICIDES IN GERMANY.

Number so Great That Causes are Being Studied—Cities Not to Blame.

Suicide among school children has become so frequent in Germany that the authorities are devoting serious attention to the causes of it. In Prussia alone there were 1,152 cases between 1882 and 1905, or something like three a month. The year number has been even greater in the last two years, it is said. A general discussion of the subject took place lately in Berlin at a meeting of the Society of School Sanitation.

Of the number given above, 812 cases were of children attending the lower grade of schools, and 342 the higher, but in spite of this the tendency to suicide of children over 15 years of age was as great as the number below that age. The boys also were four times as numerous as the girls.

In a great majority of cases the suicidal act was committed at home or near home and not at school or even leaving school. The causes, too, even when school matters were connected with them, usually had their strongest elements in the home.

In more than a third of the cases fear of punishment, dread of examinations or shame at failure to pass examinations was the prime cause. But in many cases, perhaps a majority of them, it was the attitude of the parents, actual or expected, that led directly to the deed.

The lack of correspondence between the actual powers of many children and the results exacted from them by a rigid school system often form the basis of trouble. But the thing that renders of acute is the assumption of ineffective parents that the child must be able to do what the school expects of it—what other children do.

"He can't do it," was described by one of the speakers as a suicide provoking remark, as common as it is fooling, since it ignores the fact that human beings are so often deficient in the power to win.

Ten per cent. of the children's suicides were caused by insanity or nervous excitation in a pathological degree. Some of these cases were traceable to hereditary conditions, including alcoholism in the parents.

The remaining cases were almost without exception due to domestic causes, ranging from poverty to shame at the misconduct of relations, especially parents. The influence of morbid beliefs was distinctly traceable.

No grounds could be found for the theory that the conditions of modern life led to suicide among children. The proportion of cases was fully as large in places of the smallest size as in crowded centres of population.

"I'm afraid that boy of mine will kill himself by overwork." "Overwork!" I didn't know he ever worked." "Oh, I refer to mental and not physical work. He overworks his brain trying to find excuses for not doing anything he doesn't care about."

RAZORLESS SHAVE NOW

EXCITED LONDON BARBERS SAW THE EXHIBITION.

Looked on Dazed by Sight of Whiskers Being Rubbed Off With a Post Card.

Scores of excited barbers forced their way into a room at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, England, the other afternoon to witness an exhibition of razorless shaving. They were stirred into tense excitement by seeing a delf operator remove a stubby three days' growth with the edge of a match-box.

The razorless shaving exhibition was really a press view, organized to show how by covering a beard of any age or growth with a paste made from the "Razorless Shaving Powder" it was possible to remove such a beard with the blunt edge of a paper-knife or other articles. The paste, it was explained, makes the beard brittle, in which condition it can easily be broken off.

LIKE CONDEMNED PERSONS.

At 3.10 o'clock the six persons to be shaved mounted the little platform and walked to their chairs with the gloomy, depressed air of condemned persons going to their execution. There were two men wearing neckerchiefs, who, with a week's growth on their chins, had apparently been recruited from the street; there were also a fair-moustached young clerk, two British workmen, and a portly, middle-aged man with bushy side-whiskers, who looked the picture of a highly-responsible butler.

With solemn faces, the victims flung their heads back, and had white cloths tucked under their chins. "Cheer up!" cried voices in the crowd, but not a man smiled. The operator, who had been mixing his paste in what looked like a salad bowl, now came forward and lathered the men. His composition seemed a creamy paste of the consistency of mortar, with a pungent smell, faintly resembling that of hellebore.

SIDE-WHISKERS STAY.

Anguished disappointment swept the crowd when it was seen that the bushy side-whiskers of the portly butler were to be untouched. "Be a man," he was urged, but all in vain.

The lathered men lay back for ten minutes, having their photographs taken and listening to banter and other remarks from the gallery. Then the operator with his bone paper-knife began to scrape the paste off the first victim. The bristles came off with the paste. The man got up from the chair clean-shaven, and the barbers in the gathering were aghast.

SHAVED WITH THESE.

Then came the turn of the other men. They were shaved with the following articles:

The back of a lady's comb. A postcard. A wooden salad-spoon. A shoe-horn. A match-box.

When the remnants of the paste had been washed off, the faces were free from the slightest suspicion of a beard. True, the process seemed rather lengthy and elaborate; but, one of the men mentioned that his face smarted a little, but the results were indisputable.

TOOK OFF ONE SIDE ONLY.

But now came the great test. A man with a full beard mounted the platform. A sudden hush fell on the gathering. The operator, shaving brush in hand, advanced toward him. Lavish plaster was administered, but to the one side of the face only. The audience cheered; they had the jubilant anticipation of a one-sided beard. They were not disappointed. The paste was allowed to remain on for ten minutes, and then the operator scraped it off, and the beard was smooth, the skin on the other side of the face and smooth, the gathering examined the barber's cheek, and the more daring touched it with their fingers; and then, sadder and wiser men, they stole silently away.

ENGLISH DOCTOR'S INCOMES.

Average Is Low—Much Hard Work and Many Unpaid Bills.

Sir John R. Robinson has related the story of a beautiful wife in the home of a doctor. It was given to him by a grateful patient. The name one day and said she had a secret. She was about to be married, and married to the only man she loved; but, unfortunately, when a foolish girl, she had flirted with a young cousin and had told her leg name, "Johnny," on the day of her wedding. The doctor asked, as if, so, there would name was Tommy, and in making an alteration, he less trouble in making an alteration, his name was quite different, says Chambers's Journal, so the letter marks were redone with milk, although an ugly scar remained.

Dr. Caesar Hawkins, when in company with Robert L. who had kicked a bit of orange peel from the pavement to the roadway, replaced it, with the words: "What are you thinking about?" "This joke, or was he in earnest?" "We are told that all visit and provide End of London. Shilling, others give advice and medicine at a dispensary for sixpence. Contract work is even worse paid. It seems that tens of thousands of families in Great Britain, by the contract system which prevails in working class or manufacturing districts, receive medical attendance and advice for three-pence a week. Medicine and dressings are given provided.

A gray haired, worn looking practitioner, clever, and only thirty-five, once said that he could retire had all debts paid for by former and present patients. Every doctor has to think a great deal about his fees, his expenses are so great. Very rarely does a medical man become rich. Lawson Trenchard, a medical man in England at 800 pounds a year. None of the research work done in hospitals is paid for, and very little of the hard work. Doctors appear to be debauched by the quietude from seeing patients for their bills.

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

In the course of the past week each member of the family has confided to him separately how far more she or he misses Amelia than can be possible to either of the others. Upon this head Sybilla's lamentations are the loudest and most frequent. She has at first refused to admit that there was anything at all the matter with her sister, but has now fallen into the no less trying opposite extreme of refusing to allow that there is any possibility of her recovery, talking of her as if she were almost beyond the reach of human aid. Sybilla's grief for her sister is perfectly genuine; none the less so that it is complicated by irritation at her own deposition from her post as first invalid, at having been compelled to confess the existence in the bosom of her own family of a traitor, with an indisputably higher temperature and more wavering pulse than she.

"It is ridiculous to suppose that a person in such made health as Cecilia can miss her as I do," she says querulously; "I was always her first object, she always knew by instinct when I was more suffering than usual; who cares now—breaking into a deluge of self-compassionating tears—"whether I am suffering or not?"

Then when next he happens to be alone with Cecilia, it is her turn to assert her right to a superiority of woe; a superiority claimed with still more emphasis the next half hour by the father. With a patience which would have surprised those persons who had seen him only in his former relations with the family of his betrothed he tries to soothe the sorrow of each—even that of Sybilla—in turn; but to his own heart he says that not one of their griefs is worthy to be weighed in the balance with his. In the case of none of theirs is the woe crossed by the hideous warp of self-reproach that is woven inextricably into his. They have worked her to death, they have torn her to pieces by their conflicting claims; their love has been exacting, selfish, inconsiderate; but at least it has been love; they have prized her almost her full worth while they had her.

In the intervals—neither long nor many—between his ministrations at the Minerva, he has time to brood over his brain out. In the present state of mind of that young gentleman this catastrophe does not appear to be among the least likely ones. He has refused to leave Florence, always answering the suggestion with the same question, "Where else should I go?" He pressed, adding in the same breath, "as these people have been the first day of his loss, when his friend had urged the advisability of his removing his countenance from the heated stool—"Where shall I find such recent and authentic traces of her as here?"

He passes his time either on the Lung Arno, staring at the water, or stretched face downwards upon his bed. He walks about the town most of the night, and Jim suspects him of beginning to take choral. Occasionally he rouses up into a quick and almost passionate sympathy with his friend's trouble, asking for nothing better than to be sent on any errand, however trivial, or however tiresome, in Amelia's behalf. But no sooner have the immediate effects of the appeal to his kind-heartedness died away than he sinks back into his lethargy, and Jim is at once too much occupied and too miserable to use any very strenuous endeavors to shake him out of it. But yet the consciousness of the tacit engagement under which he lies to the young man's mother to look after him, coupled with the absolute impossibility, under his present circumstances, of fulfilling that engagement, and his uneasiness as to what new form the insanity of Byng's grief may take on, from day to day, add very perceptibly to the weight of his own already sufficiently ponderous burden.

It is the ninth day since Amelia fell sick, that ninth day which, in maladies such as hers, is or is at least reckoned to be, the crisis and turning-point of the disease. Jim has been up all night, and has just rushed back to the Minerva for the double purpose of taking a bath, and of casting uneasy eyes upon his charge. He finds the latter not in his room, but leaning over the little spiky balcony, out of his window, hanging over it so far, and so absurdly, that he does not hear his friend's approach, and starts violently when Jim lays a hand on his shoulder.

"What are you looking at?" "I? Oh—nothing particular! What should I be looking at? What is there to look to? I was only—only—wondering, as a mere matter, but no sooner many feet it is from here to the pavement! Sixteen? eighteen? twenty?"

Jim's only answer is to look at him steadily and sternly; then he says coldly: "I do not recommend it; it would be a clumsy way of doing the way so that one attains the end?" asks Byng extravagantly, throwing off even the thin pretence he had at first assumed; "who cares how bad the road is, so that it leads him to the goal?"

Jim shudders. Death has been so near to him for the last ten days, that the terrific realism of Constance's apostrophe seems to be almost more than he can bear.

hatless to the scorch of the Tuscan sun, "For you will certainly get to unstroke." So saying, he takes him quietly, yet decidedly, by the arm, and leads him within the room. Either his matter-of-fact manner, or the sight of his face, upon which, well-seasoned as it is, vigil and sorrow have begun to write their unavailing marks, brings the young man back to some measure of sense and self-control.

"I had no fixed intention," he says, apologetically, still looking white and wild; "you must not think I meant anything, but, even if I had—do you know—have you ever happened to read anything about the statistics of suicide? Do you know what an increasing number of people every year find life intolerable?"

"I know that you are fast making my life intolerable," answers Jim, fixing his tired, sleepless eyes with melancholy severity upon his companion. "Amelia is—she is—well aware of it as I am—probably dying, and yet even now, thanks to you, into my thoughts of her is continually pushing the fear that I may have to tell your mother that you have had the colossal selfishness to rush out of the world, because, for the first time in your pampered life, the toy you cried for has not been put into your hand."

Burgoyne's hopes have not been high, as to any salutary result of his own philippic while uttering it. But our words, sometimes, to our surprise, turn from wooden swords to steel daggers in our hands. For a moment Byng stuns as if stunned; then he breaks up into a tornado of sobs and tears, such tears as have often before angered his friend, but which now he welcomes the sight of, as perhaps precursors of a saner mood.

"Oh, my dear old chap!" he cries, catching at Jim's unresponsive hand, and wringing it hard, "she is not dying really? You do not mean it? You are only saying it to frighten me? Oh! dear, dear Amelia. Not dying? not dying?"

"I do not know, to-day is the turning point, they say; to-day it may have come." "And why are not you with her? Why do not you go back to her?" cries Byng, in a broken voice of passionate excitement, the tears still racing down his face.

"And leave you to go tomfooling out there again," asks Jim, with a nod of his head towards the balcony, seen from where they stand, grilling in the mid-day blaze.

The verb employed, if closely looked into, bears a ludicrous proportion to the intended action indicated, but neither of the men see anything ridiculous in it.

"I will Byng," cries Byng, in eager assertion, "I give you my word of honor I will not; if you do not believe me, take me with you! Keep me with you all day! Do you think that I, too, do not want to know how Amelia is? Do you think that I am indifferent as to whether she lives or dies? Poor, good Amelia! When I think of that drive to Vallombrosa, only ten days ago! I, too, sitting side by side, so happy, laughing and making friends with each other!"

He covers his face with his hands, and through them the scalding drops trickle; but only for a moment. In the next, he has dashed them away, and is moving restlessly about the room, looking for his hat.

"Let us go this instant," he says urgently; "my poor old man, do you think I would willingly add a feather-weight to your burden? I should never forgive myself if I kept you a second longer from her at such a time; let us go at once."

Burgoyne complies; but, under pretext of making some change in his dress, escapes from his friend for just the few minutes necessary to write and despatch a telegram to the young man's mother. It runs thus:

"No cause for alarm, but come at once. He is perfectly well, but needs you."

If, as it is hoped, Mrs. Byng is still in London, ready to succumb to the old relative, whose death-bed she has quitted Florence to attend, his message will bring her hither within forty-eight hours, and the burden of responsibility, now grown so insupportable, will be shifted from his shoulders. Until those forty-eight hours have elapsed, he must not again let Byng out of his sight.

The day rolls by, the critical ninth day rolls by on its torrid wheels to eventide, and when that eventide comes it finds Cecilia Wilson running down from Amelia's room, to give the last news of her to the three men and one woman waiting below.

"I think he seems quite satisfied," she says, in answer to the silent hungry looks of question addressed to her, and alluding to the doctor, who is still with the patient; "the strength is returning, the temperature lower." What a dreadful parrot-sound the two phrases, so familiar to us all in the newspaper bulletins of distinguished men on their deathbeds, have during the last week, assumed in Burgoyne's ears; "you can speak to him yourself when he comes down, of course, Jim; but I am sure he is satisfied."

"She is better!—she is saved!" cries Byng, rushing forward and snatching both Cecilia's hands—"do you say that she is really saved?"

"Oh, are you here still, Mr. Byng? how very kind of you!" replies Cecilia, a fringe of color rushing over her mealy face—but face, ten days ago, clothed in so many roses—"well, I am afraid he does not go quite so far as that, but he says it is as much as we can expect, and even I can see that she is not nearly so restless."

"Thank God!—thank God!"

In the ardor of his thanksgiving he presses her hands closer, instead of dropping them, a fact of which he is entirely unaware, but so is not she, and who knows, even at that serious moment, what tiny genial hope may slide into her plump heart.

Again this night Burgoyne does not go to bed, from a superstitious fear that if he does, if he seems to take for granted an improvement, that very taking for granted may annul it—may bring on a relapse. But when the next morning finds no such backslidings to his favored place, when each hour through the cheerfully broadening day brings falling fever and steady pulse, then indeed he cautiously opens the door of his heart to let a tiny rose-pinnioned hope creep in—then at last, on the third night, he stretches his tired limbs in deep slumber upon his bed.

He has received a brief telegram from Alastair Byng to announce her arrival as fast as boat and train can bring her; relapse. But when the next morning—he having sent his despatch to her on the previous Wednesday—finds him perching the platform of the railway station awaiting the coming of the morning train from Turin. He is pacing it alone, for he has thought it best not to reveal to her son the fact of her expected return, not being at all sure in what spirit he will receive it, nor whether indeed the news of it might not even cause him to turn his back on the place of mind, to fly from the place at her approach.

The morning air, in its early clear coolness, blows sweet here, under the station-roof, unconquered even by engine smoke, and on Jim's face as he walks up and down—careworn as it still is—there comes, now and again, a half-smile, comes, now and again, a hope very easily, but he is never one to hope very easily, but he is never now—now that yet another night has been prosperously tided over, there can, even to him, seem no reasonable ground for doubt that Amelia has turned the corner. Amelia, with the corner turned—Byng, in five minutes wholly off his hands! The only wonder is, that the small smile never comes quite to the birth.

The train is punctual, and almost at its due moment draws upon dusty length at the platform. Its passengers are comparatively few; for at this late hour of the season most of the English are winging home to their rocky woods; and he has no difficulty in at once discovering among them the tall smart figure—smart even after forty-eight hours of the luxurious luxury of a Wagon-Lit—of the lady he is awaiting. As he gives her the hand to help her down the high step, the admiring thought crosses his mind of what a large quantity of fatigue, dust, and uneasiness of mind a radically good-looking Englishwoman, in radically good clothes, can undergo without seeming much the worse for them. Before her neat narrow foot has touched the pavement, a brace of eager questions shoos out of her mouth.

"Am I in time? Am I too late?"

"In time for what? Too late for what?" "Has he gone home anything—anything irrevocable? Is he—is he? I suppose that horrid woman has got hold of him? I suppose that is why you sent for me?"

By this time she is safely landed at his side, which is possibly the reason why he at once lets fall her hand.

"I am not aware that there is any 'horrid woman' in the case, what I call her, cries the mother, fast becoming frantic at the delay in answering her passionate questions. "I will call her what you please; you know perfectly well whom I mean; she has got hold of him, I suppose. I always knew she would! Did not I tell you so? But is it too late? Is there no way of getting him off?"

Now that Burgoyne has a nearer view of Mrs. Byng, he has a nearer view of her. He is staggered by the fact that she has a more rugged and travel-worn air than he had at first supposed, and her dusty eyes are fastened upon him with such a hunger of interrogation, that, angered and jarred as he is by her tone, he has not the heart any longer to keep her in suspense.

"If you are alluding to Miss Le Marchant, I may as well tell you at once that she has left Florence."

"Left Florence! Do you mean to say that she has run away with some one else?"

She puts the question in all good faith, her lively imagination having easily made the not very wide jump from the fact already established in her own mind of Elizabeth being an adventuress, to the not much more difficult one to swallow, of her having devoured another filis de famille, as well as Mrs. Byng's own.

For a moment, Burgoyne turns away, voice and countenance alike beyond his control. He has by no means perfectly recovered either, when he answers—

"Yes, with some one else—she has run away with some one else, leaving Florence with her mother."

"She is gone?" cries Mrs. Byng, with an accent of the highest relief and joy; "gone away altogether, do you mean?" "Oh, thank God!—then, with a sudden large into fright, she adds rapidly—"Is he gone after her?—is he not here?"

"No, he is here."

"Then why has not he come to meet me?"—suspiciously.

"He did not know you were expected."

"He did not tell him?"

"Why did not you tell him?"

"I did not know how he would take it."

"Do you mean to say"—falling from her former rapidity of utterance to a dismayed incredulous slowness—"that he will be so slow to see me that Willy will not be able to see me?"

"I mean to say that I am afraid you will not find him very much in sympathy with you; I do not think he will find it easy to hear you speak of Miss Le Marchant in the terms, and here the implication about her that you did just now," replies Jim, avenging by this sentence the wrongs done to Elizabeth, and doing it so well, that a moment later a feeling of compunction comes over him at the success of his own attempt at retributive justice.

Mrs. Byng turns pale.

"Then she has got hold of him?" she says under her breath.

"Got hold of him?" repeats Jim, his face now as white as the sheet he is in, aroused again no sooner than alarmed by this mode of expression; "you certainly have the most extraordinary way of misconceiving the situation! Got hold of him? When she had to leave Florence at last? Notice to leave Florence at last?"

"Thank God!—thank God!"

(To be continued.)

ON THE FARM.

KEEPING FIELD ACCOUNTS.

Many pages of agricultural literature have been wisely devoted to urging farmers to keep account of the different members of their farms, to the end that the cows that do not show a profit may be disposed of, and those that show a proper balance be used to advantage in building up a more profitable herd. Different farmers have followed this advice, carefully and consistently for a few years have found the practice much to their advantage. In no other way than by a careful account can a farmer tell which of his cows is kept at a loss and which, by their superior productivity, are bearing the burden of a lot of worthless animals in order to show a little profit for the entire dairy.

But there is another way in which the practice of keeping such an account may well result in great profit. Our farm is divided into fields of different sizes for the convenience of diversified agriculture. Different portions of the farm may thus be pastured or devoted to grain or grass growing. It is doubtful if many farmers know, except in a general way, which of their fields are most productive, or the extent to which they are so, and which fields barely pay the cost of taxes and cultivation.

Not a great way from the barn the ordinary farmer may have a field which will, in ordinary seasons, give from two to three tons of cured hay to the acre. Half a mile from the barn may be a considerable area that will not average over half a ton. But every acre on the farm pays an equal amount of taxes, and it takes just as much time and labor to plow an acre of the poor land as it does of the more fertile, and the reason for this condition of fertility or lack of fertility comes from the fact that the fields closer to the farm buildings have in seasons past received more than their fair share of fertilizers and have been devoted to crops that would pay better than the more remote fields.

At this time of the year, the farmer, if he is thoughtful and takes care to plan out his work carefully for the future, should consider this subject carefully and keep an account this year of just what each field costs in the way of labor, seed and fertilizer and at harvest time just what such a field produces in the way of crops.

I dare say that on many farms the farmer, if he pursues this idea carefully and continuously, will find a large portion of his farm is actually not paying expenses of cultivating. Generally speaking, the fact that one choice acre of the farm will produce two and a half or three tons of cured hay per acre and another acre more remote from the barn will produce only half a ton, ought to convince a thoughtful farmer that he himself is responsible for the deficiency. Other things being equal, the remote acre should produce as much in the way of crops as any other acre. It is certainly a slipshod way of carrying on the farm, that the barnyard manure should be dumped around in the fields near the farm buildings because too much labor is required to draw it to the more distant parts of the farm. These being, in all probability, actually hungry for the manure, would respond more freely to generous use of manure and more thorough cultivation.

The farmer himself, when this is called to his attention, may have a general idea of the different results from the different parts of the farm, but the systematic and careful method of keeping account with the different fields of the farm will be the best way to bring this directly home to the farmer himself and result more quickly in a change of treatment.

GROWING YOUNG CHICKS.

The first feed for young chicks should be bread soaked in sweet milk, squeezed dry in the hand and crumbled. After the first feed give some good prepared chick feed. Keep water before them from the very first in a drinking fountain. Give them a small grass run as soon as possible, and enlarge it as the chicks learn the way back to the brooder. One can give free range very early, and the chicks will run home to the brooder whenever they get cold. Keep good beef scrap, grit and pure water where they can get it always. Give plenty of grass run early and shade. On hot summer days shade is absolutely necessary, trees and bushes making the best.

As the chickens grow larger, wheat cracked corn and good wheat or pea screenings can be mixed with the chick feed, and finally the chick feed stopped entirely, other grains taking its place. Be sure always to give a variety of feed. When the chicks no longer need the warmth of the brooder, remove and place in light, clean and airy houses. They grow so fast that they soon outgrow their houses unless these are large. Keep the coops sweet, clean and free from lice, to prevent all kinds of ailments. Birds cannot pick bugs and worms enough to supply all animal matter they require. What if your neighbor does raise 25 or 50 on corn and neglect and laugh at beef scrap, wheat, etc.? Where such flocks come from, one's place is to supply needed animal food, 100 would be half starved. Under-sized flocks would be the result. Always supply with green feed, such as cabbage, lettuce, etc. Milk is very good for young as well as old stock, but should never take the place of water.

CONTRASTS.

"Yes," sighed Mrs. Gollifer, "I suppose Gerald and I missed a great deal of romance. We were married without ever having been engaged."

"Still," peevishly answered Miss Welton, "it seems to me it must be much more unromantic to be engaged a long time without ever being married."

NOT A FREAK.

Little Ethel: "There was a strange man here to see you last morning."

Papa: "Try to have a bill?" Little Ethel: "No, papa, just a plain one."



RAMSAY'S PAINTS

TO paint YOUR HOUSE inside and out with just the right touch of color for freshness, beauty and strength.

TO keep YOUR HOUSE cheerful and bright throughout summer and winter.

TO brand YOUR HOUSE with a quiet elegance amongst its fellows.

Price just right for the purest and best.

Write for our Post Card Series "C," showing how some houses are painted.

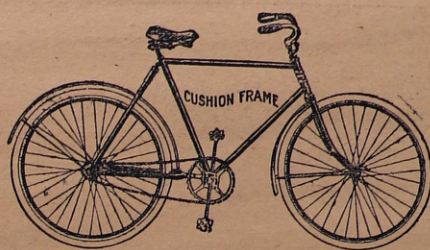
A. RAMSAY & SON CO., - Montreal, Est. 1862 45 PAINT MAKERS

THE RIGHT PAINT TO GO TO, RIGHT

THE JOY OF LIVING

If you want to realize all the joy there is in living in this Canada of ours at Springtime you should ride a wheel; it brings you in touch with nature, it gives you Exercise, Fresh Air, Sunshine. So

RIDE A GOOD WHEEL AND FEEL THAT YOU ARE ALIVE



The Massey "Silver Ribbon," Cleveland, Perfect, Branford, Imperial, Rambler, and Blue Flyer—with the latest improvements, guaranteed always smooth, easy and pleasant going. Manufactured and guaranteed by

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LIMITED, MAKERS OF THE WORLD'S BEST BICYCLES.

Toronto Junction, - Canada, Branches:—Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

FOR SAKE OF FREEDOM

WHAT PRISONERS WILL DARE FOR SWEET LIBERTY.

Stories of Escape From the French Penal Settlement of New Caledonia.

In the mind of every convict the idea of freedom stands first. This was proved a little while ago at Dartmoor, when a man named Searle, who had served the greater part of his sentence and would in the ordinary course of things have regained his liberty in a comparatively short time, made a sudden dash through the mist of a rainy evening. He spent many hours of cold and hunger in the soaking downpour, though he must have known his chances of getting clear away were not one in ten thousand, and though he was well aware that when recaptured he would suffer severely and lose the ordinary remission of sentence. In May last the German steamer Willehad brought back to Sydney a story which well illustrates the desperate risks that men will run for the sake of freedom. The Willehad had just returned from the Bismarck Islands, and there she discovered, in a remote part of New Britain, six French convicts in a deplorable state of starvation and want. These were the survivors of eleven men who, nearly twelve months before, had escaped from the French penal settlement of New Caledonia on two rafts, chiefly composed of

THE STAVES OF BEER BARRELS.

On one of these craft rigged with mat sails these six desperate adventurers had succeeded in crossing nearly two thousand miles of stormy sea, only to find themselves cast away on a savage island. New Britain is a very large island, lying just north of New Guinea, and for sixteen long weeks those wretched men tramped along the coast until at last they were picked up and delivered back into bondage.

There are many true stories of escape from the sea-girt prison of New Caledonia. There is an Arab there now who, fourteen years ago, stole a little sixteen-foot boat, and with a bunch of a tree for a mast, and an old shirt for a sail, succeeded in reaching Australia, he walked more than a thousand miles away. He walked 1,500 miles to Sydney, shipped as a sailor, reached the Libout, and for nine years at liberty, working as a seaman, was at last, by a French merchant (a spy) wormed his secret out of him, and for the sake of the reward

GAVE HIM UP TO JUSTICE. The Dutch Government recently transported about 200 convicts from the big penal settlement in Sumatra to Mevrou, the new pearl fishing village in Dutch

New Guinea. The men were kept in a stockade, and every one of them knew that to remain there was their only chance of safety. The surrounding country was infested with head-hunting savages. One night a large number of the prisoners cut the wire and made a dash for freedom, running straight inland. Every one of them fell into the hands of the savage Tugaris, and all that was ever seen of them again by the expedition sent in search was thirteen decapitated heads stuck on poles, mule but grimly eloquent recorders of the horrors they had gone through.

The horrors of Russian revolutionary jails have driven men to take strange risks. On a bitter day in February, 1905, a Swedish fishing vessel sighted a small boat tossing on the grey waves off Heronsand. In the bottom was a man, hatless and coatless, and nearly dead from hunger and exposure. When he recovered he told his rescuers that for six days he had been rowing or drifting through

SNOWSTORMS AND GALES.

He had been arrested at Vasa, in Finland, brought to St. Petersburg, and thence had made his escape. Death he had expected, but that, he added, was preferable to Siberia.

A couple of years ago eight convicts made an extraordinary escape from the United States ship Grant, while she lay in Manila Harbor. Breaking the chains of their handcuffs, they climbed an air shaft and slid down the anchor chains into the water.

The peril from sharks was well known to them all, and they were all weighted with leg irons, yet they attempted to swim ashore. One was pulled down, but the others, after hours in the water, succeeded in finding a boat and pulled off along the shore.

FORGETFULNESS.

"John," said his wife, "now, you needn't tell me you mailed the letter I gave you this morning."

"Of course, I did. What makes you think I didn't?"

"I didn't give you any."

USE FOR THE CHILDREN.

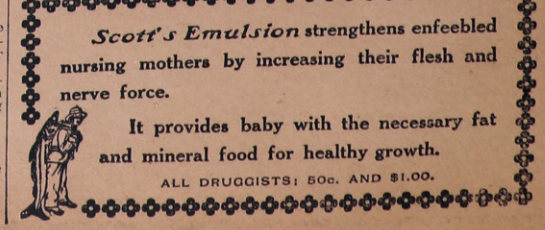
Your wife used to sing and play a great deal. I have not heard her lately."

"Since we have had children she has had no time."

"Ah, children are such a blessing!"

"What's the matter across the way?" asked the tailor of a bystander, as the ambulance backed up to the door of his rival. "A customer fell in a fit, and they are taking him to the hospital," was the reply. "That's strange," said the tailor; "I never knew a customer to get a fit in that establishment before!"

Among the Italian Crown jewels is an emerald 6 inches long and 3 inches thick. Upon it is engraved a picture of "The Last Supper."



Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

The Fruit Prospects

The cold, cloudy weather of the past month has resulted in keeping the buds back. This, on the whole, has been probably for the best. The opening of the bloom, occurring later than usual, will make the crop much safer from late frosts.

This certainly is in marked contrast with the gloomy reports coming from the western and southern States, where fruit has been in bloom at temperatures as low as fourteen above zero, the result being widespread damage throughout these wide areas of fruit production. This is only another instance showing that our Canadian climate for fruit-growing is much safer from frosts than that of the United States. What occurred this year frequently occurs on the other side of the line.

The backward condition of fruit here has also been a great advantage in enabling growers to catch up with the late pruning which is due to scarcity of labor.

Electrical Energy

Mr. Edison, who has made so many discoveries in the use of electricity states that it is his belief that the world knows only the beginnings of what this mysterious force can do for mankind. For one thing, Mr. Edison says that the transformation of coal directly into electricity without the medium of a steam engine can be accomplished, and at a time not far in the future. At the present time, when coal is burned and its energy is transmuted into steam, and from the steam into the dynamic force of the wheel, and from the wheel into the electrical power of the dynamo, nine-tenths of the coal's energy is wasted. When a means is found which will utilize the full power of coal, he says, the steam engine will be relegated to the scrap heap, all railroad trains will be run by electricity, all factories will be operated electrically, all lighting will be done by electricity. At the mouths of the coal mines great electrical power houses will be established, which will transmit power direct to the great centres of industry. The cumbersome coal train will be a thing of the past. Instead of the tons of fuel now hauled to New York from Pennsylvania great copper conduits "will pipe the power direct to the metropolis," as Mr. Edison once put it. Direct electricity would also make it possible, he says, to run an express train from New York to Buffalo with two bushels of coal, and to drive a 20,000 horsepower steamship across the Atlantic in three days.

Prohibitory Legislation

A Word of Warning

In the last issue of The Pioneer, over the initials "F. S. S.," the following "Word of Warning" to temperance workers is given:

"We are sometimes a little too boastful of the strength of Canadian temperance sentiment. It is true that in general sobriety and in readiness to impose rigid restrictions upon the liquor traffic our people are further advanced than are other communities. It is also true our movement and tendency are of even more importance than is our present position. We are in danger of giving too much attention to what has been done, and too little to what there is yet to do.

"It is, therefore, wise to look carefully into the matter of the trend of custom and purpose, and the present condition and activity of the agencies and forces through which have been attained the results which give us so much satisfaction.

"If this is done we may be less jubilant, and if the sobering process stirs us to a revival of some of the important work that self-complacency may cause us to neglect, the outcome of our consideration will be helpful to a great movement that just now is somewhat imperilled by our concentration on the harvesting of a crop that we cannot have without timely sowing and careful cultivation.

"The present sentiment in favor of prohibitory legislation is largely the result of total abstinence practice, the training of children and other young people in temperance principles by Public schools, Sunday schools and temperance societies, the old-fashioned pledge signing that was formerly so continuously advocated, and the faithful preaching of temperance by clergymen of many denominations.

"The church is still a stronghold of temperance teaching, but it must be admitted there is a startling diminution in the extent and energy of the other educative agencies named. This slackening of effort is perhaps more marked in Canada than in any other country in which systematic warfare against the liquor traffic is being carried on.

"The responsibility for this lessening of agitation is as general as is the evil which we regret to have to record. We are not now discussing the cause of the trouble or the method by which it may be remedied. We appeal to those who see the danger involved, earnestly urging them to take up the question, give it their best thought, suggest methods of dealing with the situation, and take the practical steps which they must be convinced it demands."

Sore Nipples

Any mother who has had experience with this distressing ailment will be pleased to know that a cure may be effected by applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as the child is done nursing. Wipe it off with a soft cloth before allowing the babe to nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve with best results. For sale by J. S. Morton.

COMMUNICATION

Early Closing

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

MR. EDITOR.—Referring to the letter of "One of the Slaves" re early closing, I notice he says "let us close our places of business three nights in the week and turn the key in the door at ten o'clock on Saturday night." I say we should go even farther and do what the times demand and what other places are doing, close every night at six o'clock, and Saturday night at nine o'clock, and not wait until Sunday morning, as we have been doing.

The excuse given is that the farmers cannot get here in the day time. But, Mr. Editor, how do the farmers living near the towns and cities manage? I think they are making as much money as other farmers, and they find time to do their shopping between 8 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m., and they do not have until midnight on Saturday either. The farmers living eight and ten miles from our village always do their business here in the day time, and why then can not those living nearer find time to do likewise.

But it is not the farmers who are our latest customers. It is in most cases the village people, and very often those living nearest the store, which goes to show that it is all a habit. If they knew the stores closed at six o'clock, to stay closed for the night, they would and could be there before that hour.

It is the season now coming on which is the most trying to humanity, and when we suffer the most; when the long hot days come and clerks and merchants have to be on their feet from seven o'clock in the morning until ten and eleven o'clock at night. And I do not see how merchants can expect their clerks to be as efficient and painstaking as they would be were they allowed to quit at six o'clock, and come next morning fresh and rested. I think the merchants would enjoy a change as well as the clerks.

Some one may say "it would drive business away from the town." That same one said the same thing six years ago when we began closing three nights in the week, and the business of the town has increased instead of decreased. The writer would be the last one to advocate any change that would be injurious to our village.

The ministers of the gospel complain that we do not attend church on Sunday mornings, but when we have to work until Sunday morning it takes most of Sunday forenoon to get the usual amount of rest.

The farmers may say "we work late too." They do through the summer months, but the merchants and clerks are at it all the year. I venture to say that if a farmer has a good horse he thinks considerable of and worked him hard all day, he would hitch up another to come to town at night, but the same clerk that works hard all day must keep at it half the night, and look pleasant all the time.

I think, Mr. Editor, if our merchants are in earnest in the objects and aims of their Retail Merchants' Association, to better their conditions, they will consider this one of the conditions that needs improving, both as regards themselves and their help, and at the next meeting adopt a resolution to make some effort to improve present conditions. We will make as much money and enjoy life better.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space in your paper.

ANOTHER OF THE SLAVES.

Stirling Telephone Company

In order to have this company begin business at once it has become necessary to re-organize the company on new lines. Several of the Directors are resigning, and a new Board will have to be appointed at a meeting of the stockholders to be held on Tuesday evening, May 21st. The re-organized company will begin business as soon as one-fifth of the stock has been subscribed. The stock will consist of \$4,000 of 7% preferred stock, and the remaining \$6,000 will be common stock. The rates for phones will be not more than \$10 in the country for a first class day and night service. We can confidently assure the public that this company will begin business before fall, and it is the intention to have canvassers out through the country at once to secure subscribers for the stock. We would like to have every one who uses a phone take at least one share of this stock, and the amount that can be taken in this company being unlimited, there is no reason why anyone who holds six shares or more should not get his phone free and get good dividends besides.

S. G. SCOTT, Organizer.

The Lake St. John Railway in the twenty-five years of its existence, has never had a wreck, and not a passenger has been killed or even hurt. This is a record which is not paralleled by that of any other railway in the world.

The news of a railway disaster in the United States comes from California, where a special train, carrying Mystic Shriners excursionists from Pennsylvania and New York was derailed, and twenty-nine of the passengers killed, and twenty more terribly, many fatally injured.

Good Words for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

People everywhere take pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Edward Phillips of Barclay, Md., writes: "I wish to tell you that I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My little girl, Catherine, who is two years old, has been a cold since she was two months old. About a month ago I contracted a dreadful cold myself, but I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was soon as well as ever." This remedy is for sale by J. S. Morton.

HAMPTON COURT.

Stories of the Haunted English Royal Palace.

Tales of uncanny happenings cling to old Hampton Court, the English royal palace on the Thames built by Cardinal Wolsey. Not long ago a policeman asserted that he saw a ghostly funeral procession there. The London Chronicle remarks: "The most definite of these old stories concerns Mistress Sibell Penn, who was Edward VI's nurse and died at the palace in 1562. She was buried in Hampton church, and a monument was erected which was irreverently destroyed when the old church was pulled down in 1829. Soon after this strange noises as of a woman working a spinning wheel were heard through the wall of one of the rooms in the southwest wing of the palace. When search was made by the office of works an ancient chamber was discovered in which an antique spinning wheel was found, the old oak planks being worn away where the treadle struck the floor. After this Mrs. Penn's ghost is said to have appeared to many occupants of the palace; but, according to Law, the historian of Hampton Court, she has not been seen since 1880, when her tall, gaunt form, dressed in a long gray robe, nearly frightened a young soldier to death.

"Another well accredited story relates how a certain lady of title who lived on the west side of the Fountain Court in 1870 was frequently conscious of the presence in her room of two invisible beings, and she was greatly disturbed by the mysterious sounds that emanated from various quarters of her apartments. She addressed a formal complaint to the lord chamberlain. This gentleman referred her to the office of works, which, however, declined to interfere on the ground that there were no funds at their disposal for any such purpose and that the jurisdiction of the first commissioner did not extend to the spirit world.

"At last, however, on Nov. 2, 1871, some workmen, while excavating in the cloister of the Fountain Court, came upon two perfect skeletons of full grown men opposite to Lady—'s door. They were given Christian burial in Hampton church, and the mysterious noises immediately ceased. Now the only ghost that is seen in the palace is that of Jane Seymour, queen of Henry VIII., which, some residents say, still occasionally wanders, with a lighted taper in her hand, in the neighborhood of Silver Stick gallery."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A reasonable probability is the only certainty.

Every man makes a good husband for awhile.

The clothes don't make a professional nurse by a long shot.

Occasionally imposition travels around under the garb of friendship.

When a man says money will do anything, that settles it; he hasn't any.

The boy who plays truant from school never has as much fun as he anticipates.

Every day a man submits to some injustice he vowed yesterday he would never stand.

About the toughest thing that can happen to a man is to go contrary to his wife's judgment and then make a failure.

Nervous New Yorkers.

"If anybody needs to be convinced that New Yorkers are a nervous lot, just let him peep under dining room tables at mealtime and see the position of the feet and he will have all the proof he wants," remarked the proprietor of a popular restaurant. "Not one person in a hundred sits with his feet planted squarely on the floor while eating. Some twist their feet around the legs of tables and chairs, some sit with them crossed, others rest the feet on the tips of the toes, while still others bear their whole weight down on the heel. Since it is only the flatly planted foot that indicates an equable temperament, it is easy to see what a nervous, irresponsible crowd the army of diners out really is."

Her Sorrow.

Young Widow (tearfully)—Yes, I loved my husband, but I cannot stand this cheerless life, and I must marry again.

Friend—You are in comfortable circumstances, with plenty of servants and—

Young Widow—Servants! Yes, that's it, my friend. I can't go on keeping house and squabbling with servants without a husband to tell all my troubles to.—London Telegraph.

Walrus and Bullets.

The most vulnerable spot in which to hit a walrus is the back part of the skull. The forehead, being several inches thick in bone, almost invariably turns bullets even if solid ones are used in a big rifle, as should always be done. Besides the head, with the exception of the heart, there is hardly a vital spot in these huge brutes' bodies, and bullets may be fired ad libitum into these masses of flesh and blubber without seeming to have much effect.

A Change.

"John," said Mrs. Spenders, "I've got lots of things I want to talk to you about."

"Glad to hear it," snapped her husband, "usually you want to talk to me about lots of things that you haven't got."—Exchange.

An Interested Couple.

If there is anything in this world more anxious than the look on the face of a bachelor who has been beguiled into holding the baby, it is the look on the face of the baby's mother eagerly watching him as he does it.—Clips.

Fighting For Fire.

A great ceremony in Jerusalem is on Easter Saturday, and commemorates the ancient tradition of the celestial fire that was said to rise from the tomb of Christ. The Greek patriarch enters the sanctuary of the sepulchre, the door closes behind him, and the surging, tossing, tumultuous multitude await the coming of the fire. Suddenly out of the right hand window in the wall of the sepulchre shoot flames of fire, and in an instant every one of the thousands has produced a candle and dashes madly forward to light it at the mystic fire. The light thus taken from the holy sepulchre is instantly carried to all the Christian villages round about Jerusalem, and fleet footed young men vie with one another in being first to light their local shrines with the divine flame. The writer has seen two rival runners put down their candles and indulge in a sanguinary battle with knives and sticks until the light of one of them is put out. There is no joke meant here, but each is striving desperately to extinguish the flame of the other.—Travel Magazine.

A New Orleans Dish.

The greatest, the most toothsome and sustaining of all dishes is the gumbie file one encounters in New Orleans—not at public eating houses, but in private residences. It is a strange yet halcyon compound of five different ingredients, each cooked separately and afterward joined in a most delectable and fragrant mess. There are fried chicken, broiled bacon, stewed oysters, peppers and smothered onions, all prepared with unutterable skill. These one by one are emptied into a pot of most celestial "stock," and then when the conglomeration is complete for service the presiding genius of the kitchen pours into the ecstatic concoction a shower of fine green dust—the powdered leaf of the sassafras—and there you have a plate that would have made Lucullus gasp in simple wonder. There is none like it nor shall be till our summers are deceased.

The Eagle.

According to Washington Irving, the Delaware Indians had a superstitious reverence for the eagle, believing that a guardian spirit in the form of this bird watched over them, hovering in the sky far out of sight. When pleased with their actions, he sent abundant crops and made them have great success in hunting, but when displeased he would vent his rage in the thunder, which was his voice, and the lightning, which was the flashing of his eye, and strike dead the object of his displeasure. They also believed that the feathers of this bird would render the wearer invisible and invulnerable.

Some Big Numbers.

If you fill a tiny vessel one centimeter cube with hydrogen corpuscles, you can place therein, in round numbers, five hundred and twenty-five octillions (525,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000) of them. At least so Professor Brahears said in an address delivered at Lehigh university. If these corpuscles are allowed to run out of the vessel at the rate of 1,000 per second, it will require seventeen quintillions (17,000,000,000,000,000) of years to empty it.

Suspiciously Bad Cold.

"Why do you ask me where I was last night?" he queried. "Didn't I phone you specially that I was nearly dead with a cold and was going straight home and go to bed?"

"Yes," she assented, "and I would have believed you, too, if you hadn't coughed so terribly over the phone."

A Good Talker.

He—I am afraid you have made a mistake in engaging this cook. She says herself she was in ten families last year. She—That's why I engaged her. Just think of what she can tell.—Bombs.

There has been a lot of happiness missed in this world by worrying about getting it.—Florida Times-Union.

Fire in a mine in the State of Durango, Mexico, is believed to have caused the death of ninety miners.

The treatment of the Alaska Indians by the United States officials was denounced by Major Greely before a Chicago audience on Saturday night, as of a piece with their conduct to all aborigines wherever they meet them. They never treat them fairly, said Major Greely, and the Eskimos they have set straight on the road to ruin.

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair. But first of all, stop your hair from coming out. Save what you have. Ayer's Hair Vigor will not disappoint you. It feeds the hair-bulbs; makes weak hair strong.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA, PILLS, CUREY PECTORAL.



A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by a simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL! The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable. An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD., REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

The Mutual Life Co. OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.

Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc.	\$ 7,476,529.26
Add present Assets	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them	\$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received	17,338,715.05
Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts	\$523,354.05

S. BURROWS,

AGENTS WANTED.

General Agent, Belleville.

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying \$4.00 a week; 4 paying \$5.00; one paying \$7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.

WILL YOU HELP DIVIDE THIS LOAD WITH THE TRUSTEES?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and all information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence: Stirling House, Stirling.
J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110
Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday
evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge Room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Notice to the Public
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales of
short notice. Terms as low as the lowest,
and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at
the News-Argus office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate
Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

A Vast Territory
Some idea of the great extent of Can-
ada's heritage in the western provinces
may be formed when it is stated that
there is about two hundred and twenty-
five million acres suitable for farming.
An Ottawa despatch says:
During the present season the surveys
branch of the Department of the Interior
will map out an area of some twelve
to fifteen million acres in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta, so as to
make the same available for settlement.
This surveying work has been proceed-
ing for some years at the rate of ten to
twelve million acres a year, the depart-
ment doing its best to keep ahead of the
tide of immigration, which of late years
has increased enormously. There have
been 112,000,000 acres of the Canadian
west surveyed to date, and the opinion
of Mr. Deville, surveyor-general, who
has a wide knowledge of conditions on
the Canadian prairies, is that an area of
at least 112,000,000 acres more of land
suitable for farming still remains to be
surveyed and taken up.

A new company has been formed in
Toronto to build a thousand houses for
working men.
An American expert, after an ex-
haustive investigation, makes the state-
ment that the main causes of the great
number of accidents on railways in the
United States are negligence, greed and
absolute apathy in adopting appliances
which would greatly lower the danger
of catastrophes. "Enough speaking,"
says this expert, "there is about ten
times as much danger of losing one's
life on an American train as on an En-
glish train. The fact cannot be denied
that American railroads are twenty
years behind England, France, Ger-
many, and other civilized lands in the
matter of safety appliances."

Clubbing List.
THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the
following papers at the rates mentioned:
The Weekly Globe.....\$1.50
The Weekly Mail & Empire.....1.50
with premium picture.....1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly
Star, with premium picture, 1.70
The Weekly Star.....1.85
The Toronto News (Daily).....2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily).....2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.25
We recommend our readers to sub-
scribe to the Farmers' Advocate and
Home Magazine, the best Agricultural
Journal in America.

Let me send you free, to prove merit,
samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative,
and my book on either the Grippe, The
Heart, or The Kidneys. Address me, Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. Troubles of the
Stomach, Heart or Kidneys are merely
symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't
make the common error of treating sym-
ptoms only. Symptom treatment is treat-
ing the result of the ailment, and not the
cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside
nerves—means stomach weakness, always.
And the heart and kidneys as well have
their controlling or inside nerves. Weak-
ness on these nerves, and you inevitably have
weak vital organs. Here is where Dr.
Shoop's Restorative has its main effect.
No other remedy even claims to treat the
"inside nerves." Also for bloating, bilious-
ness, bad breath, or complexion, use Dr.
Shoop's Restorative. Sold by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH
W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor

This space is engaged for weekly an-
nouncements. Keep posted.

SUNDAY, MAY 10th
9.30 A.M.—Early Prayer Meeting.
10.30 A.M.—"Consider the Lilies," Les-
son, Matthew 6.
11.30 A.M.—Class Meeting.
2.30 P.M.—Sunday School.
7.00 P.M.—"Keely Thyself Pure." One
standard of morals for men and women.
1 Timothy 5:22
8.15 P.M.—Weekly Reunion and Family
Worship in the Sunday School rooms.

Week Evening Meetings:
MONDAY—8 P.M., Epworth League.
WEDNESDAY—8 P.M., Teachers' Meeting.
THURSDAY—7.30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY—8 P.M., Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75 cents per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Passenger. 10.17 a.m.
Passenger. 6.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.
THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. Percy J. Morton, a former well-
known student of our High School, left
on Tuesday morning for Antler, Sask.,
where has secured a good position. We
wish him success.

Mr. Gerald Clute has been invited to
take charge of the choir of the Metho-
dist Church at Saskatoon, Sask., at a
good salary. He has accepted the po-
sition, and will leave for there next week.

The contract for the excavating and
stone work, and also for the brick work
in the new manse has been given to Mr.
James Drewry by the building commit-
tee of St. Andrew's Church, and work
will be commenced in a few days.

House and lot for sale on Front street.
PHILIP CONLEY

The Sunny South Co. had a good at-
tendance at their entertainment on Fri-
day evening last, but there was con-
siderable dissatisfaction expressed by
many who paid 35 cents for the privilege
of standing up during the whole per-
formance.

From information received by the
committee we have reason to expect one
of the largest demonstrations in Stir-
ling on the 12th of July next ever held
in this part of the country. Ample
provision is being made for the accom-
modation of an immense crowd.

GIRL WANTED to do general house
work. Good wages to good girl. Apply to
Mrs. M. SHEA, Stirling.

What about the weekly half holiday?
Since the communication of two or three
weeks ago the matter seems to have
been dropped. We are informed that
at least some of our merchants would
welcome it as a needed relaxation from
the pressure of business, and it would
benefit all.

A number of the members of the W.
M. S. of the Methodist Church attended
the annual district convention of the
Society at Campbellford on Wednesday.
Miss Ella Currie was the delegate from
the local Society, and Miss Violet Ut-
man from the Mission Band. The latter
read a paper at the morning session.

SOMETHING NEW
Buggies with patent self-oiling dirt-
proof axles. Call and see them. Prices
very reasonable.
W. J. GRAHAM.

At a recent meeting of the session of
St. Andrew's Church the pastor asked
permission to obtain pulpits supply for
three Sundays beyond the regular vaca-
tion allowed. Mr. Robinson intends
visiting his mother in England. Dur-
ing his absence the pulpit will be sup-
plied by the Rev. J. A. McKenzie, B.A.,
and the Rev. Jas. Cumberland, M.A.
Mr. Robinson is to leave New York on
July 3rd.

The new postal treaty between the
United States and Canada went into
effect last week. We are now com-
pelled to place a one cent stamp on every
copy of THE NEWS-ARGUS sent singly
to subscribers in the United States.
Heretofore we have paid half a cent a
pound in bulk. All United States sub-
scribers must now pay \$1.50 strictly in
advance. Those in arrears are request-
ed to square their accounts at once.
All who have already paid will receive
the paper to the end of the term paid
for, after which the rate, as before
stated, will be \$1.50 per annum, strictly
in advance.

Concert
The Young People's Union will hold
a concert at the Sidney Baptist Church
on Wednesday evening next, May 22nd.
A good program has been provided, for
which a number of talented artists have
been secured, and an excellent evening's
entertainment is promised.

Stirling Cheese Board
At the first regular meeting of the
Stirling Cheese Board held on Tuesday
afternoon last there was a good attend-
ance of factorymen. There were only
25 boxes of cheese offered, and Mr.
Bird bought the lot at 11c. The Board
will meet next Tuesday at 4 p.m.

The home of Mr. W. Collins has been
greatly improved by the addition of a
kitchen and veranda.

Mr. Jas. Juby has erected a neat
veranda at the front of his house, which
adds greatly to the appearance of the
place.

Morgan & Sons of Spring Brook have
recently put in a 40 horse power engine
to enable them to keep up with their
increasing business.

A dastardly piece of vandalism has
been done by some person or persons in
stripping the bark from a young maple
tree near the corner of the Sovereign
Bank building.

The entertainment in the Methodist
Church last Friday night was one of
the most delightful given in Stirling in
many years. The entertainment was
given by talent from Albert College,
Belleville, and consisted of college glee,
quartettes, solos, readings, etc. Miss
Ingle, the educationist, made her first
appearance before a Stirling audience,
and received an enthusiastic reception.
Her artistic work was above criticism.
The following is the personnel of the
College company: Misses Ingle, Dyer,
Thompson, Kennedy, and Wilson, and
Messrs. Ransome, Fennel, Hunter,
Dyer, Piper, Williams, Ingle, Campbell
and Griffith. The program was as fol-
lows:

Chairman's Remarks.
Quartette, "Steal Away."
Solo, J. S. Dyer.
Reading, Miss Ingle.
Solo, A. Ransome.
Reading, R. Piper.
Solo, J. B. Hunter.
Quartette, "The Soldier's Farewell."
Solo, A. Ransome.
Reading, Miss Ingle.
Quartette, "Hark, There Comes a
Whisper."
Solo, J. S. Dyer.
Quartette, "Levee Song."
Reading, Miss Ingle.
Solo, J. S. Dyer.
God Save the King.

At the last meeting of the official
Quarterly Board of the Methodist
church, the following resolution in refer-
ence to the death of the late James
Martin was passed:

It was moved by T. G. Clute, seconded
by W. Thompson, and carried by an
unanimous standing vote.
That this May session of the Quarterly
Official Board of the Stirling Circuit place
on record its appreciation of the life and
labors of the late lamented brother James
Martin, who, full of years and full of honor
has passed to his reward at the ripe old
age of eighty-seven years. Brother Mar-
tin, in the Wesleyan branch of Methodism
before the union, and in the united Metho-
dism since, was in labors abundant for
the Master whom he loved to serve. His
time, his talents, and his earthly store
were freely given in his Master's service.
Servant of God, well done,
Thy glorious warfare's past,
The fight is fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.
T. G. CLUTE, Rec. Sec.

Obituary
JAMES MARTIN.

James Martin departed this life at
Stirling on May 3rd inst. He was born
on August 8th, 1819, in the same year
as our late illustrious Queen Victoria.
His parents were from the old country,
his father being in the artillery and
stationed at Kingston, Ont., at the time
of his birth. James Martin was mar-
ried sixty-two years ago in Picton,
Prince Edward County, to Sarah Wil-
liams, of Athol township of the same
county, and who predeceased him five
years ago. After living in various
places in this Midland section he took
up his residence in Stirling in 1858, and
remained an honored citizen of this
place until the time of his death. His
conversion took place when but a lad,
and for seventy-five years he was de-
voted to the church of his choice. He
was a class leader in the early Wesley-
an Church before the first union of 1874.
This office he held until the advanc-
ing infirmities of age forced him to desist
from active duty, although he retained
his place as honorary leader until the
end. No soldier was ever more faithful
at his post of duty than was Brother
Martin during those many years of
active service for his Master. His home
was with his son, Mr. W. S. Martin.
His last days were full of trust and
confidence in God. He longed to de-
part to be with his Lord, but waited
patiently for the summons, which came
on Friday morning, May 3rd. The
funeral was conducted by his pastor,
Rev. W. G. Clarke, on Sunday morn-
ing in the Methodist church, the text
chosen being Rev. 14:13, "Blessed are
the dead," etc. The mortal remains
were laid at rest in the beautifully situ-
ated cemetery at Stirling, where they
await the resurrection of the just.

A Costly Wreck
A despatch from Toronto states that
a number of suits in connection with
the railway wreck near Guelph a few
weeks ago, have been settled by the
Grand Trunk Railway Company. The
aggregate sum is close upon fifty thou-
sand dollars so far, and includes settle-
ments up to eight thousand dollars. A
number of the larger claims are yet to
be settled. J. R. L. Starr has also ac-
cused settlement in the suit against the
company for unstated damages for in-
juries received in the wreck. Miss Starr
of Halifax was on a visit to Toronto,
and left for a short visit to St. Mary's.
She received a severe shaking up and
has been ill ever since. Settlement
was effected by the company agreeing to
pay two thousand dollars and costs.

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy**
There is probably no medicine made that
is relied upon with more implicit con-
fidence than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy. During the third
of a century in which it has been in use,
people have learned that it is the one
remedy that never fails. When reduced
with water and sweetened it is pleasant
to take. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Let me send you free, for Catarrh, just
to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr.
Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow
white creamy, healing antiseptic balm.
Containing such healing ingredients as
Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it
gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh
of the nose and throat. Make the free
test and see for yourself what this prepa-
ration can and will accomplish. Address Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold
by J. S. Morton.

Card of Thanks
Mrs. Green desires to express her thanks
to friends and neighbors for the many ser-
vices and kindnesses rendered during the
illness and after the death of her late hus-
band, Mr. Darius Green.

PERSONALS.
Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hamilton of Belle-
ville were guests of Mrs. Silas Green,
Rawdon.

Mrs. Sutton has returned to her home
in Toronto, after spending three weeks
with Mrs. W. R. Mathier.

Mr. Gerald Clute, who is at home on a
visit preparatory to going to the West,
will sing at the service in the Methodist
Church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. D. Bissonnette and Mrs. F. A.
Robinson are attending the annual con-
ference of the Kingston District of the
W. F. M. S. The gathering is being held
in Picton.

Births.
MARTIN—In Stirling on May 12th, to Mr.
and Mrs. Cephas Martin, a daughter.
LINS—In Rawdon, on May 15th, to Mr. and
Mrs. Jas. C. Lins, a daughter.

Married.
ACKERMAN—HEWAT—At Christ Church
Cathedral, Montreal, on Wednesday, May 8th,
William Clair Ackerman to Edith Mabel
Hewat.

L.O.L. DISTRICT No. 3
The semi-annual meeting of Loyal Or-
ange District Lodge No. 3, Central Has-
tings, will be held at West Hingwood on
Tuesday evening, June 1st, at 7.30 p.m.

ADAM BURNETT, D.R.S.
HENRY WALLACE, W.D.M.

Notice to Farmers
I will take in cattle on the Island to pas-
ture on May 15th. Terms, yearling cattle
\$1.50, and two years old at \$2.00 for the
season.
DAVID BENEDICT.

Notice to Creditors.
In the matter of the estate of Darius Green,
late of the township of Stirling, in the county
of Hastings, farmer, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the pro-
visions of the revised Statutes of Ontario,
chapter 123, sec. 38, to all creditors and other
persons having claims against the estate of
Darius Green, farmer, deceased, who died on or
about the 25th day of April, 1907, to send by
post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Louis
J. Green or Silas Green, Stirling, postoffice,
the executor or executor, or their solicitor,
hereunder, on or before the 13th day of June,
A.D. 1907, a statement in writing of their
names and addresses and full particulars
of their claims and demands proven by affidavit
and nature of security, if any, held by them.
And notice is further given that after the
date mentioned the said executor will pro-
ceed to distribute the assets of the said de-
ceased among the persons entitled thereto,
having regard only to the claims of which
notice has been given as required.
And further notice is also given that all
persons indebted to the above estate either by
note, account, or otherwise, are notified to
send the amount of their indebtedness to the
said executor or their solicitor, G. G. Thrasher,
at Stirling, on or before the 13th day of May, 1907.
G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for executors.

WILKES STALLION
Is by Arkland; Arkland by Guy Wilkes.
Guy Wilkes record, 2:15.
Wilkes stands 15-3 hands high, weighs
1150 pounds. Dam by Volunteer Clay.
Second dam Heir-at-Law. He is one of
the best knee actors in the country, and
trotted a mile in 3 minutes before he was
half broken.
Terms, to insure \$8.00.
FRED. FANNING,
Wellman's Corners.

For Service
A pure bred Berkshire Boar, and a pure
bred Tamworth Boar. Terms reasonable.
URBANE HEATH,
Harold.

Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion
VROVSKY
Record 2:18. Reg. 8166.
The fastest Trotting Stallion between Toronto
and Montreal. Stands 10 hands, weighs 1200
pounds.
STANDARD BRED
STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
STANDARD BY HIS PROGENY
Three of the highest qualifications obtainable.
Sire of five with records from 2:25 to 2:17. Sire
of many High Class Knee Actors.
Vrovsky has won 1st prize and Silver Medal
at Toronto Exhibition, competing against all
Canada.
Will beat the Kirby Horse, Stirling every
Monday night. At Frankford Tuesday noon.
PHIL. ELMHIRST, FRED. PEAKE,
in charge. Proprietor.

Fresh Lime
The subscriber has for sale a kiln of fresh
burned lime. Price at kiln 20 cents per
bushel.
JAS. COULTS.
Lot 14, con. 4, Rawdon.

Court of Revision.
VILLAGE OF STIRLING
Notice is hereby given that the Court of
Revision for the municipality of the Vil-
lage of Stirling, will be held in the Council
Chamber in said village on

Monday, May 27th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the pur-
pose of hearing and determining all com-
plaints against the assessment for the
current year.

All parties concerned will please take
notice and govern themselves accordingly.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, Clerk.
Stirling, May 8th, 1907.

Stirling's New Store.
The one price to all—all the time

WARM WEATHER REQUIREMENTS
Fancy Muslins, large assortment at 10c., 15c., and 25c.
Gingham, all size checks, regular 12c., our price 10c. yd.
" " " " 15c., " " 12c. yd.
Extra heavy Print, 32 inches wide, the best in the market, our
only 10c. per yard.
Very fine Print 32 inches wide, the best in the market, our
price 12c. per yard.
Chambrays, 10 different shades, 12c. per yard.
A good assortment of Valenciennes Lace, insertion to match.
Ladies and children's Cotton Hosiery from 10c. up to 50c. pr.
Long Gloves, elbow length, black and white Lace and Lisle
Thread, and white Silk, from 35c. to \$1.00 per pair
Perrin's Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed, at \$1.00 and
\$1.25 pair, dressed and undressed.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT
Fancy Print Shirts, Balbriggan and Merino Underwear,
Hats, Caps, Half Hose, Fancy Vests, at the lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Curtains, Poles, Lace Curtains,
Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, Table Covers, Window Shades.
We make Window Shades to order, and guarantee them for
two years.

DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS
Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.
Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.

Boots and Shoes for Every One
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Boots for Men, Women, Children and Babies.
Black Shoes
White Shoes
Tan Shoes
Red Shoes
We can satisfy you both in quality and price.
Black, Tan and White Shoe Dressing always in stock.
BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.
Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

Farm for Sale
or To Let
First class Dairy farm, partly situ-
ated in the Village of Stirling.
Particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

CARLOAD OF
McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES
JUST ARRIVED
Now is the time to secure your Buggy,
as I have just opened up a carload of Mc-
Laughlin Carriages, consisting of
Steel tired Corning Box Buggies
Steel tired Piano Box Buggies
Mikados, Democrats
And a good assortment of
Rubber tired Buggies
This is, without a doubt, the finest as-
sortment of Carriages that has ever been
shown in Stirling. A call solicited.
Also some Pianos, Organs, Sewing
Machines, Harness, etc., at rock bottom prices.
A full line of Massey-Harris Farm im-
plements always on hand. Three Massey-
Harris Binders at a bargain.
N. LANKTREE,
Mill Street, Stirling.
P.S.—One one-horse Wagon, one two-
horse Delivery Wagon, newly new, and
one Horse for sale.

Farm Laborers and Domestic
I have been appointed by the Dominion
Government to place immigrants from the
United Kingdom in position as farm la-
borers or domestic servants in this vicinity.
Any person requiring such help should
notify me by letter, stating fully the kind
of help required, when wanted, and wages
offered. The number arriving may not be
sufficient to supply all requests, but every
effort will be made to provide each ap-
plicant with help required.
T. G. CLUTE,
Canadian Gov't Employment Agent,
Stirling P.O.

Wedding Invitations
NEATLY PRINTED IN THE
BEST STYLE AT THE
NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

Let us Figure it Out
Bring us the measure of your
rooms. We'll figure out how
much paper it will take to
make a new home of your
house. Then we'll show you
the paper you want. We
have it. We have the papers
everybody will want, at prices
to suit you and everybody
else. See them. You have
not seen the equal this spring.

Showroom:
In G. W. Anderson's Store
S. A. MURPHY.
Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

CRIPPLED WITH SCIATICA.

Made Well and Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Doctors Had Failed.

Mr. H. W. Awall is one of the leading merchants of Hemford, N. S. A few years ago he was a great sufferer from that most excruciating trouble sciatica. He says: "At the time I was afflicted I was living at Baker Settlement. The attack was so severe that I had been off work for some time. The cords of my leg were all drawn up and I could only limp along with the aid of a stick. The pain I suffered was terrible. I was in misery. Not only this, but every moment caused me such pain as only those who have been tortured with sciatica can know. I was treated by several doctors, but they did not help me a bit. In fact I almost began to feel that my condition was hopeless, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention. I got a half dozen boxes. I had used about the entire quantity before I found any benefit. But I was encouraged and got a second half dozen boxes and before these were all gone every vestige of the trouble had disappeared. I was in better health than I was in every day but I was impatiently waiting for the long siege of pain I had suffered had left me badly run down. I can't speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I can't recommend them too strongly to other sufferers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure sciatica simply because they make the rich, red blood that soothes and strengthens the lacerated aching nerves. That is why they cure such nerve troubles as neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. That is why they cure all ailments due to poor watery blood. That is why they cure men and women alike, broken-down, nervous and debilitated, active and strong. But only the genuine pills can do this, and they have the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VICTIM OF RUSSIAN TYRANNY.

Tragedy of a Young Woman Held Without Trial.

The suicide in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Petersburg, of a young woman named Dorofeff, who had been imprisoned there for nearly six months without trial, has caused as painful an impression as that of the girl Virolva, who committed suicide in the same place about eight or ten years ago by pouring over herself the oil of the lamp with which her cell was provided and setting herself on fire. Dorofeff strangled herself by tying her hair round her neck, fastening the end of the plait to the foot of the bed and then leaning back till death released her.

She was a young married woman, barely 22 years of age, who came to St. Petersburg with her husband in the spring of last year. The two lived a quiet, simple life, and attracted little notice from their neighbors, until shortly after a revolutionary outrage, when they disappeared. The police made a descent upon their apartment and left a few men in permanent ambush. When, two days later, the husband returned alone, he had hardly entered the hall when they rushed out with loaded revolvers and arrested him. Two days later he was executed in accordance with the verdict of a field court-martial.

The following day the woman Dorofeff was arrested. She was immediately incarcerated in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and since then, according to the newspaper accounts, she was kept in complete ignorance as to the fate of her husband. The jailers not being allowed to reply to any of her questions. The news of her husband's death, it is said, was conveyed to her on the eve of her suicide.

She had been dead for several hours before it was discovered that she had put an end to her life. She was buried secretly at night time in the Preobrazhensky Cemetery, where the graves of many of those who fell during the shooting on Red Sunday. Who she was and who her husband remains a mystery. Those who knew her during her stay in St. Petersburg describe her as an exceptionally beautiful and attractive woman of superior intelligence and education.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the home has a feeling of security that her child's health is safe. These Tablets cure such ailments as colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea and simple fevers. They break up colds, destroy worms, make teething painless and give the child healthy natural sleep. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets are absolutely safe. Mrs. Robert Watson, Cornermen, Ont., says: "I find Baby's Own Tablets just the medicine needed to keep children healthy." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN ENGLISH GIRL'S PLUCK.

Saved Herself From a Would-be Robber in Paris.

Miss Nellie McCarthy, an English girl of nineteen, who had gone to Paris to take a situation as a governess, had an exciting adventure with a would-be robber in the Rue Rambuteau. She lost her way among the Paris streets, and asked a woman named Bassett to direct her to her hotel in the Rue St. Honore. The woman offered to show her the way, and led her instead to her own apartments. The woman induced her to enter, and then locked the door and demanded Miss McCarthy's jewels and money. The English girl answered by producing a revolver and shooting the woman in the shoulder.

The police were called by the neighbors and explanations at the police station led to the release of Miss McCarthy. The woman Bassett is in the hospital and will be charged with attempted robbery.

PHYSICIANS ARE NEEDED

PLEA FOR MEDICAL MAN IN THE MACKENZIE RIVER VALLEY.

Hundreds of Miles of That District Are Without a Single Doctor.

Mr. E. Stewart, recently Dominion Commissioner of Forestry, writes regarding a matter of importance to all Canadians.

It has occurred to me that I was perhaps neglecting a duty in not calling public attention to the sad condition of the sick and afflicted in the Mackenzie River country. The distance by the ordinary travelled route between Athabasca Landing (which is itself about one hundred miles north of Edmonton) and Fort McPherson, near the Arctic Sea, is 1,854 miles, and over that whole distance the inhabitants—Indians, half-breeds and whites—are without a single physician.

Of missionaries there are many, and the good people of Canada send liberal support to maintain them, but surely, as the clergyman of the Labrador says, it is poor comfort to the suffering and dying to be told that we love them and that the Lord is good when we fail to do anything to relieve their physical distress.

NO SURGEONS THERE.

My attention was forcibly called to the condition of these people in this respect during my visit to that country last summer. Only two doctors, after leaving Athabasca Landing in a steamer, took a short cut with what was apparently appendicitis. It was soon evident that his case was serious, and it was extremely distressing to see him groaning more day by day, while the fifty or more on the boat no one could do anything to save his life. After about a week or ten days suffering he expired, and now lies in a lonely grave on the bank of the Athabasca River, far from his former home in England. There are many in the country who are afflicted with certain ailments that would yield readily to simple surgical operations. In such cases there are only two alternatives; either to endure the affliction or make a long journey of perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred miles to Edmonton, which is not only expensive, but if the journey is from the far north, where there is only one or two boats in the year, it will necessitate an absence from home of about twelve months.

Just before we left Edmonton we heard of such a case. The wife of an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie, nearly 1,300 miles from Edmonton, came out to the latter place on the return of the steamer in 1905 in order to undergo some simple operation for her eyes, which, I believe, was quite successful, and only necessitated her stay in the hospital for a week or two, but as she could not get back to her home that season she arranged to stay in Edmonton and return the following year by the boat. Unfortunately a week before we left Edmonton she took suddenly ill and expired, and instead of our having her as a companion on our journey we were compelled to be the bearers of the saddest of all messages to her husband, who came aboard, as soon as the steamer touched the bank, expecting to meet his dear one after a long year's absence. It is unnecessary to say that this incident was most distressing, but it is not singular, for this annual steamer brings similar messages every trip.

ANOTHER CASE.

I shall only mention one other instance. Some time in April of last year I received a letter from a trader of my acquaintance, whose post was at the Arctic River, on the lower Mackenzie, beyond the Arctic circle. This letter was written on Christmas Day, fully four months before it reached me at Ottawa. It described life in that far northern region most graphically, and the general tone was cheerful, and reflected the life of a man greatly interested in the strange surroundings of his new home. I knew a reply would not reach him sooner than I expected to myself, and I looked forward with pleasure to the surprise that I would give him when I should present myself in person to answer his communication. On reaching Great Slave Lake I was informed that I would find my friend at Fort Good Hope on our way down. This post is about three hundred miles this side of the Arctic Red River. So when our steamer, the Wrigley, reached Good Hope I looked eagerly among the crowd of Indians, half-breeds and a few whites, everyone down to see the arrival of the first steamer, if not the first of the year; but to my surprise my friend could not be seen. I soon had his quarters on the bank of the river pointed out, and in a few minutes more had found him in a small log hut in a dying condition. He had a few months before contracted a severe cold, which failed to yield to any remedies that were available. I learned on my return that he died the day after I visited him.

A GRENELL NEEDED.

These are but a few of the distressing cases I met with on my journey. Here is a field for another Grenell of vaster extent than that afforded on the coast of Labrador, and I cannot but believe that if our people realized the condition of the scattered settlements, extending over two thousand miles from Edmonton to the polar sea, with regard to medical aid they would respond as willingly to provide one or two hospitals as they now do to the support of the missions in that region. It is true that the missionaries are generally supplied with a few drugs, and some of them have a limited knowledge of medicine, but I do not know of one capable of performing a serious surgical operation, and provided he were, the conditions of the homes of these people would certainly not be favorable to convalescence.

Will not some one undertake the work of establishing a small hospital, say, at Fort Simpson? This would be a central point on the river, and would, I am sure, be soon patronized by many who have been afflicted for years, and who otherwise could never receive the treatment that their cases require.

Makes Ironing Easier—

This cold-water starch gets ironing-day over quicker, with less wear on the ironer's muscles and far less on the starched pieces. Gives a beautiful gloss. Needn't be boiled—yet cannot stick. It's a starch you'll like.

Try It

Celluloid Starch

KAISER URGES SIMPLE LIFE.

Sends His Opinion on Subject to Army Officers.

The Emperor of Germany has a decided desire to promote temperance and simple living among officers of the army and navy, as recently manifested by an imperial note circulated among the regiments. The note, which emanates from the emperor direct, states that during a military meal which the Kaiser attended at one of the regimental messes he was extremely annoyed to see the luxuriousness and profuseness displayed in regard to table delicacies, including French champagne.

In his note the emperor expresses a desire tantamount to a command that when he is present at any regimental meal the menu should be restricted to soup, fish, vegetables, toast, cheese and butter. Beverages should consist of simple red or white table wines or a claret glass of German champagne might be handed round on occasions as an accompaniment while "braten" is being served. Liqueurs after meals are tabooed, also all other beverages.

These restrictions, together with the emperor's endeavors to suppress all expensive sports in the army, such as polo, show his keen desire to bring the German officers' mental and physical qualities to the highest standard possible.

SORE ACHING FEET

SOOTHED BY ZAM-BUK.

Men, women and girls engaged in stores, who have to be on their feet all day, often suffer agonies from chafing sores, soft corns, horny patches, etc. In other cases long standing and walking leads to bad leg, varicose veins and ulcers. Zam-Buk takes the pain out of chafed sores, prevents suppuration and poison from stocking-dye, and generally heals.

Mrs. K. Watkins, of 26 Forgue Avenue, Montreal, says: "My boy had a sore on his heel which was rubbed by his stocking until it became a very bad wound. Zam-Buk took the soreness out almost instantly, and healed the wound up wonderfully."

Zam-Buk is equally good for cuts, bruises, eczema, scalp sores, itch, barber's rash, blood poison and all skin injuries and diseases. All stores and druggists sell at 50c a box.

"Father, I am not sure whether I shall be a specialist for the ears or the teeth," "Choking the teeth, my boy, everyone has thirty-two of them, but only two ears."

It will do no harm to remember that the man in front never has any kick about the dustiness of the road.

"Didn't you find it hard to choose a name for the baby?" "Not at all. He has only one wealthy uncle, you see."

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

RIGHT. "Gittin' a grouch," said Uncle Josh this morning, "is 'th' easiest thing in 'th' hull 'arnal world! It's 'th' gittin' red uv 'th' blamed thing 'thet pinches, b'jinks!"

MEANINGLESS WORD. "I'll sue the scoundrel!" exclaimed Algy in a terrible rage. "He calls me a blithering idiot!"

"I wouldn't pay any attention to it," counseled Percy. "Blithering" doesn't really mean anything, you know."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRUISES, SCALP SORES, ITCH, BARBER'S RASH, BLOOD POISON AND ALL SKIN INJURIES AND DISEASES. All stores and druggists sell at 50c a box.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED BUYS GOOD WILL. Moving van business; horses, vans in first-class condition; spot cash; owner wishes to retire; investigate—John J. Higgs, London, Ont.

YOUNG MEN WANTED—FOR FIREMEN and brakemen; experience unnecessary; over 500 positions open at the present time; high wages; rapid promotion to engineers and conductors; \$75 to \$250 per month; instructions by mail at \$2.00 per month; interruption with your home without interruption with present occupation; we assist each student in securing a position; don't delay; write to-day for free catalogue, instructions and application blank. National Railway Training School, Inc., 1432 K. Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

ISSUE NO. 20-07.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved in Three Months.

C.B. FIZER

M. R. C. B. FIZER, M. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past. Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain."

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna."

Peruna For Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time."

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin."

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time."

"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There are times when they need a little assistance.

Peruna is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

VERY INJURIOUS.

"What is there about betting at horse races that is so bad for the health?" said young Mrs. Torkins.

"I never heard of anything," answered the visitor.

"Did you?" Every time Charlie makes a bet he comes home and says there is something wrong with his system."

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The medicines which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.

A company of settlers, in naming their new town, called it Dictionary, because, as they said, "that's the only place where peace, prosperity, and happiness are always found."

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

An artist is a man who puts his dreams into such shape that the rest of the world can realize how beautiful they are.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

"Has young Dudley any occupation?" asked the dear girl's mother. "Indeed he has," replied the dear girl. "He's raising a moustache."

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome obstructions the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

A fool can rattle a wise man quicker than another wise man can.

Alice: "I'll let you kiss me if you won't tell anybody." Willie: "I promise not to tell it, but I won't promise not to repeat it."

AN UGLY FAMILY of skin diseases is the one generally described by the word Eczema. In all its forms it resists ordinary treatment, but is completely cured by Weaver's Eczema used in connection with Weaver's Syrup.

Women, as a rule, have poor heads for figures. That may be what it is, but it is most impossible for one to figure her age correctly.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

The way some men live they evidently forget that they cannot hire an attorney to represent them on the Judgment Day.

A TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

Visit of South Lancashire's Band to Calais and Lille.

If the band of the 2nd South Lancashire Regiment had been a company of victorious soldiers it could not have had a more triumphant welcome than it had on its recent trip from Calais to Lille, France, where it was to play at a charity concert.

In the black hours of night Calais citizens stormed the gateway to the mail-boat, and a Lille committee, in evening dress, welcomed Colonel Adam and his sixty-one khaki-clad bandmen. To the accompaniment of songs they marched to supper in the Grand Hotel at 2 a.m., and were astrir again in full dress at 6. The municipal band escorted them to the Town Hall for the Mayoral welcome before the station was reached.

At the rampart at Lille the artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns, for a mile out the railways was lined with a flag-waving crowd, and as the train entered the station five massed military bands struck up "God Save the King." The Lancashires gave three tremendous cheers for the French, and then began a triumphal march through crowded and beflagged streets. Thousands of holiday-attribed people cheered again and again. At the City Hall the Mayor offered champagne, and reminded his hearers that red coats and red trousers had not been worn since the Crimean War. Then to the Prefecture, another welcome, and more champagne. The official residence of the General Commanding the district, who drank to the "noble British army."

A bevy of ladies invaded the General's saloons to chat with the British officers. After serenading them the band was taken off in flag-bedecked tramcars to lunch, and at 4 o'clock twelve thousand people—everybody in the district is more or less of a musical critic—asssembled in the Hippodrome to applaud enthusiastically, so well did the Lancashire play, notwithstanding their fatigue. The President of the committee went up on the platform and kissed blushing Bandmaster Harris on both cheeks, before handing him a great gold laurel leaf.

The General Commanding and all the officers of rank were present in uniform at night at the banquet in Hotel de l'Europe.

FACETIOUS.

Time tries to age a woman fair, But she destroys the trace; For Time she doesn't seem to care— But at him makes a face.

A Wide Sphere of Usefulness.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over thirty years, its popularity is as great as ever, and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

In 1850 the fastest steamer afloat was the Asia. She could do 11 knots, and held the record until the Persia was launched in 1856.

FEROVIM, WHAT IS IT? It is the name of the best tonic. It builds up the system, gives new life, makes people well and strong. Be sure you get the genuine "Ferovim."

The first organs built in the eleventh century had keys five inches in width, which had to be struck with the fist.

MADE IN CANADA

Complete Launches

2 and 4 Cycle Engines

HAMILTON MOTOR WORKS, Ltd. HAMILTON, ONT.

4%

On Your Savings

Compounded Quarterly

Send for booklet "BANKING BY MAIL"

It explains how our Savings Department is no further from you than your nearest mail box.

Capital and Reserve \$2,900,000

THE UNION TRUST CO., LIMITED

Temple Building, - Toronto

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD VARNISHES

For OUTSIDE DOORS For BOATS
INSIDE FINISHING Extra Fine Hard Oil
Finish
Special Preparation for Linoleums. Every Can
guaranteed.

English Multiplier Onions, 2 lbs. for 25c.

SEEDS:

JAPANESE MILLET SEED.

Field Corrot.
Mammoth Long Beet.
Improved Mangel.

American Wonder Peas.
Mammoth White Corn.
Turnip Seed—White Globe.
Greystone, Purple Top, Jumbo.

HENRY WARREN & SON
Hardware Phone 25



Our Shoes are Winners

We lead all others in
Fit, Quality, Price
and Durability.

This is what those who are wearing our Shoes say.
Ladies' white Canvas Oxfords, covered heel, for \$1.25,
\$1.50, \$1.75.
Ladies' Patent Colt Oxfords, lace and button, from
\$3.00 up.
Misses' and Girls' White, Chocolate, Red, and Black
Slippers, from \$1.00 up.
Men's Patent Colt Boots from \$3.50 to \$5.00.
Infants' "soft sole" Boots, finest variety in town, from 30c. up.
Lacrosse and Outing Shoes, men's and boys', lowest prices.
Fine Prunella Gaiters and Slippers, 50c. and 60c.
Shoe Polish from 5c. up. Shoe repairing a specialty.

CEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

There was a heavy snow storm in
New York state on Friday last.

The property owners of Norwood have
by a majority of 53 carried a by-law to
raise \$10,000 for cement walks, and to
erect an addition to and improve the
town hall.

The most wonderful bird flight noted
is the migratory achievement of the
Virginia plover, which leaves its haunts
in North America and, taking a course
down the Atlantic, usually from four to
five hundred miles east of the Bermudas,
reaches the coast of Brazil in one un-
broken flight of fifteen hours, covering
a distance of over three thousand miles
at the rate of four miles a minute.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not
in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia,
Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet
they are symptoms only of a certain specific
Nerve sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop
in the creation of that now very popular Stomach
Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct
to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success
and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. With-
out that original and highly vital principle, no
such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had.
For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad
breath and salivary complexion, try Dr. Shoop's
Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for your-
self what it can and will do. We sell and cheer-
fully recommend

Dr. Shoop's
Restorative
MORTON & HAIGHT.

Spring Brook Medical,
Surgical and X Ray
Institute,
SPRING BROOK, ONT.

All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diag-
nosed and special treatment given.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND
NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.

Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation,
Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles,
Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and
Chronic Diseases treated by the most ap-
proved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should
have an X-Ray Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M.B., M.D.C.M.,
Physician-in-Charge.
Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in
connection.

We have had considerable cold weather
this spring but there are some places
that can beat our record. A despatch
from Laramie, Wyoming, dated May
10th, says: "For twenty-four days a
snowstorm has raged in the Southern
Wyoming mountains, and snow is seven
feet deep on a level. Since April 15 the
sun has not shown a moment. The tem-
perature has been between zero and ten
degrees below during that time."

Carmen Sylva, writing of the Jews,
pays this tribute to Moses: "The Jews
are the only people who have not de-
clined. They remained steadfast and
firm, united, helpful towards one an-
other, healthy, fruitful and powerful.
And for all this they can thank one
man, the greatest ruler that the world
has ever seen, the king of kings, the
wisest of physicians, the greatest of
psychologists that ever existed, Moses.
Who can live on a throne without
kneeling in adoration before Moses?
He was a ruler that first made his nation
and built it so that it would be able to
withstand all storms. If the world had
accepted the Mosiac laws, it would
have been free from tuberculosis, cancer,
diphtheria and many other infectious
diseases."

Health Insurance for Women.

"Woman's work is never done."
There is always something to do—
running up and down stairs,
lifting, bending, straining—no
wonder the Kidneys become
affected. That is why so many
women suffer with headaches,
lame back, dragging pains
through the hips, nervousness,
weak spells. When the Kidneys
are weakened or strained, the
delicate female organs are dis-
turbed and inflamed, bringing on
a train of female complaints.

Bu-Ju
The Gentle Kidney Pill

Insures health to women who
work. Bu-Ju keeps the Kid-
neys strong and healthy, purifies
the blood supply, and acts as a
gentle, strengthening tonic on
the delicate female organs.

BLAKE, ONT.
"I was not able to do my own work in
the house, and was barely able to dress
myself. My fingers and hands were all
swollen up with pain. I think there is
nothing like Bu-Ju. Am able to do
my own work now with comfort, which I
was not able to do before taking Bu-Ju."
Mrs. JAS. McLEINCHIEV.

Bu-Ju is invaluable during preg-
nancy. All expectant mothers should take
a Bu-Ju Pill at bedtime, to insure her
own health and that of the child. See a
large box. At all druggists, or from
THE CLAPLIN CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONT.

ANIMALS AND POISON.

Some Species Are Immune to the
Most Deadly Drugs.

MYSTERY OF THE HEDGEHOG.

This Bristly Little Creature Can Make
a Meal of Arsenic or Opium and
Wash It Down With a Draft of
Prussic Acid Without Discomfort.

Poison is surely one of the most
weird of nature's bizarre contrivances.
A tiny speck of an innocent looking
white powder on the tip of the tongue
means instant death if that powder
happens to be the deadly drug aconite.
A moment's whiff of unseen vapor,
and if that vapor rises from pure
prussic acid all human life is too late.
The strangest fact about that curious
group of bodies called poisons is that
sometimes they are not poisons. Of
course every one knows that when
kept under control by the skillful hand
of the physician poisons are most val-
uable medicines. But few persons are
aware of the still more curious fact
that poisons when taken by certain an-
imals even in large quantities are quite
harmless.

Yet, strange as it may seem, this is
perfectly true. Take, for instance, the
hedgehog. This bristly little animal is
absolutely poison proof. It can eat
without discomfort as much opium as a
hardened Chinese can smoke in a
fortnight and can wash a meal down
with as much prussic acid as would
kill a regiment of soldiers. It is ca-
pable of swallowing arsenic with just
as much relish as it eats cockroaches.
It is quite immune to the venom of the
snake, though the prickly hedgehog
has little need to fear the approach of
such a reptile. It has even been stated
that it can swallow corrosive subli-
mate, and yet this is a virulent poison
which human beings must handle with
caution, for even a solution of it ex-
ternally applied has been known to cause
death.

Cyanide of potassium is another
deadly substance of which the hedge-
hog need have no fear, and yet the
merest trace of the poison is sufficient
to cause a full grown man to foam at
the mouth and lose the power of his
limbs. Truly the hedgehog is a strange
freak, and yet not so inexplicable as
the poisons by which he refuses to be
poisoned.

Man is said to resemble the monkey
in more ways than one; but, whatever
characteristics they may have in com-
mon, the ape differs from the human
being in this respect—he can take with
impunity as much strychnine as would
kill two men instantly. The monkey,
curiously enough, shares the immunity
to strychnine poisoning with inverte-
brate animals. Another phenomenon is
the rat. The number of rat poisons
sold by druggists is legion, but there is
one poison which never enters into
their composition—namely, digitalin,
the active principle of the foxglove.
One-half grain of this poisonous prin-
ciple suffices to kill a man within three
quarters of an hour, but the rat abso-
lutely refuses to let it kill him.

When it is discovered that a human
being has swallowed oxalic acid, the
first thing the doctor does is to give his
unfortunate patient a good dose of
chalk, technically known as calcium
carbonate. Strange to relate, chickens
are not poisoned by oxalic acid, for the
simple reason that their intestines con-
tain the antidote in the form of quan-
tities of calcium, which combine with
the poison and render it quite harm-
less. It is interesting, however, to
mention that if oxalic acid is injected
into the blood of a fowl it would be
poisoned. It is only when given by the
mouth that the acid comes in contact
with the antidote. However, as chick-
ens are not provided with hypodermic
syringes, they are not likely to run any
danger.

If China were inhabited by pigeons
instead of by people who speak pigeon
English, a costly war and no end of
controversy might have been averted.
For pigeons are not demoralized by
opium. You cannot put a pigeon to
sleep with the "drowsy giant," simply
because there is something in the bird's
interior which resists the narcotic in-
fluence of the morphine to which
opium owes its activity.

There is little to connect the Russian
peasant with a goat—unless it be beard
—yet nevertheless both have one trait
in common—neither is harmed by hem-
lock. It was the juice of the hemlock
so we have been told until we are tired
of hearing it, that killed Socrates. Ever
since then it has been on the poison list
as far as civilized beings are concern-
ed; but, all the same, roots of hemlock
are eaten as food by the Russian peas-
ants—and by goats.

In one respect the peasant of the
Austrian Tyrol resembles the hedge-
hog, because he can take in one dose
as much arsenic as would kill several
Americans. This is not because the
peasant is provided with any special
means of combating the effects of the
drug, but because he habituates him-
self to it. The Tyrolean finds that ar-
senic increases his power of endurance.
He commences by taking an eighth
part of a grain for a dose, which is
gradually increased until he can take
without any ill effect five or more
grains at a time.

Experts have not been able to make
up their minds why these people be-
come tolerant to the drug. The most
plausible theory put forward up to the
present is that an antitoxin is formed
by the administration of the poison
which immunizes the subject, just as
calf lymph immunizes us against
Anthrax.

"TAPPING" STEEL.

The Way Manufacturers Conceal De-
fects in the Casting.

It might very naturally have been
thought that if there was one trade
which could be said to be free from
trickery and faking it was that of steel
manufacture. The mere fact that steel
is synonymous with strength would
seem to leave out this view. And yet
methods are sometimes adopted in the
making of steel which once again illus-
trate the saying that there are tricks
in every trade.

At the same time it must be admit-
ted that some of these tricks when car-
ried out do not necessarily mean a
lessening in the soundness and quality
of the material. For instance, it some-
times happens that in casting a piece
of steel what is known as a "blow-
hole" occurs. Often this is not noticed
until the steel has been cut and trim-
med for the required purpose. In such
a case the hole is usually "tapped," and
a well fitting screw inserted, the head
of the latter being filed off so closely
to the metal that it needs an expert
eye to detect any unusual feature.
This is a trick which makes no differ-
ence in the strength of the metal and
consequently is quite harmless.

Sometimes, however, a crack ap-
pears in a piece of metal which it is
impossible to rezeedy by the usual ex-
perts of hammering and rolling.
The careful manufacturer will put the
piece on one side and make a fresh
casting, for if such a piece of metal
were used as a crank shaft, for in-
stance, it might split at a time of extra
strain and so bring untold disaster.

On the other hand, the manufactur-
er may decide that he cannot afford to
throw the faulty casting on one side,
and in order to cover the defect it is
put in the open air to rust. The weath-
er will most likely be found to have
filled the crack by the time the cast-
ing is required, and no one outside the
foundry will have known of its exist-
ence until perhaps it causes a vessel to
become disabled. And, as it is almost
impossible to tell afterward how the
crack originated, the maker is quite
secure from blame.

One of the most sensational scandals
which have agitated the engineering
world for some years past came to
light not long ago in connection with
the building of a great battleship.
After a trial trip she was found to be
somewhat leaky, and an examination
of some of the plates forming the side
of the vessel revealed the startling fact
that the rivets had been put in the
holes cold and simply calked.

When a ship's plates are riveted to-
gether, it is usual not only of course to
drive the rivets in red hot, but also to
calk them over with a special composi-
tion as an extra caution against leak-
age. In the case mentioned the build-
er was working under contract and in
order to save time resorted to the trick
described. The result was that the
strain on the plates quickly loosened
the calking, and some of the rivets
actually dropped out of the holes—
London Tit-Bits.

Senate Gavel Handleless.

It is an odd fact that the gavel used
by the presiding officer of the senate
has no handle, like that used by the
speaker of the house. It is an ivory
contrivance, modestly ornamented, of
cylindrical shape and about four inches
long. In wielding it the vice president
has to hold the gavel in his hand as if
it were a small hammer without a han-
dle. How the custom originated of
providing the vice president with a
handleless gavel is not known, though
the oldest senate attaché cannot re-
member when it was otherwise, just as
the oldest senate attaché cannot re-
member when the gold snuffbox that
occupies its ancient niche at the right
of the vice president's raised desk was
not dutifully filled every morning, al-
though no statesman now patronizes
that once popular box for a gentle
sneeze.

Barbarians and Perfumes.

Though perfume may be the outcome
of civilization and more lavishly used
by nations well to the front in man-
ners and polish, there are instances of
people of great demoralization who
use it in some of their horrible cus-
toms. The fetich men of Ashanti sup-
ply an illustration of this, who, for the
benefit of young soldiers, concoct a
mixture of blood, of human hearts and
of fragrant herbs, and Bettany, quot-
ing from Beecham, says, "All who have
never before killed an enemy in battle
of the preparation, it being believ-
ed that if they did not their energy
would be secretly wasted by the haunt-
ing spirits of deceased foes."

A Bad Practice.

"I've a good notion," said Plodding
Pete, "to join this forestry association."
"What for?"
"I want de trees preserved in all deir
venerable beauty. I want to see de
monarchs of de wilderness left undis-
turbed in deir peaceful majesty. It's
time dis practice of handlin' a man an
ax 'n' tellin' him to chop wood was
stopped."

The Great Difference.

Poorman—Of course there's a big dif-
ference between a botanist and a florist.
Aseem—Is there, really? Poorman—
Yes; a botanist is one who knows all
about flowers, and a florist is one who
knows all about the prices people will
pay.

Not a Chance!

Married men will certainly appre-
ciate the grim humor of the Staten Is-
land schoolboy who wrote in an epic,
"Their foes in front, their wives be-
hind—impossible was flight."

It is well there is no one without a
fault, for he would not have a friend in
the world.—Hazlitt.

The Battered Hobbyhorse.

A scarred and battered hobbyhorse,
with one eye missing, its tale and mane
reduced to ragged wisps of hair and a
little leather saddle worn almost to
fragments on its back, formed a part
of the baggage carried by an aged cou-
ple in the Union station waiting room
at St. Louis the other evening. It cap-
tured the interest of a crowd that gathered.
Then he spoke, almost in a tone of
apology. "We're goin' to Texas, and we
couldn't leave it behind," he explained.
"You see, it belonged to our little boy
that's dead. He used to set a night or
store by that old horse, and now it's all
we've got to remember him by. We
kept it all these years back in Indiana,
and then when things got bad and our
daughter down in Texas sent for us,
why, we just packed up and started.
Had to leave lots of things back there,
but not that. We couldn't leave that,
could we?" He turned to his wife.
"No; we couldn't leave the horse," she
said.

Buying Clothes.

"I suppose everybody has some plan
of making purchases," said a man hold-
ing a list of wearing apparel that he
was about to buy. "Do you see those
two articles I have crossed off? I am
not going to buy them till the end of
the season, when the price will be cut.
For the same reason I am not going to
lose a day in securing the articles not
crossed off. The two articles I cut out
I can wait for without much inconven-
ience. As for the others, since I have
to buy them in season and pay the
regular price, I will buy them at once
and have at least a month and a half's
extra use of them. That makes me
break even with the end of the season.
I save by purchasing early and late,
though the early purchases I deem
most economical, particularly in things
where style is a consideration."

The Seat of Authority.

It is an unwritten law on shipboard,
and especially on men-of-war, that the
quarter deck is for the exclusive use
of officers, and all good seamen remem-
ber it, in spite of their ambitions. It
once happened that an ancient mar-
iner, a "five strip," while on shore
leave captured a mule. Not without
difficulty he mounted the animal and
perched himself as near the tail as pos-
sible. The mule objected in every way
known to a mule and in ways several
and unexpected.

"Jack, sit more amidships," called
out an engineer officer who happened
past; "you'll ride easier."
"Captain," grinned the old salt, "this
is the first craft I ever commanded,
and it's a pity if I can't stay on the
quarter deck."

Stanton Could Swear.

One day President Lincoln saw Sen-
ator Fessenden coming toward his of-
fice room. Mr. Fessenden had received
the promise of some appointment in
Maine for one of his constituents. The
case had been overlooked. As soon as
Mr. Lincoln caught sight of the sen-
ator he saw Fessenden was angry and
called out, "Say, Fessenden, aren't you
an Episcopalian?" Mr. Fessenden,
somewhat taken aback, answered,
"Yes, I belong to that persuasion, Mr.
President." Mr. Lincoln then said: "I
thought so. You swear so much like
Seward. Seward is an Episcopalian.
But you ought to hear Stanton swear.
He can beat you both. He is a Presby-
terian."

An Odd Mistake.

Captain Amundsen, having lost sev-
eral dogs in his expedition to the ar-
ctic regions, told some of the Netchille
tribe that he would purchase one from
them. The suggestion caused consterna-
tion and was promptly refused. An
explanation was demanded. The man
applied to returned next day with a
chubby, laughing boy on his back.
"Such we do not sell," he said. Amund-
sen was astonished. "You wished to
purchase one," said the man, seeing
Amundsen's perplexity. Finally it was
discovered that the Greenlandic term
for "dog" was equivalent to "child" in
the Netchille language.

His Last Chance.

"Did you ever notice," said Mrs. N.
Peck, "that about half the pictures in
the photographers' windows are of
bride couples? I wonder why they
always rush off to the photographer
as soon as the knot is tied?"
"I guess the husband is responsible
for it," said Mr. Peck. "He realizes
that it is about his last chance to ever
look pleasant."

A Word For Herself.

The young widow of an old husband
inscribed the following words upon
her dear departed's tomb:
"To the memory of Mathurin Bezu-
quet, who left this vale of tears at the
age of ninety-nine years, eleven months
and twenty days, deeply grieved at
having to leave behind him the most
charming and faithful of wives."—
Pele Mele.

Professional Ethics.

The acquitted woman (young and
pretty) kissed her lawyer.
"Madam," said he, with an attempt
at firmness, "my stipulation was that
there should be no fee in this case.
You must permit me to return it."

Three Sick Men.

It is a curious fact that three of the
men who did most to revolutionize the
world had always bad health. These
were St. Paul, Julius Caesar and Ma-
rnat, the real originator of the French
revolution.

O Fortune, what a jade you are to
distribute your favors at haphazard as
you do!—Le Sage.

HARDWARE!

Just placed in stock:
200 Barrels Belleville Port-
land Cement.
400 Gallons Elephant and
Sherwin Williams Paints.
A car of Asbestos Plaster.
A car of Wire Nails.
300 Screen Doors and Win-
dows, all newest patterns.
My Store and Warerooms
are filled with Hardware.
Prices right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.



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Style, Fit and Fabric of any gar-
ment you may order. Each coat,
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Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware
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STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 18.



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STIFF HATS

each has style, quality and

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that makes the the crown head of all other Hats.

Fine Light Weight

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you will find the Leaders here, Wilkinson, Christy, Belmont, Borsalino, anything that is good in

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Call and see our Bargains

Colored Muslins, from 10 cts. up.
White Curtain Muslins, 8 cts. up.
Curtain Nets and Serim.
White and Black Underskirts—all kinds.
Ladies' Suits.
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Boys' Bathing Suits at 50 cts.
Cotton Hose, 10 cts. up.
Good Seamless Hose, 2 for 25 cts.
Cashmere Hose, 25 cts. up.
Men's Socks, 10 cts. up. Men's Cashmere Socks, 20 cts. up.
Figs, 5 lbs. for 25 cts.
Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.
Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.
Raisins, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.
Oatmeal, 8 lbs. for 25 cts.
Heintz Sweet Pickles, per quart 25 cts.
Maple Syrup, per bottle 25 cts.
Christie's and Telfer's Biscuits, per box 25 cts.
Cornstarch, 3 boxes for 25 cts.
Fresh Oranges and Lemons.
Bee Hive Corn Syrup.
A few Raincoats left. A bargain while they last.

Highest price for Butter and Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

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IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

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and while you are buying them we feel quite sure that you will be convinced that it is the place to buy anything else that you require in our line.

Repairs Solicited

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In
Ten
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spent in a visit here you can do more towards choosing a Suit than in days of thinking and guessing at home.

CALL

Go down through the rows of our fine Tweed and Worsted Suitings.

Keep one eye critical, the other economical, and stop only when you have exactly met your idea of what's right, at the price you intended to pay.

Spring Overcoats

\$8.50 to \$12.00, for as dressy a garment as you ever saw in your life.

The Ward Brand of Ready-to-Wear Suits are the Leaders for well dressed Men and Boys.

Electric Light and Fire Protection

A public meeting to consider the question of electric light and fire protection was held in the Town Hall last evening. It was called on short notice and possibly this may account for the rather small attendance, though many of the leading citizens were present.

Owing to the nearness of the hour of going to press we can give but a very brief synopsis of the proceedings. Mr. W. R. Mather, reeve, occupied the chair, and after a few remarks, called upon Col. Halliwell, one of the deputation who went to Wellington to inspect the plant there, to speak. Mr. Halliwell spoke in general terms of the advantages of electric light over other systems of lighting; and was most favorably impressed with the cheapness with which the Wellington plant was operated, the cost for fuel, a most important item, being only about \$450 per annum.

Mr. Meiklejohn, the other member of the deputation, was next called upon, and he went more into the matter of cost and probable revenue. He thought a plant similar to that at Wellington could be installed for about \$10,000, or at the outside \$12,000. The operating expenses would be for man \$600, coal \$450 to \$500, and other incidentals possibly \$200 or \$300. The revenue was estimated to amount to \$3,200, but even if reduced to \$2,500, it would leave a balance that would more than meet the yearly amount required to pay off the indebtedness necessary to be incurred.

Mr. W. S. Martin thought a thorough canvass should be made to find out the amount of revenue that could be depended upon.

The reeve said this matter had been discussed in Council, and it was understood that this would be done.

Mr. Rollins was in favor of fire protection rather than electric light if we could not afford both.

Mr. McKee thought that some better system of lighting should be provided. Stirling was behind other towns in electric light and fire protection.

Mr. Morton thought the Council should give all the information possible on both these questions.

Mr. Martin gave some further information in reference to fire protection and reduction of insurance rates. Though the cost of installing a good steam fire engine, with sufficient hose, tanks, etc., would amount to about \$5,000.

Mr. Mather was in favor of electric light if absolutely self-sustaining. He was decidedly in favor of good fire protection.

Mr. Coulter and others spoke in favor of electric light and especially favored better fire protection.

A motion was then passed asking the Council to take immediate action in reference to better fire protection, either by themselves or by calling another public meeting.

A motion was also passed expressing satisfaction with the information respecting electric light and asking the Council to get further information on the question.

Village Council.

A special meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber on Friday evening. Members all present.

The meeting was called by the Reeve for the consideration of the question of electric lights.

The committee appointed to examine the electric light in Wellington reported their experience to the Council.

After discussion it was moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Coulter, that a public meeting be called for Wednesday evening, May 22nd, at 8 o'clock, in the Town Hall, to discuss the question of electric light and fire protection. —Carried.

Council adjourned.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Central Ontario Railway was held at Trenton on Saturday, when the old board of directors and officials were all re-elected. Directors: S. J. Ritchie, C. E. Ritchie, Geo. Collins, R. Fraser, J. H. Stewart, W. S. Jacques, and S. S. Lazier. Officers: S. J. Ritchie, President; C. E. Ritchie, Vice-President; Geo. Collins, Manager; J. D. Rowe, Treasurer.

Relief From Rheumatic Pains

"I suffered with rheumatism for over two years," says Mr. Holland Curry, a patrolman, of Key West, Fla. "Sometimes it settled in my knees and lamed me so I could hardly walk, at other times it would be in my feet and hands so I was incapacitated for duty. One night when I was in severe pain and lame from it my wife went to the drug store here and came back with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I was rubbed with it and found the pain had nearly gone during the night. I kept on using it for a little more than two weeks and found that it drove the rheumatism away. I have not had any trouble from that disease for over three months." For sale by J. S. Morton.

Wellman's Corners

The Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. John Snarr on the 16th inst. There were a large number present. The President, Mrs. R. Totton, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes Mrs. Totton gave an excellent paper, the subject of which was "The little foxes that spoil the vines." An animated discussion followed. Mrs. T. Hubbell gave an interesting reading. Miss Nellie Totton contributed a solo, and Miss Emma Morton some instrumental music. The following officers elected for the coming year: President, Miss Wootton; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Bert Nix; Secretary, Mrs. J. Snarr; district representatives, Miss Morton and Mrs. Fred Snarr. The sum of \$10 was contributed to the Chinese famine fund, \$5 of which was voted from the funds of the Institute, and the rest contributed by the members. There was also the usual collection taken for the Sick Children's Hospital, which amounted to 95 cents. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Fred Snarr on the 20th of June. The usual vote of thanks was given to the hostess and entertainers, and the meeting was closed by singing God Save the King.

The Women's Missionary Auxiliary of this place held their monthly meeting at the church on the afternoon of Friday, the 17th.

On Sunday last the Sunday School at Wellman's donated \$10 to the Chinese famine fund.

Mr. Percy J. Morton of this place, having received his diploma at the Belleville Business College, where he stood second of his class, has gone to the west. He has a situation at Antler, Sask., with a prominent coal and lumber dealer of that place, at a salary of \$600 for the first year. We heartily congratulate our young citizen, and hope that he may have great success in his new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Haight, of Belleville, who were last week the guests of Mr. Wm. Morton, have returned to their home.

The rifle company here intend having a shoot on Victoria Day.

A medicine and soap vendor is holding entertainments this week in the Orange Hall, and offering prizes to those who obtain the largest number of votes for the prettiest baby, and for several other things. Those who pay the largest amount for his nostrums are entitled to the greatest number of votes, and the amount of competition is amusing, where the verdict is given, not by the looks of the child, but by the number of cakes of soap you buy.

Mr. Burrell, of Stirling, is sporting a fine new buggy, which he purchased from our local dealer, Mr. Herbert L. Mack.

The Orangemen held a Royal Arch meeting on Wednesday last week.

There have been a couple of weddings in this vicinity lately, to which a large party turned out, something we have not had here in 20 years. It is a pity that a practice that is at once so silly and disreputable should have any resurrection.

Word reached here on Sunday of the death of Mr. Milton Scott, of Harold. The young man was well known here, and the greatest sympathy is felt for the parents and friends of the deceased in their great affliction.

Notwithstanding the cold weather the farmers are very busy seeding, and the housekeepers are housecleaning.

Mrs. French is adding a new kitchen to her home.

Chatterton Chips

This is a very cold and backward spring; the wild plums are just coming in blossom.

The Eclipse Cheese Co. paid their April dividend on Friday at \$25.20 per standard, and also divided the insurance on the old factory among the former stockholders. The new company gets praise on all sides for the up-to-date factory they built last winter. Its a dandy.

Our new blacksmith is getting all he can do. W. D. Smith has made quite an improvement to his barn by putting a new hip roof on it.

Our public school can now boast of a library, due mostly to our energetic teacher, Miss Leafa Johnson.

Chemists say that all records written with the ordinary ink now in use will be completely faded out in 70 years.

In Kenora on Saturday there was a live meeting not only of citizens but of men from as far as Fort Frances and Dilke, to agitate for the secession of the New Ontario from the old to set up provincial housekeeping on its own account.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

£ Sterling Hall

Now that the "Merry Month of May" has brought summer weather, the summer girl will be expecting us to make good with the latest creations for her summer attiring. We stand ready to show the goods. The looking is easy, so too, are the prices.

Ladies' Covert and Tweed Short Coats.

These are correct city styles for summer evenings.

Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10.00.

Ladies' Fawn Covert Jackets at \$7.00.

Ladies' Grey Tweed Jackets at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$9.00.



Summery Tweed Skirts

There's a big bouquet of good values in our Skirt department just now, both in plain Blacks and light Tweeds.

The goodness of the values will be appreciated on sight.

Dark Grey Tweed Skirts, extra value, at \$2.50.

" " " " " " at \$4.00.

Light and Medium Fancy Tweed and Homespun Skirts

extra value, at \$4.00 and \$5.00.

WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Our assortment and values in this line are incomparably better than ever shown in Stirling before. Prices on Lawn, Laces and Embroideries, and cost of labor, have been rapidly advancing for many months, but our contracts placed before these advances bring us values which our customers will readily appreciate on sight.

WHITE MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, both Lace and Embroidery trimmed, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

WHITE MUSLIN DRAWERS, Lace and Embroidery trimmed, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

WHITE LAWN GOWNS, dainty Lace and Embroidery effects, at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

WHITE LAWN SKIRTS, all lengths and styles, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS

There's nothing prettier or more stylish in White Waists than our showing, else we would have them.

Made in fine Persian Lawns, of good wearing and washing qualities, and trimmings—well, just a dreamland of beautiful effects. They are ready for showing at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.



CHARMING DISPLAY of NEW PARASOLS

Have a look at the display of new sun shades in our East window. It puts in the shade all our previous Parasol efforts. The range is a complete summer one in White, Fancy and Black, in Ladies, and Fancies in Children's.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale ten acres of land, with good house and barn, situated on the east side of Henry street, just outside the corporation of the village of Stirling. For terms and further particulars apply to

C. H. WINTER.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public with first-class Meats of all kinds at lowest cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and at the branches, on and after the 16th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. M. STEWART,

General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1907.

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.
STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

Trouble Over Postal Rates

A despatch from Washington says: Through Postmaster-General Lemiux the Government of Canada has notified the Post-Office Department here that it will be impossible for the Canadian Postal Department to handle second-class mail matter sent to that country from the United States by either express or freight, and mailed there.

Some time ago a commission was sent to Canada to adjust, if possible, the differences between the two countries respecting the handling of second-class mail. The result of the commission's work was indecisive. Afterwards American publishers suggested that they might send their Canada either by express or by freight, and have them mailed in Canada at the second-class rate, one cent for four ounces.

Postmaster-General Meyer took the matter up with the Canadian officials, urging strongly that the suggested arrangement be made. The Canadian Postal Department, however, replied that their facilities and equipment would not admit of it.

The Canadian second-class rate is lower than the second-class rate of this country. Postmaster-General Meyer explained to-day that as soon as a specific case of refusal on the part of the Canadian Government to handle American second-class is called to his attention he will be forced, in the circumstances, to issue an order that Canadian publications in the United States cannot be handled at the second-class rate.

A STATEMENT FROM OTTAWA

An Ottawa despatch dated May 21st says: The Deputy Postmaster-General made the following statements to-day:

In reference to the statement contained in the Associated Press despatches from Washington that the Postmaster-General of Canada had notified the Postmaster-General of the United States that it would be impossible for the Canadian Post-Office Department to handle second-class mail matter sent into this country from the United States by express or freight and remailed here, I might state that no such prohibition has been made. The United States has the same privilege of remailing to-day in Canada under the present convention as it had under the old convention, with the exception that instead of the rate being one cent per pound it is one cent per four ounces, or four cents per pound.

The fact that the rate has been raised from one to four cents is, in the opinion of this department, a natural sequence of the amended convention.

An Unprecedented Success

On Thursday afternoon, May 9th, in the Albert Hall, Grand Block, was assembled the most representative gathering of fruit growers that Trenton ever witnessed, of the first annual meeting of the Canadian Apple Exporters, Limited, over eighty of the ninety-four stockholders being present, from north, south, east and west, principally from the townships of Rawdon, Sidney, Murray and Ameliasburg.

President G. A. Snarr was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

It will be remembered that this organization started one year ago, and that day the secretary, J. S. Dench, who was the prime mover in bringing the organization into life, was proud to report the total quantity of apples handled by the company was 10,064 barrels.

Net average for all fall apples, Duchess, Wealthies, etc., \$1.87 per barrel. Net average for winter apples, \$2.29 per barrel.

Highest average attained, Russets, No. 1, \$3.58 per barrel. Lowest average attained, Talman Sweets, No. 1, \$1.61.

Moved by F. R. Mallory, seconded by W. S. Duncup, that an expression of opinion be taken as to whether this Association continue, and on being put, it was carried unanimously, apparently every member rising to his feet.

Moved by R. N. Bird, seconded by Watson Ireland, that a vote of thanks be tendered the Vice-President and Manager, W. H. Dempsey and Secretary-Treasurer J. S. Dench, for their zealous efforts in furthering the interests of the company during the past year.—Carried.

Election of officers was proceeded with and the old staff were elected by acclamation and Alex. H. Anderson was elected to fill the place of D. L. Jones, resigned.

P. J. Curley, government fruit inspector, gave an interesting address on the work of other associations and stated that this association was only beaten in prices by one other in Ontario this year, and that very slightly by the Georgian Bay where the crop was excellent last season, whereas the crop in this district was poor, it being the off year.

Many of the visiting growers inspected the Cold Storage premises, and seemed greatly pleased with the shipping arrangements.

The future of the Canadian Apple Exporters is certainly bright and great credit is due to Walter Dempsey and J. S. Dench, and the membership is expected to greatly extend before another season, and if the company can make such a showing in one of the worst apple years ever experienced, what can they do in an average year, to say nothing of a good season.

Sore Nipples

Any mother who has had experience with this distressing ailment will be pleased to know that a cure may be effected by applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as the child is done nursing. Wipe the nipple with a soft cloth before allowing the babe to nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve with best results. For sale by J. S. Morton.

The cold, unseasonable weather which has prevailed this spring has not been confined to any one locality, but has been general, not only over Canada and the United States, but also in Europe. This has had a tendency to create fears for a short crop, and in consequence the price of wheat has advanced very considerably within the past two weeks. Should the weather turn warm and favorable for growth during the remainder of May and June there would likely be a fair average crop, notwithstanding the present backward conditions. In Manitoba and the Northwest provinces the seeding, though late, is now about completed, and all that is required to secure a good crop is fine warm weather. The farmers there feel hopeful that it is also a well-known fact that there are many millions of bushels of last year's crop in the farmers' hands, so that they are not worrying over the prospects.

A despatch from Halifax deliciously worded claims that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has "earned" four hundred thousand dollars in bounties during the past four months. Ariel, Carlyle and Barnum have all said in effect "what fools these mortals be," and we prove it in our own persons, for not but a daft nation would be led astray by such a use of words. At the same time we read that the Japanese government has ordered from the United States Steel Corporation seventy-five pound rails for a hundred miles of the South Manchuria Railway, with fastenings, a total of 18,000 tons, the price to be \$29 a ton, which is said to be the best price paid to the corporation by foreign buyers for a number of years. Our government, however, not only highly protects the iron mills, so that we in Canada, in the hour of our greatest demand have to pay \$35 for rails; it not only gives them exceedingly heavy bounties, but it has actually itself made a contract to pay them \$35 a ton for rails, so that for a hundred miles of rails instead of paying the Japanese price of \$27,000, our government will have to pay \$35,000, or twenty percent more. On these terms, the Japanese would pay some \$11,810,000 for three thousand miles of rails in Manchuria, while we would have to pay \$18,650,000 for the same length of Canadian transcontinental railway, or \$2,840,000 more than we could buy them for, in addition to the government bounty of \$3.75, making in all \$3,892,500 that we lose by the transaction. And yet we almost boast of our sanity.—Montreal Witness.

Canada's Finances

An Ottawa despatch says: In spite of the generous expenditures of the Dominion Government on all the public services, the progress of large public works in both the east and west, the progress of the national transcontinental railway, the improvement of Canadian harbors and transportation routes, the maintenance of a vigorous immigration propaganda and the development of Canadian agriculture and dairying along the most scientific lines, the returns for the nine months up to the end of March will show a surplus of at least eighteen million dollars and a reduction of seven or eight millions in the public debt of the country.

In his budget speech last winter the Hon. Mr. Fielding expressed the hope that the nine-month period up to end of March would show a surplus of twelve and a half millions and a reduction in the public debt of a million and a half. But the actual result puts to shame even this carefully prepared anticipation. Mr. Fielding expected a revenue for the nine months of sixty-five millions. But instead there has been a revenue of sixty-eight millions. On the other hand instead of expenditures on consolidated fund account of fifty-two millions the outlay on these services will not exceed forty-nine millions. From every point of view the record is one of which Canadians may feel justly gratified. The largest previous surplus on record was \$15,056,989 in 1903, but that was for twelve months, while in the present instance, owing to the change of the fiscal year, the returns are for only nine months.

Canada's Northern Riches

There is a settlement at Fort Vermilion on the Peace River, seven hundred miles north of Edmonton. This is the most northerly point in Canada at which agriculture is pursued as a regular occupation. This fort is the distributing point for an area of six hundred miles in length by two hundred in width. The region is very fertile, harvests of wheat, oats and other cereals are constant and good. They are said to equal in quality and quantity the harvests per acre of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

The warm currents from the Pacific cross the mountain and find their way down the mountain passes and maintain a fairly even temperature. The district is said to be rich in mineral, but so far the pursuits have been agricultural.

The Government has vetoed a license granted in Port Arthur for a saloon in the neighborhood of a sawmill where between 300 and 400 men are employed. The Government is also considering the veto of another saloon license which was granted by the local Commissioners on a site in the midst of Port Arthur's residential district.

Good Words for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

People everywhere take pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Edward Phillips of Barclay, Md., writes: "I wish to tell you that I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My little girl, Catherine, who is two years old, has been taking this remedy whenever she has had a cold since she was two months old. About a month ago I contracted a dreadful cold myself, but I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was soon as well as ever." This remedy is for sale by J. S. Morton.

A Weather Prediction

A weather man in the States, Mr. W. T. Foster, made a prediction of the weather for April which proved pretty accurate, and in reply to inquiries as to the basis of his predictions, and of the weather in the future he says:

"As I see it the planet Mars is the immediate cause. For the past three months the earth has been moving rapidly toward that planet and this approach of the two planets caused the electrical forces and the magnetic system of the earth to be excited."

"The giant of the worlds, the great planet Jupiter, is now forty million miles nearer the sun than it was six years ago; Saturn is at its equinox where it forms its magnetic connection with the sun and Mars is nearer the earth than for fifteen years. The relations cause an increased magnetic activity, the latter causes extremes of temperature, one of these extremes having occurred in April and the other will come in June."

"These causes also have some relations to the tornadoes and other radical weather events and also a relation to sunspots and earthquakes."

Immigration to Canada

During the nine months which constituted the last fiscal period 84,659 persons came to Canada from the United States, and of these 2,500 were returning Canadians. During the last four years more than 150,000 persons from the United States have settled in Canada, about 15,000 of the number being returned Canadians.

The immigrants from Great Britain numbered 53,791, an increase of almost 19,000 over the same period in the year before. Of the British total, 41,658 came from England and Wales, 10,729 from Scotland, and 3,404 from Ireland.

From Newfoundland 1,029 persons came to Canada.

There were arrivals of Russian and other European Jews in the period numbering about 6,000. Over half of them settled in the province of Quebec. Italy sent about 5,115 immigrants, more than half settled in Ontario. Arrivals of other nationalities were 16,273.

Toronto to Hudson Bay

The Ontario Government, according to the Globe, is seriously contemplating an extension of the Temiscaming Railway so as to give a complete service with the help of the Grand Trunk from Toronto to James Bay. The distance from North Bay to James Bay is 474 miles, and 114 miles of this is covered by that portion of the line already open, while 110 more is under construction. Thus provision would have to be made for 220 miles more at the north end of the line. From Toronto to North Bay the Grand Trunk already provides a service which is in connection with the Provincial line. Up to the end of 1906 over nine and one-half millions had been spent by the Province on the Temiscaming road, and it is believed an equal amount would cover the extension to James Bay.

COMING! OPERA -- HOUSE ONE NIGT ONLY MONDAY, MAY 27TH ... The Big Success ... THE LIGHTS OF GOTHAM



Including Little Marjorie Southwell
FOUR ACT COMEDY DRAMA

NEW SONGS
SPECIALTIES

Carry Our Own Scenery

Beautiful Costumes

PRICES: Children 15 cts., Adults 25 cts., Reserved Seats 35 cts. On sale at Norton's Drug Store.

Harold

On Sunday, May 11th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott was filled with sadness when their eldest son, Milton, passed from this life at the early age of 19 years. Death was caused by typhoid-pneumonia, from which he had suffered for a period of three weeks.

Possessed of a lively, genial disposition, Milton made many friends, who sympathize with the bereaved family in their great loss.

The funeral on Tuesday was one of the largest ever seen in these parts, and was under the auspices of the Independent Order of Foresters, representatives attending from all the neighboring lodges. The funeral sermon was preached in Bethel church by Rev. F. A. Robinson, Presbyterian minister of Stirling, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. D. H. Halloway, after which the remains were interred in the Stirling cemetery.

Among the many beautiful floral tributes were a wreath from Wellman's Corner, a bouquet of carnations from Spring Brook Epworth League, and a cross from Court Eldorado I. O. F., of which deceased was a member.

The children of Mr. John West are improving slowly. Mr. Mackintosh visited our school on Friday last, and pleased the children by granting them a half holiday.

Spring Brook.

Milton Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Scott, passed away on Sunday, after a three weeks' illness of typhoid pneumonia. The remains were laid to rest in Stirling cemetery on Tuesday, the sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Robinson, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Halloway. A beautiful floral cross was presented by Court Eldorado I. O. F., and a bouquet of white carnations from Spring Brook Epworth League, he being a member of both societies. The parents and family have the sincere sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John West will be pleased to learn that their three children are recovering from their long illness of typhoid fever.

Women's Institute will be held in the I. O. F. hall on Wednesday, May 29th, at 2 p.m. As this will be a business meeting, the members are requested to attend.

A baby girl has been left at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Mason. We know now why Sid is all smiles.

SPRING BROOK MARKET

Eggs buying at 18c., selling at 16c. per dozen.

We once heard a story of an Irishman who was dealing in potatoes, buying at 60c. and selling at 50c. a bushel. An acquaintance asked him how he could do business that way. Says the Irishman, "I know, say I am not making anything by the sale, but it enables me to handle an enormous quantity. Why, begorra, I am handlin' ninety-nine bushels for ivery wan me hated competitor up strate touches."

Mr. William Stewart, of Ottawa, a well known contractor and builder, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new drill shed at Belleville. His tender was the lowest of many received, the amount being \$87,777.



A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable. An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD.,
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

The Mutual Life Co. OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.

Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc.	\$ 7,476,529.26
Ad present Assets	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them	\$ 17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received	17,338,715.05

Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts - \$523,354.05

S. BURROWS,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agent, Belleville.

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying \$4.00 a week; 4 paying \$5.00; one paying \$7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.



WILL YOU HELP DIVIDE THIS LOAD WITH THE TRUSTEES?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and all information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence — Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, of Ontario.
Office—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110
Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday
evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE
No. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Notice to the Public
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on
short notice. Terms as low as the lowest,
and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left
at the News-Artist office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate
Glass Insurance.
Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

PERSONALS.
Miss Jennie Baker spent Sunday at her
home in Nanapan.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy of Toronto, is
visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Bailey.

Mrs. D. Martin left on Monday night to
spend some time with her daughters in
Dresden.

Mrs. James Maybee is again under the
doctor's care. We hope she will soon be
quite recovered again.

Miss Bessie Parker, of Plainfield, N. J.,
arrived home on Saturday evening, and
will spend some time here.

Mr. Butler Rupert left for Kingston and
Bath on Thursday of last week, where he
will remain for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hughes and little
son, and Mrs. O'Neill, of Marmora, spent
Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haight.

Misses Carrie Skitch and Jessie Baker,
and Messrs. Don Bird and Wm. Laycock,
spent Sunday at the latter's home in Mar-
mora.

Mr. E. T. Williams and Misses Camp-
bell, Skitch, and Baker, attended the
North Hastings teachers' convention in
Madoc on Wednesday.

Revs. W. G. Clarke and D. Balfour, Mr.
J. S. Morton, and Mr. Valentine Green at-
tended the Campbellford district meeting
at Norwood on Tuesday.

At the Belleville cheese board on Sat-
urday 2,205 boxes of cheese were offered.
The sales were 760 at 12 9/16c., and 860
at 12 1/2c. The balance had previously
arranged sale at 12 1/2c.

The Secretary of the Lord's Day Al-
liance has notified the Prince Edward
cheese board that the making of cheese
on Sunday is unlawful, and intimating
that if attempted it would result in ac-
tions being entered.

A stone house is not so durable as one
of brick. A brick house well constructed,
will outlast one built of granite.

Clubbing List.
THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the
following papers at the rates mentioned:
The Weekly Globe.....\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire,
with premium picture.....1.90
The Family Herald & Weekly
Star, with premium picture, 1.70
" with picture and book.....1.85
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News.....2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily).....2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.25
We recommend our readers to sub-
scribe to the Farmer's Advocate, and
Home Magazine, the best Agricultural
Journal in America.

Let me mail you free, to prove merit,
samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative,
and any book on either Dyspepsia, The
Heart, or The Kidneys. Address me, Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. Troubles of the
Stomach, Heart or Kidneys are merely
symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't
make the common error of treating sym-
ptoms only. Symptom treatment is treat-
ing the result of the ailment, and not the
cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside
of the stomach—means stomach weakness, and
the heart and kidneys are always
being controlled or inside nerves. Weak-
ness in these nerves, and you inevitably have
weak vital organs. Here is where Dr.
Shoop's Restorative has made its name.
No other remedy eventuates to treat the
inside nerves. Also for bloating, bilious-
ness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr.
Shoop's Restorative. Sold by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH

W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor
This space is engaged for weekly an-
nouncements. Keep posted.

SUNDAY, MAY 26th
9.30 A.M.—Early Prayer Meeting.
10.30 A.M.—Object Sermon to the Young.
11.30 A.M.—Class Meeting.
2.30 P.M.—Sunday School.
7.00 P.M.—The Memory and Influence
of Victoria, Queen and Mother.

8.15 P.M.—Weekly Reunion and Family
Worship in the Sunday School rooms.
Week Evening Meetings:
MONDAY—8 P.M.—Epworth League. Patri-
otic evening. Special music.
WEDNESDAY—8 P.M.—Teachers' Meeting.
THURSDAY—7.30 P.M.—Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY—8 P.M.—Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Passenger. 10.17 a.m.
Passenger. 6.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.
THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907.
LOCAL MATTERS.

To-morrow is Victoria Day, and will
be generally observed as a holiday.

Mr. Mason Clarke has been engaged to
superintend the carpenter work on the
Presbyterian manse.

Golden Millet Seed for sale by J. S. MOR-
TON.

A large number of hogs were brought
in for shipment on Tuesday. The price
paid was \$6.50 per hundred pounds.

Mr. W. R. Mather has had installed in
his store a complete steam heating
system. It was put in by the firm of
John Lewis & Co., Belleville.

English Liquid Paints, Varnishes, Lead,
Oil, etc., for sale by J. S. MORTON.

Mr. W. R. Howson is spending an
hour a day with the pupils of the Pub-
lic and High Schools for the purpose of
giving the boys the advantage of mili-
tary drill.

Some of our villages think it would
be a good thing to have a public weigh
scales, and not be dependent on private
parties. The Council might take this
into consideration.

A social in aid of the W. M. S. will be
held on Mr. Emanuel Maybee's lawn at
Wellman's Corners on Wednesday eve-
ning, June 5th. Admission, 10 cents.

At the Stirling cheese board on Tues-
day only seven factories were represented,
and 325 boxes of cheese were offered.
Mr. Whitton offered 12 1/16 for the
board, but only 130 were sold.

Although an unusually large gathering
is anticipated here on the 12th of
July next, arrangements are being com-
pleted to care for all comers without
delay, inconvenience or discomfort.

The Presbyterian manse and lots adjoin-
ing will be sold by public auction at 2
o'clock on the afternoon of June 15th. The
whole property will be sold in one lot or in
parcels to suit the purchaser.
FRED ROLLINS.

Miss Alma Montgomery left town on
Wednesday morning to commence a
course of training in the Ann Arbor
Hospital. About twenty of her friends
gathered at the station to say good-by
and to wish her success in her new
sphere of work.

The managers of the West Hunting-
don Presbyterian Church have given
the contract for cement steps and walks
to Mr. Jas. W. Cummings. The en-
trance to the Sunday School room is to
be changed from the east side of the
church to the south side.

House and lot for sale on Front street.
PHILIP CONLEY.

It is announced that Mr. D. M. Stew-
art, Joint Manager of the Sovereign
Bank, has resigned from that institu-
tion. Mr. F. J. Jemmett was recently
appointed associate General Manager.
It is probable that he will now be ap-
pointed General Manager.

The Conference in the interests of
Sunday School and Young People's
work, to be held in St. Andrew's church
on June 19th, is to be addressed by the
Rev. J. C. Robertson, B.D., of Toronto,
who is the General Secretary of the
movement. Addresses are also to be
delivered by the Rev. Wm. Shearer, of
Picton, and by Mrs. A. Dickson.

GIRL WANTED to do general house
work. Good wages to good girl. Apply to
Mrs. M. SHERA, Stirling.

The June Woman's HOME COMPANION
reaches the high-water mark in the im-
portance of its many departments.
Grace Margaret Gould contributes sev-
eral pages devoted to the latest fashions,
notably an illustrated article on the
new linen gowns; Evelyn Parsons
writes of lingerie waists and collars;
Margaret E. Sangster continues her
valuable talks with mothers; Herbert
D. Ward treats of the medical inspec-
tion of schools, and Anna S. Richardson,
in her monthly department "For
the Girl Who Earns Her Own Living,"
tells how the common-sense day can be
connected with business. The Daniel
Boone Club page contains a forecast
of the club's representation at the
Jamestown Exposition.

A little learning is a dangerous thing,
but a lot of ignorance is still more dan-
gerous.

Fishing and Shooting

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
have just issued a handsomely printed
and profusely illustrated booklet, of a
size convenient for the pocket, and en-
veloped in a beautiful colored cover,
which tells all about the fishing and
shooting resorts along or near their
lines. A large and clearly printed map
accompanies the book, copies of which
can be obtained by enclosing four cents
in stamps to W. T. Robson, advertising
agent C. P. R., Montreal.

Coming Soon
The "Lights of Gotham," a four act
comedy, will be presented at the Opera
House, Stirling, for one night only,
Monday, May 27th, by Little Marjorie
Southwell and her company of New
York actors. High class vaudeville
between acts. No long waits, but a
continuous performance. 140 laughs in
140 minutes. New songs, new dances,
new music, elegant costumes. Prices,
children under 12 years 15 cents, adults
25 cents. Reserved seats 85 cents, on
sale at Morton's drug store.

Mitts—McCaughan
On Wednesday evening, promptly at
seven o'clock, Minnie, the youngest
daughter of James McCaughan, was
united in marriage to Walter Manley
Mitts, of Crookston. The ceremony
was performed by Rev. F. A. Robinson,
and took place on the veranda at the
bride's home in Rawdon. Between
seventy and eighty guests were present,
and after a bountiful repast was par-
taken of, the company spent a few hours
in social intercourse.

Whitty—Hough
A very quiet wedding took place at
the R. C. Church at Frankford at 9.30
o'clock on Wednesday morning, when
Mr. William Whitty, eldest son of Mr.
and Mrs. Geo. Whitty, and Miss Nellie
Hough, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
A. L. Hough, all of Stirling, were united
in marriage by Rev. Father Mc-
Kiernan.

The bride was attired in a travelling
suit of grey tweed with black trimmings,
and hat to match. She was attended
by Miss Marguerite Whitty, the groom's
sister, who wore red silk, with a white
lace hat. Mr. Wm. McMillan, of the
Sovereign Bank staff, performed the
duties of groomsmen.

The groom's gift to the bride was a
gold watch and chain, to the brides-
maid a pearl crescent, and to the
groomsmen a gold stick pin.

After the ceremony the party drove
to Trenton, where Mr. and Mrs. Whitty
took the 11.40 train for Toronto. On
their return they will reside at the Stirling
House.

Both bride and groom are popular
residents of Stirling, and their many
friends wish them a happy wedded life.

Blown to Pieces
A terrible and fatal accident took
place shortly before six o'clock last
Friday evening in the township of Hal-
lowell, in the county of Prince Edward,
which resulted in the death in a horrible
manner of Mr. Elisha Huff, one of the
most prominent and successful residents
of the county.

Mr. Huff is one of the partners of the
Huff and Sprague Telephone Company,
and it was while engaged in work in
connection therewith that he met his
untimely death.

A number of the workmen were en-
gaged in digging holes for the telephone
poles, and in one of them Mr. Huff had
placed a charge of dynamite for the
purpose of blasting. After putting in
the charge he ignited the fuse and
walked away a few yards and coolly
sat down on a stone. The other work-
men, who were amazed at such a fool-
hardy action, shouted warnings to him.
Then Mr. Huff arose, and instead of
seeking safety in getting away, he de-
liberately walked back and reached his
arm down into the hole. Just as he did
so a terrific explosion took place, and
Mr. Huff was literally blown to pieces,
his body was thrown in all directions.
Half of his head was blown off and his
arms and legs were all broken, and
nearly all the clothing was stripped
from his body.

The deceased was a man highly re-
spected throughout the community, and
had been a prosperous resident of the
county all his life time, and the news of
the terrible accident was heard with
deep sorrow, not only in Prince Ed-
ward, but in this city also. He leaves
a wife and three grown up sons.—Bel-
leville Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Roblin, Premier of Mani-
toba, is visiting his native country,
Prince Edward, shortly, and has been
decided to tender him a public
banquet at Picton on June 12th.

The difficulty so long found in bond-
ing together new and old concrete has
been obviated by a recent patent. This
bond consists of an extract of coal tar
used instead of water as the mixing
agent for Portland cement. The mix-
ture is laid in one-eighth inch to one-
quarter inch layers on the old concrete
surface, and immediately followed by
new concrete and mortar. The inventor
says that the compound is entirely
insoluble, and forms a complete and
monolithic bond between the old and
new work.

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy**
There is probably no medicine made that
is relied upon with more implicit con-
fidence than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy. During the third
of a century in which it has been in use,
people have learned that it is the one
remedy that never fails. When reduced
with water and sweetened it is pleasant
to take. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Let me send you free, for Catarrh, just
to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr.
Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow
white creamy, healing antiseptic balm.
Containing such healing ingredients as
Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it
gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh
of the nose and throat. Make the free
test and see for yourself what this prepa-
ration can and will accomplish. Address Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold
by J. S. Morton.

Forty-one thousand Englishmen came
to Canada to settle last year.

Auction Sale
TUESDAY, JUNE 4th.—On lot 5, con. 5,
Rawdon, the farm stock and implements
belonging to Mr. Michael Downs. Sale at
12.30 sharp. Wm. Rodgers, auctioneer.

Births.
MASON.—At Spring Brook, on May 18th, to
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mason, a son.
HOLDEN.—In Rawdon, on May 16th, to Mr.
and Mrs. S. Holden, Jr., a daughter.

Deaths.
MCUTCHEON.—In Sidney, on Friday, May
17th, John McCutcheon, aged 87 years, 1
month and 5 days.
SCOTT.—In Rawdon, on May 19th, Robert
Milton Scott, eldest son of Mr. Robert Scott,
aged 19 years, 3 months and 17 days.

Dressmaking
The undersigned has opened a dressmak-
ing establishment in Spring Brook in the
premises lately occupied by Miss Rupert,
and solicits the patronage of the public.
GERTIE LINN.

NOTICE
A meeting of the stockholders of the
Stirling Telephone Company, Limited, will
be held at the office of W. S. Martin, Stirling,
on Monday evening, June 3rd, at 8
o'clock, to complete by-laws, fill vacancies
on the Board of Directors, and general
business.
W. S. MARTIN,
Managing Director.

Annual Meeting
The annual meeting of the shareholders
and patrons of the Stirling Creamery Association
will be held at the Creamery on Wednes-
day, June 5th, at 1.30 p.m., when the usual
business will be transacted. Every one
interested should be present, as some im-
portant matters are to be considered.
M. W. SINE, President.

L.O.L. DISTRICT No. 3
The semi-annual meeting of Loyal Or-
ange District Lodge No. 3, Central Has-
tings, will be held at West Huntingdon
on Saturday, June 1st, at 7.30 p.m.
ADAM BURNETT, D.R.S.
HENRY WALLACE, W.D.M.

Notice to Creditors.
In the matter of the estate of Darius Green,
late of the township of Sidney, in the county
of Hastings, farmer, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the pro-
visions of the revised Statutes of Ontario,
chap. 129, sec. 88, to all creditors and other
persons having claims against the estate of Da-
rius Green, farmer, deceased, who died on or
about the 25th day of April, 1907, to send by
Green or Elias Green, Stirling postoffice, the
executrix and executor, or their solicitor
hereunder, on or before the 15th day of May,
A.D. 1907, a statement in writing of their
names and addresses and full particulars of
their claims and demands proven by affidavit
and nature of security, if any, held by them.

And further notice is also given that after
the date mentioned the said executors will
proceed to distribute the assets of the said
deceased among the persons entitled thereto,
having regard only to the claims of which
notice has been given as required.

And further notice is also given that all
persons indebted to the above estate either by
account, or otherwise, are notified to
hand the amount of their indebtedness to the
said executors or their solicitor, G. G. Thrasher,
dated at Stirling this 16th day of May, 1907.
G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for executors.

WILKES STATION
Is by Arkland; Arkland by Guy Wilkes.
Guy Wilkes record, 2.15.
Wilkes stands 15-3 hands high, weighs
1130 pounds. Dam by Volunteer Clay.
Second dam Heit-at-Law. He is one of
the best knee actors in the country, and
trotted a mile in 3 minutes before he was
half broken.
Terms, to insure \$3.00.
FRED. FANNING,
Wellman's Corners.

For Service
A pure bred Berkshire Boar, and a pure
bred Tamworth Boar. Terms reasonable.
URBANE HEATH,
Harold.

Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion
VROWSKY
Record 2.18. Reg. 8166.
The fastest Trotting Stallion between Toronto
and Montreal. Stands 16 hands, weighs 1200
pounds.
STANDARD BRED
STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
STANDARD BY HIS PROGENY
Three of the highest qualifications obtainable.
Sire of five high class knee actors.
Vrowsky has won lat rice and Silver Medal
at Toronto Exhibition, competing against all
Canada.

Will be at the Kirby House, Stirling every
Monday night. At Frankford Tuesday noon.
PHIL. ELMHURST, PROPRIETOR.
FRED. PEAKE, in charge.

Fresh Lime
The subscriber has for sale a kiln of fresh
burned Lime. Price at kiln 20 cents per
bushel.
JAS. COVTS,
Lot 14, con. 4, Rawdon.

Court of Revision.
VILLAGE OF STIRLING
Notice is hereby given that the Court of
Revision for the municipality of the Vil-
lage of Stirling will be held in the Council
Chamber in said village on
Monday, May 27th,

at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the pur-
pose of hearing and determining all com-
plaints against the assessment for the
current year.
All parties concerned will please take
notice and govern themselves accordingly.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, Clerk,
Stirling, May 8th, 1907.

Let us Figure it Out
Bring us the measure of your
rooms. We'll figure out how
much paper it will take to
make a new home of your
house. Then we'll show you
the paper you want. We
have it. We have the papers
everybody will want, at prices
to suit you and everybody
else. See them. You have
not seen the equal this spring.

Showroom:
In G. W. Anderson's Store
S. A. MURPHY.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowel Laxative.

Stirling's New Store.

The one price to all—all the time

WARM WEATHER REQUIREMENTS

Fancy Muslins, large assortment at 10c., 15c., and 25c.
Ginghams, all size checks, regular 12 1/2c., our price 10c. yd.
Extra heavy Print, 32 inches wide, regular 12 1/2c., our price
only 10c. per yard.

Very fine Print 32 inches wide, the best in the market, our
price 12 1/2c. per yard.
Chambrays, 10 different shades, 12 1/2c. per yard.

A good assortment of Valenciennes Lace, insertion to match.
Ladies and children's Cotton Hosiery from 10c. up to 50c. pr.
Long Gloves, elbow length, black and white Lace and Lisle
Thread, and white Silk, from 35c. to \$1.00 per pair
Perrin's Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed, at \$1.00 and
\$1.25 pair, dressed and undressed.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Fancy Print Shirts, Balbriggan and Merino Underwear,
Hats, Caps, Half Hose, Fancy Vests, at the lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Curtains, Poles, Lace Curtains,
Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, Table Covers, Window Shades.
We make Window Shades to order, and guarantee them for
two years.

DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.

Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.

SEASONABLE SHOES IN CORRECT STYLES

You can afford to buy Fine Shoes
when you get them at our prices.

Shoes for Women and Girls
Ladies' Patent Colt Oxford, lace and button, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25.
" and Misses' Patent Slippers, \$1.50.
" Dongola Fancy Strap Slippers, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.
Misses' Chocolate Oxfords, \$1.25.
Ladies' and Misses' White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.
Children's Red Kid Boots, \$1.00.
" Chocolate Bluchers, 90 cts. to \$1.25.

Shoes for Men
Men's Patent Colt Bluchers, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
" Dongola and Box Calf Bluchers, \$1.75 to \$4.00.
Boys' Patent Colt Bluchers, \$3.50.
STRONG BOOTS for men, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Don't forget the "EMPRESS" and "CINDERELLA" SHOES for Women.
SHOE DRESSING—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.
Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

Farm for Sale or To Let

First class Dairy farm, partly situ-
ated in the Village of Stirling.
Particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

CARLOAD OF McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES

JUST ARRIVED
Now is the time to secure your Buggy,
as I have just opened up a carload of Mc-
Laughlin Carriages, consisting of
Steel tired Corning Box Buggies
Steel tired Piano Box Buggies
Mikados, Democrats
And a good assortment of
Rubber tired Buggies

This is, without a doubt, the finest as-
sortment of Carriages that has ever been
shown in Stirling. A call solicited.
Also some Pianos, Organ, Sewing Ma-
chines, Harness, &c., at rock bottom prices.
A full line of Massey-Harris Farm Imple-
ments always on hand. Three Massey-
Harris Binders at a bargain.

N. LANKTREE,
Mill Street, Stirling.
P.S.—One one-horse Wagon, one two-
horse Delivery Wagon, nearly new, and
one Horse for sale.

Farm Laborers and Domestic

I have been appointed by the Dominion
Government to place immigrants from the
United Kingdom in position as farm la-
borers or domestic servants in this vicinity.
Any person requiring such help should
notify me by letter, stating fully the kind
of help required, when wanted, and wages
offered. The number arriving may not be
sufficient to supply all requests, but every
effort will be made to provide each appli-
cant with help required.

T. G. CLUTE,
Canadian Gov't Employment Agent,
Stirling P.O.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE
BEST STYLE AT THE
NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

GIRLS RESCUED BY FIREMEN

Fire Damages Large St. John Dry Goods Store.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., says: One of the most serious fires St. John has had in years was discovered a few minutes after noon on Friday in MacAuley Bros' big dry goods establishment on King Street, and in a very short time thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done, and several young women employed in the millinery rooms on the fourth floor of the large building, had their means of escape cut off until the firemen placed ladders to the rear windows on South Market Street and carried the frightened girls to safety.

The fire started in the basement at the King Street front of the store, presumably in a quantity of cotton, but what caused it is not definitely known. Mr. B. R. MacAuley visited the basement about 11.30 o'clock, but at that time there was no sign of what eventually developed into the most serious conflagration in the firm's history.

A few minutes after noon, while the big showrooms were well filled with customers, an employee smelled smoke and a second later saw a curl of smoke issuing from a fixture directly behind him. Word was soon passed to the customers and the store was emptied of all but employees without the slightest disorder. In the meantime dense smoke had filled the basement and

poured up the elevator shaft to the upper floors. It being dinner hour, many clerks were away from the store. Three or four girls working as dressmakers on the upper floor, were nearly suffocated. One girl kept crying out, "I am going to jump," but the firemen encouraged her to hold on. At last the big fire was hoisted by firemen and two girls rescued, nearly exhausted. Another girl was taken out of the front entrance on King Street by two of the salvage corps almost overcome with smoke. While the firemen were rescuing these girls by the rear window an elderly young woman appeared at a big bow window on the King Street side of the third floor. It was feared she would jump to the street, but the firemen came to her rescue.

The flames were confined to the basement where the fire started. The whole of the splendid plate glass front was shattered by the firemen, and much of the flooring on the lower floor was ripped up.

Firemen who were working in the cellar had a very narrow escape about 2 o'clock. They had just gotten out of the cellar when the first floor gave way, and fell into the cellar.

The loss is in the vicinity of \$100,000 with insurance of \$100,000, \$80,000 on the stock and \$20,000 on the building.

Canada short cut mess pork, \$33; half barrels Canada short cut mess pork, \$11.50; barrels selected heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$11.50; barrels selected heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$23.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, extra large (family pork), \$22.50; half barrels short cut back pork, \$11.50; barrels light Canada short cut clear pork, \$21; barrels heavy flank pork, \$21; barrels clear fat backs, \$24.50.

BUFFALO MARKET.
Buffalo, N. Y., May 21.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, \$1.01½; winter, no offerings. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 50¢; No. 2 white, 50¢. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 47¢; No. 2 mixed, 45¢. Barley—No offerings. Rye—Firm; No. 2 offered, to arrive, 80¢.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.
New York, May 21.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 98½¢ in elevator and 99½¢ f.o.b. aboat; No. 1 northern Dull, \$1.09 f.o.b. aboat; No. 2 hard-winter, \$1.02 f.o.b. aboat.

CATTLE MARKET.
Toronto, May 21.—Prices were slightly higher on an active demand for cattle at the Western Market today. Values ranged from \$5.10 to \$5.40 for good to choice exporters, and from \$4.90 to \$5.05 for fair to good ones.

Choice selected butchers' cattle sold at \$4.90 to \$5.30; fair to good butchers' cattle brought \$4.40 to \$4.85; common, \$4 to \$4.35; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Good grain-fed lambs, \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt; common lambs very slow and all most unsaleable; spring lambs \$3 to \$8 each; export ewes firm at \$6 to \$6.50 each; bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Heavy feeders, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. were in steady demand at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Short hogs brought \$4.75 to \$4.90 per cwt.

Calves were steady at \$3 to \$7.50 each. Hogs were unchanged at \$6.62½ for select, and \$6.37½ for lights and fets per cwt.

FARMER BLOWN TO PIECES.
Elisha Huff of Prince Edward County the Victim.
A despatch from Belleville says: A terrible accident occurred in the township of Hallowell, Prince Edward county, shortly before 6 o'clock on Friday evening, when Elisha Huff, a very prominent farmer, was blown to pieces. He was part proprietor of the Huff Sprague Telephone Company, and was engaged putting up poles. After a hole had been dug he placed in it a charge of dynamite and ignited the fuse. Then he walked away a few steps, but returned and placed his hand in the hole. Just then the charge exploded, tearing away half of the man's head and shattering his body to pieces. Those assisting him think Mr. Huff must suddenly have become either demented or dazed, as he was generally most careful. He was 55 years of age, and leaves a widow and three grown up sons.

HUMAN FLESH SOLD.
Horrible Tales of Cannibalism From German West Africa.
A despatch from Berlin says: The Cologne Gazette reports that fearful cannibalism is still practised in the German West African protectorate of Kamerun. A German merchant writes to the newspaper that he has not only devoured his enemies, but also criminals and persons who have been locked up for trivial offences. The merchant escaped the fate with difficulty. Kaka natives, he writes, offer human flesh for sale in the public market, to provide which death sentences are imposed for the most trivial offences. The worst murderers belong to the Baia tribe. They are strict Mohammedans, and daily perform their religious rites.

W. F. LUTON DEAD.
Founder of Papers in East and West Expires at Winnipeg.
A despatch from Winnipeg says: W. F. Luton, the veteran journalist, who was stricken with apoplexy Saturday night, died at midnight on Monday.

GUELPH BANK SWINDLE.

Forger Works the Trick on Five Local Banks.

A despatch from Guelph says: Six local banks are reported to have been victimized by a slick stranger passing himself off as John Gillies, of Malden, by forging the latter's name to notes in banks where Mr. Gillies is well known. The fellow succeeded in securing \$1,400, and, although the first notes were cashed last February, the forgery has only just leaked out. The banks concerned are the Metropolitan, Royal, Traders, Montreal Commercial, and Dominion. The crime was discovered when the notes in the Royal and Metropolitan Banks matured, and when it was found that Mr. Gillies, of Malden, knew nothing about them. Those in the other four banks are not yet due, so that Mr. Gillies has not been called upon to settle them. Not until these are due will these banks have his pronouncement upon them. In the meantime the banks are following up an active chase in an effort to locate the fictitious Mr. Gillies.

BIG STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

Nearly 2,000 Freight Handlers Have Quit Work.

A despatch from Buffalo says: Nearly two thousand freight handlers on the docks quit work on Monday morning demanding an increase of wages from seventeen and one-half cents to twenty cents an hour. The freight house of the New York Central was the principal one affected. It is said that the strike affects all the transportation companies having freight houses along the docks and that the strike was in the nature of a surprise to many of the leading officials of the freight houses. It has been known for some time that the men were dissatisfied, but it is said that there was a general belief that all difficulty had been smoothed out and that there would be no strike. The strikers are what are known as inside men and are mostly Italians. They are said to be well organized. Neither the outside men nor the longshoremen are affected.

FREE DELIVERY IN CITIES.

Post-office Department Arranging to Start in Seven.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Arrangements are being made for the establishment of the free postal delivery system in a number of Canadian cities which have never enjoyed that great postal convenience. Hon. Mr. Lemieux intimated some time ago that free delivery would be given in all cities of 12,000 population where the annual postal revenue is \$20,000 or more. It is understood that the revenue rule will not be too rigidly adhered to in granting delivery, as the revenue of most of the offices is growing very fast. The list of cities in which the free delivery system will be established has not been made up yet, but a beginning is to be made in Windsor, Stratford, Sherbrooke, Guelph, Charlottetown, Edmonton, and Calgary.

PEST SPREADING FAST.

Nova Scotia Alarmed at Extent of the Brown Tail Moth.

A despatch from Halifax says: The Government of Nova Scotia, thoroughly alarmed at the extent of the brown-tail moth in this province, and the danger should the pest become general, have issued a notice that a bounty of 3 cents per nest will be paid on all species secured. The nests are to be collected night and morning and brought to the school teachers, who will keep a record. Then they are to be sent by the teachers to the Department of Agriculture, at Truro. The province has now made its appearance in the public eye as Halifax, and it is being frequently reported in the Annapolis Valley.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF PLAGUE.

Nearly Half a Million Deaths in the Past Three Months.

A despatch from London says: The Lancet's India correspondent reports that during the week ending April 13 there were 67,161 cases of plague and 75,472 deaths. The disease has been in the number of cases, and 12,000 in the number of deaths from the previous week. From October, 1896, to December, 1906, the total deaths from the plague were 4,413,424, and during the first three months of 1907, no less than 455,000 deaths are known to have occurred. There has also been increased mortality from other causes. The death rate for the whole of India has increased steadily for the past five years from 29 per thousand in 1901 to 36 in 1905.

A PLUCKY RESCUE.

Double Drowning at Galt Was Narrowly Averted.

A despatch from Galt says: Rollie Vroman, the 6-year-old son of Charles Vroman, Bond Street, while playing at the race track, Sunday, fell into the electric light works, jumped in to save the drowning boy, who held tight to his rescuer, Harvey Corbeau, who also had hurried to the scene, plunged in and succeeded in landing both.

STOLE REGISTERED LETTERS.

Winnipeg Letter Carrier Pleaded Guilty and Got Three Years.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Wm. M. Candline, a letter carrier, was charged in the Police Court on Monday morning with stealing registered letters. He pleaded guilty to six separate charges, and was given three years in the penitentiary on each charge, the terms to run concurrently.

KING EDWARD'S GIFT.

Will Present Spanish Royal Baby With Artistic Silver Cup.

A despatch from London says: Prince Arthur of Connaught started for Madrid on Wednesday evening, taking with him King Edward's christening gift, a silver gift cup of artistic design.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Hamilton laborers are to receive 20 cents per hour.
Toronto City Council fixed Monday, August 5, as Civic Holiday.
D. S. Curry, comptroller for Winnipeg, for 23 years, has resigned.

Only one-ninth of the Doukhobors have become Canadian citizens.
Cotton operatives in St. John have been given an increase of ten per cent.
Canada's trade for the twelve months ending March 31, was \$912,581,351.

The Rainy River settlers endorse the movement for secession from Ontario.
Calgary endorsed a by-law the other day to raise \$125,000 to instal municipal phones.

Mr. D. B. Hanna has been appointed General Manager of the Canadian Northern Railway.
New permanent cavalry corps are to be established in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Dr. Walter Murray English has been appointed Superintendent of Hamilton Asylum.

The Government has decided to prosecute a number of firms found selling oleomargarine as butter.

Burglars got \$1,200 in diamonds in a raid on DeLoe's jewellery store, Fort William, on Saturday night.

Immigration returns show that Ontario is getting the bulk of the arrivals from the continent of Europe.

From the estate of the late Harrison Corey of Petrolia the Government has received \$12,300 in succession duties.

The Minister of Education is considering the adoption of legislation to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the schools.

The purchase by the C.P.R. of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, from Sir. Stephen St. John is announced.

Six C.P.R. telegraphers at Winnipeg gave a message boy their cheques amounting to \$400 to cash, and he did, but failed to return.

The old windmill at Prince Albert, which was used as a lookout by troops in the Northwest rebellion, was blown down on Friday.

James Dixon, an Indian near Nanton, Alberta, died of drinking whisky to excess, and Dan McDonald, who is accused of supplying it, is in jail.

Inspector Jarvis and four men of the R. N. W. M. P. are at Edmonton on their way to Herschell Island, where they will live for the next two years.

By a decision of Judge Morson of Toronto a restaurant-keeper may sell fruits, candies and ice cream on Sundays and allow the purchases to be taken from the premises.

The Railway and Municipal Board ordered that the Toronto Railway Company construct from ten to fifteen additional miles of double tracks and one hundred new cars.

James Clarke, for twenty years a conductor on the Canada Atlantic Railway, with the unique record of never having had a wreck or a serious accident of any description on his train, has been appointed by the Railway Commission an inspector of accidents and rolling stock. He will be stationed at Winnipeg.

An English lad of 17, becoming suddenly demented, escaped from the immigration hall in Edmonton, Alta., clad only in an undershirt. In this attire he twice swam the river, but was finally captured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The birth rate for 1906 of England and Wales is the lowest on record.

England is facing a railway strike, as the men demand recognition of their union.

The Colonial Conference endorsed the proposal of an all-British mail route to Australia, via Canada.

With one exception, the members of the West Ham Board of Guardians and workhouse officials have been sent to prison for accepting bribes.

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Unionist, was elected for Wimbledon, England, over Bertrand Russell, the suffragist candidate, by almost 7,000 majority.

UNITED STATES.

One thousand young men of Chicago have formed a league to check drinking. Abraham Ruef, the San Francisco boss, has pleaded guilty to the charge of extortion.

Fourteen men were killed by a premature dynamite explosion near Marion, N. C.

Mr. Roderick Cochrane, who sent the first plough to Manitoba, is dead at Washington.

Smallpox has been taken into the towns of Derby and Ansonia, Conn., by gypsies.

210,000 farms in Iowa have the proud record of not one crop failure in 50 years.

John Hansen was fined \$100 at New York for showing moving pictures of the Thaw-White tragedy.

The United States submarines Octopus and Lake were kept 24 hours beneath the surface as an endurance test.

French state officials must not join labor organizations, it is announced, and school teachers are so classed.

Three persons were trampled to death and many injured in a panic in a negro school in Indian Territory on Friday.

Harry Marshall, a bystander, was shot and killed during a riot among the striking longshoremen at New York on Friday.

Within six months after he began to smoke cigarettes, fourteen-year-old George Miller, of Bridgeport, Conn., became insane.

Extensive forest fires have been raging since Sunday in Venango county, Pa. The fires cover an area of ten square miles and have already done damage amounting to \$75,000.

A well-known Chicago stock broker announced that he would not shave again until wheat is \$1.50 a bushel and cotton sells at fourteen cents a pound.

According to advices from leading cotton mills of southern New England, fully 85,000 operatives will have their wages advanced about 10 per cent, beginning May 27th.

PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF CZAR

Soldier Confesses That He Accepted Bribe to Assist in Murder.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A Terrorist conspiracy directed against the life of Emperor Nicholas, the existence of which has been suspected for some time past, has been revealed by the arrest at Tsarskoe-Selo of a soldier of the Guard Regiment. The man confessed to the acceptance of a large money bribe to assist in the murder of his Majesty.

According to the details of the plot, the existence of which has been confirmed by one of the highest officials of the court, suspicion was directed to the soldier by the fact that he was seen to have in his possession considerable sums of money. He was at once placed under observation. When he noticed that he was being shadowed he became panic-stricken and sought the authorities. He then broke down and voluntarily made his confession, after which he begged for protection.

All the threats of this conspiracy, which is radically different from former attempts of this nature, are not yet in the hands of the secret service men. A few underlings have been apprehended, but the real instigators of the crime, and the men who furnished the blood money, have not yet been identified.

It is thought that the money used is part of the proceeds of several political robberies committed during last Fall in Western Siberia. Many of the participants in these so-called expropriations have been arrested and executed, but the loot was never located.

The police officials maintain a rigorous silence when questioned regarding this conspiracy. They refuse to either affirm or deny the story, and limit themselves to stating that there is indication that the men arrested last week in this city were connected with this conspiracy.

This statement coincides with information obtained in revolutionary circles, where it is declared that the men apprehended last week were occupied with the reorganization of the fighting bands of the revolutionists, which the police succeeded last year in breaking up, and that the authors of the present conspiracy must be sought outside of St. Petersburg.

LEASING OF COAL LANDS.

New Regulations for the Western Provinces are Approved.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Governor-General-in-Council has approved of new regulations concerning the leasing of coal lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon, the North-West Territories, and the railway belt of British Columbia. They provide that coal areas may be leased for a period of 21 years, at an annual rental of \$1 in advance; that no application shall be for more than 2,500 acres; that priority of legal possession shall ensure within 12 months; that a royalty of five cents per ton shall be paid; and that actual settlers shall be allowed to buy coal for their own use at the price not to exceed \$1.75 per ton at the pit's mouth.

JUDGE RIDDELL'S REPORT.

Attorney-General's Department Receives Letter Regarding Case.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Attorney-General's Department has received a communication from Mr. Justice Ridgell in reference to his judgment in which he sentenced Conductor Thompson who was in charge of the Grand Trunk train wrecked at Guelph, to three years' imprisonment. The judge in his letter asks that some action be taken by the department to learn what officials of the railway were responsible for allowing the man to work a longer number of hours in one day than the law allows. Some action will, it is understood, be taken by the department in accordance with the suggestion of the judge.

CUTS OFF THIRTEEN LICENSES.

Decision of the Government Affecting Rainy River District.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Government has decided, according to Hon. Mr. Hanna, to suspend the liquor licenses in the Rainy River district between Fort William and Kenora during the double tracking of 200 miles of the C.P.R. between those points, on which thousands of laborers will be employed. The licensees at Kenora are exempted, that being an incorporated town, but the following licenses will go: Keewatin, three taverns, one shop; Wabigoon, two taverns and one shop; Dryden, two taverns; Vermilion Bay, Dindorcic, Gold Rock and Ignace, one tavern license each, a total of thirteen licenses.

LORD'S DAY ACT IN MANITOBA.

Deputation Asks Government That Certain Clauses Be Not Enforced.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A deputation consisting of over one hundred restaurant keepers, wholesale men, retailers, fruit men and others, waited upon the Government on Wednesday morning and asked that certain clauses of the Lord's Day Act be not enforced, as it was in the best interests of the general public. The Government promised the deputation every consideration possible and intimated that after the decisions handed out at Toronto and Hamilton recently it would not be likely that restrictive measures would be enforced in Manitoba.

TRAGEDY IN THE FAR NORTH.

A Trader Loses His Wife and Three Children.

A despatch from Duck Lake, Sask., says: Word comes here by a trader from the far north of a terrible drowning accident in which the wife and three children of G. Cardinal, another independent trader, perished. Cardinal and his family were crossing Coal Lake on snowshoes, ice, he being a skilful skier, and hearing a scream, he turned, only to see the entire family perishing in the water, his desperate efforts to save them being without avail.

Serious race riots have broken out in Delhi, India.

CANADA'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Population of Eighty Millions Before End of Century.

A despatch from London says: Professor Stephen Leacock spoke on Thursday at the Victoria League on the question of Canada. Mr. Haldane, moving a vote of thanks, said it had been calculated that Canada before the end of the century would possess a population of 80,000,000. What a power that would be! It might be that Macaulay's famous vision would be realized and elsewhere, but if development went on on right lines it would be a development of the same empire, the same people permeated with a deeper sense of unity.

The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of the immense and grave problem of Canada. Men undertaking spiritual work are going there in quite inadequate numbers. The difficulty is as great as any the Church has had to contend with. The Bishop of Montreal said all the wit and wisdom of England would be needed to solve the problem how to perpetuate the magnificent joy now animating the Canadians.

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DROVE STICK THROUGH BRAIN.

Dynamite Killed Workman on Construction East of Kenora.

A despatch from Kenora says: Another serious dynamite accident occurred on Wednesday at Parry Camp, about 40 miles east of here, on the C.P.R. construction work, under Foley Brothers, whereby Alex. McDonald, who has been in employment of the company for only three weeks, was killed. He was loading a hole with dynamite when the explosion occurred. The loading stick struck him under the chin, penetrating through to the brain. He was brought in to the Royal Jubilee Hospital in an unconscious state.

THE DEADLY ROLLER.

James Torrance, a Young Man, Killed Near Lucknow.

A despatch from Lucknow says: A sad accident occurred on Friday morning resulting in the death of James, eldest son of Mr. Peter Torrance, near this village. The young man was engaged rolling in the field, and, although to one saw the accident, it appears that the horses, possibly frightened by a passing train, became unmanageable and ran away. When found Mr. Torrance was still alive but unconscious, and died shortly after. Deceased was about 24 years of age.

25,500 IN APRIL.

Returns of Immigrants at Canadian Ocean Ports.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Some 25,500 immigrants arrived at ocean ports for the month of April, compared with 16,876 in April, 1906, an increase of 51 per cent. The outlook at present is that the immigration for the current year will reach the 300,000 mark. Last year it was 215,000.

BRITISH TRADE GROWS.

Exports and Imports for 1906 Exceed Those of Previous Year.

A despatch from London says: The statistics of the Board of Trade for the United Kingdom in 1906 show that the total imports from foreign countries and British possessions during the year amounted to \$3,039,442,500, as against \$2,825,099,585 in 1905, while the exports were \$1,877,876,690 in 1906, as compared with \$1,271,170,800 in 1905. The total value of the imports from British possessions and protectorates in 1906 was \$710,826,200. The total exports to British possessions and protectorates were valued at \$606,706,390.

TRAGEDY IN THE FAR NORTH.

A Trader Loses His Wife and Three Children.

A despatch from Duck Lake, Sask., says: Word comes here by a trader from the far north of a terrible drowning accident in which the wife and three children of G. Cardinal, another independent trader, perished. Cardinal and his family were crossing Coal Lake on snowshoes, ice, he being a skilful skier, and hearing a scream, he turned, only to see the entire family perishing in the water, his desperate efforts to save them being without avail.

Serious race riots have broken out in Delhi, India.

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

But at this Mr. Burgoyne's auditor looks so hopelessly bewildered that he thinks if the simplest plan at once, in the fewest possible words, to put her in possession of the tale of her son's achievements and disasters. He does this, partly to stem the torrent of her questions, the form that they have hitherto taken producing in him a feeling of frenzied indignation, which he doubts his own power much longer to conceal—partly in order to set Elizabeth's conduct with the least possible delay in its true light before her. Surely, when she has been told of her magnanimous renunciation, she will do her just share in ceasing to lead her with her hard names and insulting assertions that have made him grind his own teeth to listen to. But in this expectation he soon finds that he is mistaken. The wrath of Mrs. Byng against Elizabeth for having "drawn" her son, as she persists in calling the case, is surpassed only by indignation at her insolence in having "thrown him over." As to the genuineness of this last action she expresses, it is true, the most complete incredulity.

"It was only to enhance her own value. Do you suppose that she expected him to take her at her word? She thought, of course, that he would follow her—that he would employ delectable—it is a proof—with an angry laugh—that he cannot be quite so bad as you make him out, that he has not done so."

"I would not put it into his head if I were you," replies Jim, with an anger no less real, and a merriment no less spurious than her own.

By this time they have reached the hotel; and Jim, having helped his companion out of the door, shows symptoms of leaving her.

"Will not you stay to breakfast with me?" she asks, a little aghast at this unexpected manoeuvre; "I cannot make my toilette till the luggage arrives; and I suppose that he—her eyes wandering wistfully over the hotel front till they rest on her son's closed persiennes—"that he is not up yet; it would be a sin to wake him; do stay with me."

"I am afraid I cannot."

"Why cannot you?"—with an impatient but friendly little mocking imitation of his tone. "You are not"—with a conciliatory smile—"angry with me, old hen for standing up for her own chick?"

Jim smiles too.

"I do not think that the old hen need have chuckled quite so loudly; but that is not why I am leaving her; I must go."

"Where must you go?"

"To the Anglo-American."

She lifts her eyebrows.

"At this hour?"—you forget how early it is. Well, Amelia has got you into good training; but I can assure you that you will still find her as bad."

He sighs.

"I am afraid that there is not much doubt of that."

"What do you mean?"—she is not ill surely?"—in a tone of lively surprise—"Amelia ill?"—impossible!"

He looks at her with an irrational stupefaction. It appears to him now, in the distortion of all objects that the last fortnight has brought, as if Amelia's illness had spread over the whole of his life, as if there had never been a time when she had not been ill, and yet of this event, immense as it seems to him in its duration, the front before him has obviously never heard. When he comes to think of it, how should she? In point of fact it is not a fortnight since Miss Wilson fell sick, and during that fortnight he himself has not written her a line, neither, he is equally sure, has her son.

"I am evidently very much behind the time," she says, noting that, to her, unintelligible astonishment in his face; "but you must remember that I have been kept completely in the dark—has she been ill?"

In answer he tells her, with as much brevity and compression as he had employed in the tale of Elizabeth's disappearance, that of Amelia's illness, often interrupted by her expressions of sympathy. At the end she says:

"I am so thankful I did not hear till she was getting better! It would have made me so wretched to be such a long way off."

Her adoption of his trouble as her own, an adoption whose sincerity is confirmed by her impulsive seizure of his hand, and the feeling look in her handsome eyes make him forgive the exaggeration of her statement and go some way towards replacing her in that position in his esteem which her distrusts against Elizabeth had gone near to making her forfeit.

"But it will be all right now," continues she sagaciously; "there will be nothing to do but to build up her strength again, and she is young—at least—the reminiscence of Amelia's youthful appearance evidently flashes across her mind; of that prematurely middle-aged look which an unequal fortune gives to some plain women—at least young enough for all practical purposes."

Whether it be due to the possession of

this modified form of juvenility, to an excellent constitution, or to what other reason, certain it is that the next days go by without any diminution, rather with a sensible and steady increase in Miss Wilson's favorable symptoms, and, on the afternoon of the latter of these days, Cecilia, in rather impatient answer to Jim's long daily string of questions about her, says:

"You could judge much better if you saw her yourself. I do not see why you should not see her to-morrow for a minute to talk or ask her any questions."

"But would it be safe?" inquires he, with a tremble in his voice. He desires passionately to see her; until he does he will never believe that she is really going to live; he has a hunger to metamorphose himself that no terrible metamorphosis has passed over her in these nightmare days; and yet, coupled with that hunger, is a deep dread, which translates itself into his next halting words.

"Shall I be—shall I be very much shocked?" is she—she is very much changed?"

"She does look pretty bad," replies Cecilia half sadly, yet with the subliming cheerfulness of assured hope; "for one thing she is so wasted. I suppose that that is what makes her look so much older; but then you know Amelia never did look young."

It is the second time within two days that the fact of his betrothed's maturity has been impressed upon him, and formerly it would have caused him a pang; but now, of what moment is it to him that she looks a hundred, if only she is living, and going to live?

"Has she—has she asked after me?"

"We do not allow her to speak, but if any one mentions your name there comes a sort of smile over her face, such a ridiculous-sized face as it is now."

The tears have come into Cecilia's large stupid eyes, and Jim himself is, with regard to her, in the position of the great Plantagenet, when he heard the lovely tale of York and Suffolk's high death.

"I blame you not; for hearing this, I must perforce compound."

With misty eyes; or they will issue too!"

As he walks away he is filled with a solemn joy, one of those deep serious gladnesses with which not the stranger, no, not even the close friend or loving student, is familiar. He is under an engagement to meet Mrs. Byng at a certain hour, but although that hour has already come and passed, he feels that he cannot face all her sincere congratulations without some preparatory toning down of his mood.

The streets, with their gay va-et-vient, their cracking whips and shouting drivers, seem all too secular and every-day to match the profundity of his reverent thankfulness. He takes it with him into the great cool church that stands so high at hand to his hotel, Santa Maria Novella. The doors fall behind him noiselessly as he enters, shutting out the fiery hot piazza, and the garish noises of the world. In the great dim interior, cold and tranquil, there is the usual sprinkling of tourists peering up at its soaring columns, trying to read themselves, out of their guide-books, into a proper admiration for Cimabue's large-faced Virgin and ugly Bambino, folded, with all its gold and sombre colors, in the dignity of its twice two centuries of gloom. There are the usual three or four blue-tousered soldiers strolling leisurely about; there is a curly-tailed little dog trotting here and there unforbidden, ringing his bell, and there are the inevitable tanned peasant women kneeling at the side altars. He does not belong to the ancient church, but to-day he kneels beside them, and the tears he had hastened away to hide from Cecilia, come back to make yet dimmer to his view the details of the dim altar-pieces behind the candles. His eye, as he rises to his feet again, falls on the contadina nearest him. What is she praying for? In the expansion of his own deep joy, he longs to tell her how much he hopes that, whatever it is, she will obtain it. It is not the contadina who, standing a little behind, joins him as he turns away from the altar.

"I saw you go into the church," says Mrs. Byng, her smile growing somewhat diffident as she sees the solemnity of his face, "so I thought I would follow you; do you mind? Shall I go away?"

He would, of the two, have preferred that she had not followed him, that he had been given five more minutes to himself; but he naturally does not say so.

"Since we are here, shall we go into the cloisters?" he and she assents.

A small Dominican monk, with a smile and a bunch of keys, is opening a door to some strangers, prowling like our friends about the church. The latter follow, the little monk enveloping them too in his civil smile. Down some steps into the great cloister, under whose arches pale frescoes cover the ancient walls—

where in Florence are there not frescoes?—and the hands that painted them seem all to have wielded their brushes in that astounding fifteenth century, which was to Florence's life what May is to Italy's year. For some moments they stand silent, side by side, perhaps picking out familiar scenes from among the sweet, faded groups—a slim Rebecca listening to Eleazar's tale, and looking maiden pleasure at his gifts; a shivering Adam and Eve dimly digging and stitching respectively; Old Testament stories that time has blurred, that weather—even in this dry air—has rubbed out and bedimmed, and that yet, in many cases, still tell their curious faint tale decipherably.

"Good news this evening, I hope?" says Mrs. Byng presently, growing a little tired of her companion's taciturnity; being indeed always one of those persons who are of opinion that the gold of which silence is said to be made has a good deal of alloy in it.

"I am to see her to-morrow."

He speaks almost under his breath, either because he has no great confidence in his voice, if he employs a higher key, or because there seems to him a certain sanctity in this promised meeting on the kindly hillside of the grave which has so lately yawned.

Mrs. Byng is much too old and intimate a friend of Jim's not to have been pretty well aware of the state of his feelings during the past eight years, though she had not through any communication from him. So it is, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at that she presently says, in a tone tinged with admiring surprise—

"How fond you are of her!"

He receives the remark in a jarred silence, his eye resting on the square of neglected graves in the middle of the cloister, how unlike our turfy squads and lawns. A common-place nineteenth century photographer, with his vulgar camera planted on the time-worn stones, is evidently trying to persuade the little monk to pose for his picture. The gentle-looking Fra laughs, and draws up his cowl, then lowers it again, folding his arms, and trying various postures. You are so much fonder of her than you were!"

This speech—though such is certainly far from the good-natured speaker's intention—stings Burgoyne like a whip-lash.

"I was always fond of her—I always thought her the very best woman in the world; you know?"—with an accent of almost agonized appeal—"that I always thought her the very best woman in the world."

"Oh, yes, of course, I know you did," replies she, astonished and concerned at the evident and extreme distress of his tone. "That is not quite the same thing as being fond of her, is it? But"—with a laugh that is at once uneasy and reassuring—"what does that matter now? Now your fondness for her is as indisputable as Tiburina's madness; and, for my part, I always thought her quite as quiet as well, if not better, afterwards, if they do not begin quite so vociferously."

But her light and well-meant words fail to remove the painful impression from her hearer's mind. Has she, during all these years, been crediting him with a wish for Amelia's death, that she should be so much astonished at his thankfulness for her being given back to him?

"I believe that this illness is the best thing that could have happened to you both," continues Mrs. Byng, feeling uncomfortably that she has not been happy in her choice of a topic, and yet unable to leave it alone. "It will have drawn you so much together; in fact"—again laughing nervously—"I think we are all looking up. As I told you, after the first shock, Willy was rather glad to see me, and you would not believe how discreetly I handle the burning subject—yes, everything is on the mend, and we are all going to have a jolly time, as the Yankees say!"

CHAPTER XXX.

The words are scarcely out of Mrs. Byng's mouth before she adds, in a changed key, and with an altered direction to the eyes—

"Is this person looking for you? He seems to be coming straight towards us."

Jim turns his head at her speech, and at once recognizes, in the figure hastening towards them, the porter of the Anglo-American hotel. The man looks strangely, and carries a slip of paper, unfolded and open, in his hand.

In a second Jim has sprung to his side, has snatched the paper, and is staring at its contents. He is rather pale, and he is holding it tremblingly with a pencil, and for a moment he cannot make them out. Then, as he looks, in one horrible flash their import has sprung into his eyes and brain.

"She is gone; come to us!"

Mrs. Byng is reading too, over his shoulder.

In going over the scene in memory afterwards, he believes that she gives a sort of scream, and says, "Oh, what does it mean? It is not true!" But at the time he hears, he knows nothing.

He is out of the church; he is in the square, he is at the door, he is tearing through the streets, with the hot summer air flowing in a quick current against his face. He thinks afterwards at what a pace the horse must have been going, and how the poor jade must have been lashed to keep it to that useless speed.

At the time he thinks nothing, he feels nothing. He rushes through the court of the hotel, rushes through what seems to be people; he thinks afterwards that they must have been waiters and chambermaids, and that there comes a sort of compassionate murmur from them as he passed. He is up the stairs, the three flights; as he tears up, three steps at a time, there comes across his numbed intelligence why they always give Amelia the worst room. He is at the door, out side which he has spent so many hours of breathless listening; he need no longer stay outside it now. It is open, inviting him in. He is across that, as yet, unpassed threshold, that threshold upon which he was to have stepped up, careful, foot-footed joy to-morrow. He has pushed through the people—why must there be people everywhere?—of whom the room seems full, unnecessarily full; he is at the bedside. Across the foot a figure seems thrust—his last afterward that is Sibylla. Another

figure is prostrate on the floor, heaving, in dreadful dry sobs; that is Cecilia. A third is standing upright and fearless, looking down upon what, an hour ago, was his most patient daughter. They have let her alone now—have ceased to tease her. They no longer hold a looking-glass to her pale mouth, or beat her tired lips. They have ceased to cry out upon her name, having realized that she is much too far away to hear them. Neither does he cry out. He just goes and stands by the father, and takes his thin old hand in his; and together they gaze on that poor temple, out of which the spirit that was so much too lovely for this world had fled. Later on, they tell him how it came about; later on, when they are all sitting huddled in the little dark salon. Cecilia is the spokeswoman, and Sibylla puts in subbing corrections now and again.

(To be continued.)

ON THE FARM.

FAILURE AND SUCCESS IN DAIRY-ING.

My brother and I purchased a farm for which we were able to pay \$14,250, writes Mr. H. Van Dresser. There was a mortgage of \$6,500 on that farm. In my boyhood I worked for 25 cents a day. As I grew older I got more, and when I was 21 from the fourth day of September to the first day of April I worked for \$24 an acre, and an overcoat. My brother taught school and we put our little amounts together for a few years and worked a farm on shares. We made a little money and then purchased the farm named. We had 33 head of scrub cows. We took our milk to the cheese factory and did without the necessities of life in order to get along; but with all our economy, when the year came round, we did not have money enough to pay our interest.

We bought that farm when the products were low, and they brought less every year. So we were in a terrible frame of mind. If we put the farm on the market we could not get the purchase price, and then we thought we would go through another year. Our wives were just as economical as they could be and helped us in the dairy and sprout, and when the year came around my brother and I on April 1st took our money and went down to the cow stable and counted it. We could not pay our interest. There was that mortgage staring us in the face. There had to be a revolution of things. Something had to be done. Stories that my grandfather told us about cattle were so vivid in our minds that an idea suggested itself.

As I talked it over I thought the best thing to do was to have an auction, advertise those scrubs and sell them, the scrub sires and all. And we did. Then we put another mortgage of \$1,050 on the place and with some of the money paid the back interest, and although there were two mortgages on the farm, we quietly went away to purchase a herd of pure bred cattle.

We had to sneak off as it were. In a few days, however, the neighbors found it out, and I will never forget what our wives said when we came home. Two of our neighbors, old gentlemen, very considerate men, who had farms paid for and coupons in the bank, came to our house in our absence just to sympathize with our wives and to tell them that we two boys were fit subjects for the lunatic asylum. When we came home with the cows our wives came and helped put the cattle in the stable. During the supper hour they told us who had been there and what had been said, and it didn't set well. We took a lantern, went to the barn and looked over the investment, and we were more pleased with it, and had more confidence in it than before. I am mighty glad that those old gentlemen made those predictions, because it increased our determination to succeed.

The great secret of our success was in the selection of the herd. We purchased of a very conscientious man, told him our condition, how much money we had, and wanted him to give us the equivalent. We did not want to mortgage the farm, and the animal or the man we purchased it of. Our foundation stock was the secret of our success; it was splendid. And as we developed the animals we put them on the market as opportunity occurred and sold what we could spare, to pay our debt. Now, in the old way my brother and I could not pay our interest. In the new way, in nine years, we lifted the mortgage and paid off the mortgage.

PASTURE FOR SOW AND PIGS.

I have found it good practice to construct a number of half-acre lots, placing a portable house in every other one and giving a sow and her pigs an individual house, writes Mr. W. H. Underwood. By the time they will have eaten or stamped down all the green stuff in this half-acre, the house can easily be lifted over the fence to the next lot and the hogs moved where they will have plenty of fresh, green pasture.

The lot from which they have been taken can then be plowed up and sown in rye or forage crops for the next year. By the time they have exhausted the second lot they can be returned to the original one. Thus the two lots will support the sow and pigs until the pigs are old enough to wean. If properly cared for they will support the sows the year round.

I have also found it good practice to have a larger lot, if possible, of from five to ten acres, to turn all the pigs into after they have been weaned. I allow them to remain there until they are four or five months old. I feed them in the meantime and allow them plenty of ground and exercise so that they may develop bone and muscle. They will then be in a good, healthy condition to go into the feed lot.

In building these portable houses there is one thing that must ever be borne in mind, and that is, no matter how or where they are built, they should provide good, clean, dry sleeping quarters, and, above everything else, be sanitary.

HOW TO DESTROY WEEDS AND INCREASE YIELD.

Most soils have plenty of weed seeds

If You'll Do The Painting Yourself

get Ramsay's Paints. If you intend to have it done—insist that the painter uses Ramsay's Paints.

They go farther—last longer—hold their freshness and beauty longer—and cost less in the end—than any other good paint you can buy.

Write for Post Card Series "C," showing how some houses are painted.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO., Paint Makers since 1812. MONTREAL.

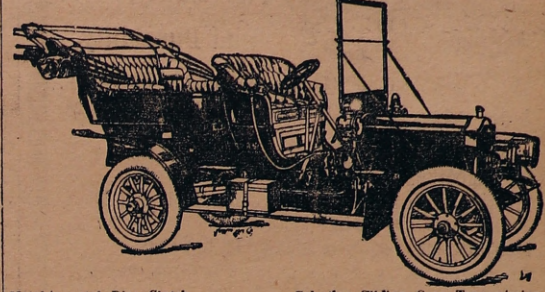


RUSSEL---1907 MODELS

Stand for Excellence and Perfection of Product.

The first Russel turned out over three years ago had the engine in front under the bonnet, sliding gear transmission, and shaft drive to live rear axles. The Russel to-day retains the same features of construction. We were in the lead then; gradually the trend of uniformly turned in opinion towards this construction we went on perfecting detail and adding improvements. That's why the Russel owner gets more for his money than anyone else.

The Design is proved. The Workmanship the Most Skillful. And the factory close at hand and disposed to use your right.



Metal-to-metal Disc Clutch. Selective Sliding Gear Transmission. Nickel Steel in all gears and shafts.

The most powerful braking system known—positive in action, easy to release—two independent sets attached to large drums on the rear wheels.

MODELS FOR 1907

MODEL D—2 cylinder, 18 H.P., 30 inch wheelbase, 30 inch x 31 inch tires.....\$1,600.00

MODEL E—4 cylinder 22 H.P., 30 inch wheelbase, 30 inch x 31 inch tires.....\$2,500.00

MODEL F—4 cylinder, 40 H.P., 31 inch wheelbase, double ignition, magneto and accumulator, 30 inch x 31 inch tires in front and 34 in rear, powerful, roomy and handy, capacity to carry seven passengers.....\$3,750.00

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited,

TORONTO JUNCTION, CANADA.

BRANCHES—Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Melbourne, Australia.

in them. In the corn field grass is a weed. Now, by taking a little pains it is impossible to cause most of these to sprout, and then destroy them. Thus you will not be troubled with them later.

To do this, work the land down finely and perhaps roll it, or go over with a clod crusher. Then leave it undisturbed for a few days. If it is growing weather the weeds will soon start by the million. Then work the land thoroughly when the sun shines and kill them. This is the proper way to destroy weeds, that is just as they get started. They haven't used up any plant food to speak of then. You save it for the crop. The corn should have all there is in soil, sod and manure. If weeds are allowed to grow to some size, their substances, after they are destroyed, may not get back to the corn roots this season. Think of this all done with this matter of tillage yet. All soils have quite large quantities of plant food elements in them in any unavailable form. You can take a piece of loamy land or clayey, in such a way as to make little of this available this year, or considerable, just as you please.

TOUGH WORK FOR BIG GUNS.

British Admiralty Devises Harder Conditions for Marksmen.

The new conditions are published under which the British fleet's heavy gunnery and light sight setters will be tested in 1907. For light, quick fire guns and destroyers' battle practice the men will fire for 55 seconds with the ship steaming at 12 knots an hour past a target 6 by 8 feet.

The distance for 12 pounders will be 1,600 yards, at start and end of the range and 920 on the beam. For 6 pounders, 3 pounder Vickers and 3 pounder automatic guns the conditions will be the same except that the extreme beam distance will be 800 and 700 yards respectively. Each ship will be allowed to use any colored sails as targets with a view to getting better results.

The test of heavy guns covers a variety of weapons as diverse as the Dreadnought's 12 inch twin turret guns and the old 4.7 quick fire broadside guns of 1889. The test is made much more difficult as in 1906 several ships made such good scores that it became imperative that the conditions should be more difficult. The Admiralty officials state that in view of the great increase in the rapidity and accuracy of fire generally the target will be reduced in order to train the gunlayers to still greater accuracy of aim at the sacrifice of some rapidity.

Rectangular bullseyes are to be painted on canvas of all the old targets. Only bullseyes will be painted on the new targets. The canvas outside the bullseye will be kept for the purpose of comparison with former years. The bullseyes will be 14 feet square for turret guns and 10 by 8 for broadside armament, reducing the danger area by one half to three-quarters respectively.

In the case of 12 inch and 10 inch turret guns it was found that the use of large cordite charges produced much smoke, the projectile reaching the target before the smoke cleared away and effectively preventing the gunlayer from seeing the fall of the shot, on which

so much depended. In order to minimize this difficulty the range is to be increased to 2,500 yards at the beginning and end of the run and 2,400 yards on the beam.

New gunnights telescopes of improved pattern have been issued to all ships, thus doing away with the outcry raised when the range was increased three years ago. The telescopes were then of three power only. The new ones are of variable power, going as high as twenty-one magnifiers. It is not expected that the number of bullseyes will be large this year, as the fleet is not used to the new arrangement.

LAUGHS LAST LIFETIME.

People Whose Risibility is Easily Excited Sometimes Come to Grief.

The case of the young lady, who, as recorded in the English daily papers, recently laughed for eight hours on end at a joke she heard at her cousin's, and that so violently as to place her life for a while in imminent jeopardy, is not quite unique of its kind.

Indeed, there have been several instances where people have actually, under similar circumstances, laughed themselves to death; while others have only been saved from a like fate by the application of the electro-convulsive battery, the latest wisdom of the medical men.

Joan Caron, the famous "giggling girl of Ghent," would laugh immoderately all day long, the most trumpery incident sufficing to send her into uncontrollable paroxysms. She was made a show of, and people took a delight in exciting her risibility, so that practically her whole life, from the age of 15 to 23, when she died, was one long laugh.

Another noted laughter was Lamont, the French clown, who, to win a wager, once laughed for fifteen hours straight off the reel. It was his custom to practice laughing every morning and afternoon, just as a musician practises his music, and his stage appearances in the evenings were simply laughing exhibitions, to which, however, all Paris flocked and laughed in unison. Eventually he broke a blood vessel while going through his performance, and immediately expired, thus literally laughing himself to death, as did Calchas, the soothsayer, and Zeuxis, the great painter.

AH! THAT'S THE QUESTION.

At an examination in an English school the teacher was so pleased with his class that he said they could ask him any question they liked.

Some were asked and replied to. Seeing one little fellow in deep thought, the teacher asked him for a question.

"Please, sir, if you was in a soft mud-heap up to your neck, and I was to throw a brick at your head, would you duck?"

The answer is not recorded.

"Have you congratulated our hostess on her birthday?" "No," answered Miss Gayenne; "I have condoled with her!"

The effect of malaria lasts a long time.

You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria.

Strengthen yourself with Scott's Emulsion.

It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.



PRINTING: of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 37.



The King Hat
CROWNS
the World

Before Deciding

on that New Hat ask to see our Buckley, King, Carter and Wilkinson

STIFF HATS

each has style, quality and
VALUE

that makes the the crown head of all other Hats.

Fine Light Weight

Fur Felt Hats

you will find the Leaders here, Wilkinson, Christy, Belmont, Borsalino, anything that is good in

HATS and CAPS

FRED T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, Etc.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Call and see our Bargains

Colored Muslins, from 10 cts. up.
White Curtain Muslins, 8 cts. up.
Curtain Nets and Scrim.
White and Black Underskirts—all kinds.
Ladies' Suits.
White Blouses from 75 cts. up.
Boys' Bathing Suits at 50 cts.
Cotton Hose, 10 cts. up.
Good Seamless Hose, 2 for 25 cts.
Cashmere Hose, 25 cts. up.
Men's Socks, 10 cts. up. Men's Cashmere Socks, 20 cts. up.
Figs, 5 lbs. for 25 cts.
Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.
Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.
Raisins, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.
Oatmeal, 8 lbs. for 25 cts.
Heinz Sweet Pickles, per quart 25 cts.
Maple Syrup, per bottle 25 cts.
Christie's and Telfer's Biscuits, per box 25 cts.
Cornstarch, 3 boxes for 25 cts.
Fresh Oranges and Lemons.
Bee Hive Corn Syrup.
A few Raincoats left. A bargain while they last.
Highest price for Butter and Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Jewelry Store

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
Stationery and Optical Goods

and while you are buying them we feel quite sure that you will be convinced that it is the place to buy anything else that you require in our line.

Repairs Solicited

and prompt attention guaranteed.

H. HADLEY,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, & OPTICIAN

In
Ten
Minutes

spent in a visit here you can do more towards choosing a Suit than in days of thinking and guessing at home.



CALL

Go down through the rows of our fine Tweed and Worsted Suitings.

Keep one eye critical, the other economical, and stop only when you have exactly met your idea of what's right, at the price you intended to pay.

Spring Overcoats

\$8.50 to \$12.00, for as dressy a garment as you ever saw in your life.

The Ward Brand of Ready-to-Wear Suits are the Leaders for well dressed Men and Boys.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, May 27, 1907. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

W. J. Meiklejohn asked that the sum of \$25 be granted to be expended in placing gravel on Seymour town line, 10th and 11th concessions. Moved by Mr. Dracup, seconded by Mr. Eggleton, that the amount be granted, provided that Seymour Council grant a similar amount. Carried.

James Williams presented a bill for building a tile culvert on Seymour town line, amounting to \$4.25. Rawdon's share, one-half of this amount, was ordered paid.

John E. Thompson asked for a grant on Seymour town line, 14th con., to supplement a similar grant made by Seymour Council. The sum of \$50 was granted.

Louis Radcliff and Benjamin Stiles asked that aid be given to draw and spread gravel on side road between lots 18 and 19, con. 11. \$15 was granted.

David McComb was instructed to repair the hill at lot 9, con. 11.

The sum of \$5 was granted to be expended by Walter Spry on side road between lots 6 and 7, con. 14.

Twenty-five dollars was granted on road front of lots 3 and 4, con. 11, to be expended by John Bateman, and \$10 to be expended by Robert Cassidy in front of lot 7, con. 11.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Eggleton, that the amount of fines paid to the township Treasurer in the case of King vs. Towle, be set apart for the enforcement of the Liquor License Act in this township. Carried.

The Council instructed the road surveyor to inspect the sidewalks at Spring Brook and Bellview and have the same repaired forthwith.

The following amounts were ordered to be paid:
Elizabeth McMullen, support of P. Smith to April 26th \$15.70
M. C. Sine, support of P. Smith to date 8.50
J. S. Williams, half share tile drain Seymour town line 2.13
Mrs. Orser, medicine 1.50
Walter Martin, gravel 6.02
Assessors, attending Court of Revision 3.00
T. C. McConnell, books for township 8.80
S. Armstrong, support Mrs. Orser 14.75
H. W. Sabine, half year's printing \$30, printing by Jaws \$25 55.00
D. Gordenier, support Mrs. Watson 11.00
Council adjourned to meet on Monday August 5th.

THOS. C. McCONNELL, Clerk.

Cheaper School Books

The tenders for the publication for eighteen months, from June next, of the public school readers, has been awarded to the Canada Publishing Company, of Toronto, of which Mr. S. G. Beatty is president. This decision was announced by the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, at the close of a cabinet meeting on Thursday afternoon. The prices offered by the company are far lower than even the most sanguine members of the cabinet had hoped for. In the case of part one of the First Reader the company's tender for retail price is five cents, which is exactly one-half of the present price. For the other four readers of the series the price is in every instance, below one-half. In addition, there is a discount of twenty-five percent on one or more copies bought direct from the publishers, and an extra discount of ten percent on all quantities purchased of the value of \$250 and upwards. On the basis of the official reports of last year's attendance, it was figured out by one cabinet minister that if only one reader is purchased by every pupil in the respective forms, there will be an actual aggregate cash saving to the parents who have to provide the money for the books of \$60,000 a year. As showing the difference in cost, it may be stated that while a set of the old readers cost \$1.15, under the new contract the price will be just 49 cents.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

There is probably no medicine made that is relied upon with more implicit confidence than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. During the third of a century in which it has been in use, people have learned that it is the one remedy that never fails. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Wellman's Corners

The fakir who was holding forth in the Orange Hall has left for pastures new, carrying with him a considerable amount of cash, and leaving behind, besides his nostrums, a good deal of ruffled feelings among those who were contending for his prizes. It seems strange that people cannot see that they are being gulled out of their money by such foolish competition.

Mrs. Jas. Parks is very ill. Mr. Charles Totton is home from Toronto University, visiting his parents and other friends.

Mr. Daniel Wootton who has been ill, is convalescent.

Miss Hume of Burnbrae was the guest of Miss Mary Sharpe on Victoria Day.

Mrs. James Maybee is able to be out again.

Inspector Mackintosh visited the school here last week.

The annual meeting of Wellman's Sabbath School was held on Thursday evening of last week. The old staff of officers and teachers were elected, with the exception of Mr. W. S. Dracup being made teacher of Class No. 4. Three assistant teachers were appointed, Mrs. E. Maybee, Miss Nellie Totton, and Mr. Wm. Morton.

The Rifle Company had their shoot on Victoria Day, and the score was as follows:

Captain T. Wootton 58, B. Nix 48, E. Jackman 46, R. Totton 12, W. Pounder 40, F. Matthews 37, J. Woodward 34, G. Watson sr. 16, J. Snarr 25, A. Wellman 42, J. McOnie 13, V. Taylor 15, A. Sharpe 37, W. Johnston 15, S. Dracup 23, G. Dracup 42, W. Garrison 7, B. Anderson 31, R. Walker 17, S. Wallace 33, M. Johnson 32, T. Brennan 42, R. Reid 41, W. Anderson 46, J. Harrison 22, B. Totton 37, G. Bailey 12, T. Reid 42, H. Morton 4, C. Morton 0, W. Westcott 8, J. Rainie 3, C. Clancy 41, I. Clancy 53, W. Snarr 2, G. Whitton 7, J. Farrell 17, T. Matthews 3, H. Hoover 27, J. Parks 9.

Refused a License

License Inspector Hugh Walker and the Board of License Commissioners for West Hastings were in Frankford for the purpose of considering the granting of a license to the North American hotel, owned by Mr. Cambridge, but leased by a Mr. Smith. The latter was given 30 days from the 1st of May to sell out. Mr. McMahon asked for a transfer of the license to him, and the owner of the building favored Mr. McMahon, but the commissioners refused to grant the request and now there are only two hotels in Frankford instead of three, as formerly.

The Raw Material

A barroom cannot be run without material. The raw material is the boys and young men of our homes. Whose home is furnishing this material? What father or mother says "I don't care, the barroom does not injure me or my home." Where are the drunkards and paupers produced? Tell us how much happiness, thrift, manliness and moral character are produced by the barrooms.

Every poorhouse is a protest against liquor selling, for three-fourths of the poor are victims of the traffic. Every jail is an indictment against the business, for four-fifths of the criminal are the finished products of the liquor business. Three out of four of all the dollars paid in taxes by the people are simply the contribution which the people are compelled to make to defray the running expenses of the barroom. Is this common sense?

Dr. and Mrs. Sing, living in Thurlow, near Belleville, narrowly escaped being burned to death in their residence, which was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The couple are about 70 years of age. There was an insurance on the building of \$2,800.

The Reformed Episcopal Church of the Dominion of Canada held their annual meeting of synod in Belleville last week. All the reports were satisfactory especially the report of the committee on the state of the church, which showed an increase of twenty-five per cent. in communicant membership.

Relief From Rheumatic Pains

"I suffered with rheumatism for over two years," says Mr. Roland Curry, a parliamentarian of Key West, Fla. "Sometimes it settled in my knees and lamed me so I could hardly walk, at other times it would be in my feet and hands so I was incapacitated for duty. One night when I was in severe pain and lame from it my wife went to the drug store here and came back with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I was rubbed with it and found the pain had nearly gone during the night. I kept on using it for a little more than two weeks and found that it drove the rheumatism away. I have not had any trouble from that disease for over three months." For sale by J. S. Morton.

£ Sterling Hall

Now that the "Merry Month of May" has brought summer weather, the summer girl will be expecting us to make good with the latest creations for her summer attiring. We stand ready to show the goods. The looking is easy, so too, are the prices.

Ladies' Covert and Tweed Short Coats.

These are correct city styles for summer evenings.

Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10.00.

Ladies' Fawn Covert Jackets at \$7.00.

Ladies' Grey Tweed Jackets at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$9.00.



Summery Tweed Skirts

There's a big bouquet of good values in our Skirt department just now, both in plain Blacks and light Tweeds.

The goodness of the values will be appreciated on sight.

Dark Grey Tweed Skirts, extra value, at \$2.50.

" " " " " " at \$4.00.

Light and Medium Fancy Tweed and Homespun Skirts extra value, at \$4.00 and \$5.00.

WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Our assortment and values in this line are incomparably better than ever shown in Stirling before. Prices on Lawn, Laces and Embroideries, and cost of labor, have been rapidly advancing for many months, but our contracts placed before these advances bring us values which our customers will readily appreciate on sight.

WHITE MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, both Lace and Embroidery trimmed, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

WHITE MUSLIN DRAWERS, Lace and Embroidery trimmed, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

WHITE LAWN GOWNS, dainty Lace and Embroidery effects, at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

WHITE LAWN SKIRTS, all lengths and styles, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS

There's nothing prettier or more stylish in White Waists than our showing, else we would have them.

Made in fine Persian Lawns, of good wearing and washing qualities, and trimmings—well, just a dreamland of beautiful effects. They are ready for showing at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.



CHARMING DISPLAY of NEW PARASOLS

Have a look at the display of new sun shades in our East window. It puts in the shade all our previous Parasol efforts. The range is a complete summer one in White, Fancy and Black, in Ladies, and Fancies in Children's.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale ten acres of land, with good house and barn, situated on the east side of Henry street, just outside the corporation of the village of Stirling. For terms and further particulars apply to

C. H. WINTER.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public with first-class Meats of all kinds at low-cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Current Accounts and Savings Deposits received at all Branches at best rates consistent with conservative banking.

Interest paid 4 times a year on Savings Deposits.

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.
STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

MAN CAN ENDURE MUCH

INJURIES THAT FAIL TO STOP THE HUMAN MACHINE.

Death Not Necessarily Produced by the Loss of One or More Important Organs.

To the layman it often seems strange that a large and vigorous animal like man is so easily destroyed by apparently puny agencies. Had a dozen diseases, each no more than 1-500 of an inch in length, enter the veins of a healthy, muscular man—and in ten days he is dead.

A few drops of prussic acid are placed on the tongue of another man and in five minutes he is dead. A minute of pain in the heart wall of a still another man—and he dies in ten seconds.

But, as a matter of fact, the real wonder is not that man dies so easily, but that he resists death so efficiently. The human machine is by long odds the most perfect mechanism that ever appeared on earth. It can stand injuries that would make any man made machine fall to pieces, and it may be incalculable that it is a perfect, mutilated and clogged but perceptibly amazing machine without perceptibly reducing its usefulness.

Indeed, it appears at times to transcend and overcome the very laws of nature. No conceivable injury of absolute nature is instantly fatal, and disintegration is not necessarily inevitable. There are very few injuries that necessarily and inevitably lead to death, either at once or in the course of measurable time.

For instance, consider the case of the human brain. It is the popular opinion that major injuries to this organ mean immediate and certain death. A man who desires to commit suicide and who wants to make sure of it commonly places a pistol to the head and blows out his brains. And yet such injuries to the brain substance, no matter how terrible they may be, seldom cause instantaneous dissolution, and in a very considerable number of cases fail to cause death at all.

EVERY HOSPITAL SURGEON

is familiar with the fact that men who have shot themselves in the head commonly live at least an hour or two. The shock of the bullet striking the brain often produces instant unconsciousness, but this unconsciousness does not differ materially from that caused by a blow on the angle of the jaw in the prize ring. In a word, the would-be suicide is knocked out, but not dead. If he dies later it is usually a matter of a good many minutes. His shattered brain continues to discharge a part of its functions and his heart struggles on. When he gives up the ghost it is commonly as a result of secondary disturbances. Only when his bullet destroys those parts of the brain which control his involuntary functions does he die with an interesting resemblance to suddenness. And sometimes even then he doesn't die at all.

The case of Phineas P. Gage, a railroad man, is a classic in the annals of medicine. Gage was engaged in blasting, and at the time of his accident was tamping powder into a hole in the side of a huge mass of rock. The tamping rod was driven through an inch and a quarter in diameter and weighed more than thirteen pounds. The powder exploded prematurely and shot this iron bar through the poor fellow's head. It struck him on the left cheek immediately under the cheek bone, and passed up through the brain, behind his left eye out the top of his head. In a word, there was a narrow wound through the brain at least two inches in diameter and nearly six inches long. But instead of killing the man instantly, this injury merely stunned him. He was carried to shelter nearly a mile away, and then without assistance walked up a long flight of stairs to bed—talking to those about him all the while. Several hours later a surgeon arrived and found him resting easily and absolutely clear in mind.

HIS SPLINTERED SKULL

was trimmed, the wound through his brain was cleansed as much as possible and a mild sedative was administered. In a month he was at work again, and saying that he was blind in his left eye he suffered no permanent injury. He was just as strong as ever and his mutilated brain managed his voluntary and involuntary functions just as well as before.

Again there is a famous case of a man who lost a section of his brain five inches long and yet lived for years. A multitude of other such examples are to be discovered in the files of the medical journals.

Injuries to or complete loss of other organs besides the brain not uncommonly fail to result in death. As every one knows, it is possible for a man to live for years with but one lung. It is also possible to live with one kidney.

It is possible, again, to live without a stomach, without a larynx or without half a dozen other organs, just as it is possible to live without eyes, nose, ears, teeth, legs and arms.

A century or more ago a certain French soldier had his whole lower jaw shot off in battle and yet he survived to a hale and green old age. Another soldier lost what was substantially all of his face except one eye and yet lived to become an oldest inhabitant.

It used to be believed that any wound of the heart was necessarily fatal, but of late a multitude of proofs to the contrary have been collected. To-day it is almost a commonplace of surgery to sew up breaks in the heart wall.

A blow on the chest sometimes ruptures the heart, and yet the victims of such injuries not seldom recover. Wounds in the heart made by knives and bullets are now treated with some approach to certainty, and although the death rate in such cases is of course high, it is being lowered year after year, and it would be a real surprise to-day if it would not kill any small injury to the heart inevitably fatal.

It is impossible, indeed, to say that an injury to any organ, no matter what its extent, is sure to result in death. The human machine was designed to stand

ALL SORTS OF SHOCKS,

and even when science is utterly unable to repair the machinery it often repairs itself.

Cancer, for instance, is sometimes beyond the reach of surgery, but it is not by any means, as the heart of such cases ending in recovery. The body is always at work fighting its enemies, and so soon as the latter cause any damage the work of repair is begun.

Exposure to an injury, indeed, always increases the body's ability, in one stand that injury. This ability, in one form, becomes what is known as immunity—which is utilized to great advantage in modern medicine. The man who is forced to live in strong draughts and soon becomes accustomed to them, and after a little while he takes the cold no longer. This explains in part the good health of sailors, woodmen and others who work and sleep in the open. Again, the man who makes a habit of consuming small quantities of poisonous drugs, or of exposing himself to great heat or cold or of fasting for long periods gets used to these things, and the popular phrase is that he is injured by them far less than the average man.

It is well known, for instance, that people who have become slaves to opium are able to swallow with impunity enough of the drug to kill a dozen ordinary persons. The celebrated Dr. Quincy, the collector of the "Confessions of an Opium Eater," tells us that he drank 8,000 drops of laudanum (the equivalent of 320 grains of opium) a day.

Again, there are individuals who, without any course of sly immunization, seem to set aside all the laws of nature. There are, for example, many recorded cases of persons seemingly impervious to the effects of the deadly drug commonly called prussic acid. Ordinarily ten drops of prussic acid placed upon the tongue of a grown man will cause collapse and death within ten minutes. Yet there is a well authenticated case of a man who swallowed nearly forty drops with no effect beyond momentary insensibility.

STRONG MURIATIC ACID

is another violent poison that occasionally fails to kill. Would be suicides have swallowed as much as an ounce without permanent ill effects. There are even cases on record of persons who have survived large doses of sulphuric acid—the most damaging and corrosive of all common chemicals.

Just as it is capable, at times, of surviving terrible injuries by mechanical and chemical agencies, the body is able, in other cases, to face enormous extremes of temperature. The great fruit steamer plying between Central America and the North Atlantic carries the mercury up or go down, every week, at least 50 degrees, and on the voyage northward it is not unusual to witness a drop of 45 degrees in as many minutes.

In the stoke holds of these ships, along the Central American coast, the mercury often registers 140 degrees. And yet the firemen and sailors are as pretty healthy lot, and it is rare that one of them dies as a result of the sudden changes and extreme range of temperature.

Sir Joseph Banks, an English physician, made elaborate experiments to determine how much heat the human body could stand with safety. He found that he himself was not perceptibly injured by a temperature of 211 degrees. Other men have survived far greater heat, and some of the medical books contain references to a woman who faced 364 degrees for several minutes without damage. This temperature, it will be observed, is 152 degrees above that of boiling water.

On the other hand, the body seems to be able to withstand any conceivable degree of cold. In some parts of Russia during the winter the mercury drops to 50 degrees below zero, and yet thousands of persons face this extreme cold without injury.

THEY WEAR HEAVY FURS,

to be sure, but their noses and ears are commonly exposed and beyond rubbing these parts now and then to promote circulation they take no precautions against freezing.

A temperature of 70 degrees below zero is not unknown in the Yukon, and yet the country is regarded as habitable. There is no place on earth so hot and so cold as this. In a word, the human body is so constructed that it can stand a sun which sends the mercury up to 132 degrees in the shade every day for weeks at a time, and in Greenland there are whole tribes of people who regard a below as commonplace.

The human body, in fact, is immeasurably more sturdy than the machinery ever made by man, even with steel and iron as its materials. Storms which shake great steamships to pieces scarcely injure human beings at all. No one ever heard of a wind strong enough to blow off a human head, and even such terrible natural agencies as the lightning and the earthquake often fail to make the heads of the universe quail.

Even at that it takes a tremendous blow to kill a man. Human beings have been buried under falling houses and precipitated from great heights; they have been starved, roasted, frozen; they have had their brains dashed out, their hearts broken and their limbs torn from them—and lived.

Men have fallen from heights as great as 300 feet without receiving serious injury. Others have had all four limbs amputated at once and got over it. Others have performed tedious and terrible surgical operations upon themselves and recovered. Others have been shot to pieces, shocked by enormous electric currents, frozen by wild beasts, mutilated by desperate major surgery, invaded by deadly germs and even left for dead and yet lived on for years.

Man, of a truth, is a machine of perfect and more wonderful than any the planet upon which he dwells. No other animal is so lenacious of life. No other known mechanism is so efficient.

De Snapper: "I once knew a man who used to receive over fifty love-letters every blessed day." Miss Logarithm: "Dear me! He must have been a regular Don Juan." De Snapper: "Not at all, my dear; he was a postman."

HE MADE BOGUS MONEY

RUSSIAN PRISONER RAN A COUNTERFEITER'S PLANT.

When Everybody in Town Found Himself Getting Stuck There Was General Complaint.

Only in Russia, surely, could a counterfeiter be found within the walls of a prison. In the czar's domain, however, all things are possible, even that a prisoner, under lock and key in a cell, should be able to make and circulate counterfeit coins for months without arousing the suspicions of the authorities. The statement sounds incredible, yet it is absolutely true.

At Kovno, a large town in Lithuania, the public have been complaining for some time past of the multitude of false rubles, half rubles and fifteen-kopeck pieces in circulation. The passing of such coins is not in itself punishable in Russia and the most pious persons do not hesitate to try to get rid of false coins. The best place to do this is at the Jewish market, and pass them with the greatest ease. In respectable households the false coins go to the cook, who exchanges them for meat and vegetables at the market place. But at Kovno things were getting too bad, and even the Jews grew careful of what money they took.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE PRISON,

who followed the same plan as ordinary market women, had a coin discovered, had complaints from his cook who got back as good—or rather as bad—as she gave and received false coin in her change whenever she went to market. The governor in turn complained to the head of the police, who promised to unearth the coiners and set an agent (a sort of private detective) to watch the market place. The agent soon discovered that a woman named Lednicka was constantly passing false coins—now at this stall, now at that. One day he had her arrested, taken to the nearest police station and searched. A good deal of money was found on her, and it was all false. She protested her innocence, saying that her husband had given her a month's money for the housekeeping.

"What is your husband and where does he live?" the head inspector asked. She replied that he was a jailer, and lived at the local prison. Mr. Lednicka was promptly sent for and questioned as to his wife's money. At first he refused to answer; but finally admitted that he got the money from one of the prisoners under his charge.

A MAN NAMED MUCHA, who had been in prison awaiting his trial on a charge of banditism, for the last eight months.

"What part of the prison does he live in?" asked the astonished inspector. "In a cell, of course," was the answer. "No. 25—on the ground floor, to the left of the main courtyard." The police set off to the prison and asked for leave to search cell No. 25.

"Are you mad?" cried the governor. "The prison's under my charge! You can bring me people here, but I'm hanged if you're going to inspect my place whenever it suits you!"

Then they explained that Lednicka had confessed to getting false coins from cell No. 25, and wanted that cell searched. He refused to have the cell searched. He reluctantly gave way and the cell was opened—much to the discomfort of the occupant, who, sure that Lednicka alone had the keys, was coining false money and had not time to put away his plant.

The indignation of the governor was only equalled by the mirth of the police when the plant for coining false rubles, half rubles and fifteen-kopeck pieces was found in the cell. Caught redhanded, Lednicka and Mucha

MADE A CLEAN BREAST OF IT.

They took a fancy to each other from the moment they first met in the prison. Mucha soon confided to the jailer that he knew how to make false coins. Lednicka would go to a certain address in the town and bring the plant. Lednicka, for passing the coin, was to share profits. He agreed, brought the plant and always warned the prisoner when the prison officials were likely to inspect the cell, when the plant was taken out and hidden in Lednicka's room. She then succeeded admirably. They made and circulated false money for over half a year, and had it not been for the governor's cook, would probably have gone on till Mucha went up for trial. Kovno is convulsed with the story and, of course, those are not looking who hint that the good governor has himself known something about the matter.

ANIMALS' CLEANSING HABITS.

Frog's Weekly Wash—How Snakes Keep Clean—Birds' Bath.

The snake casts off its clothing. The form of the reptiles is not adapted for all the things they are called upon to do. They do not allow their bodies to become soiled. They simply change their skins as convenient.

Snakes shed their coats several times a year, and lose only their epidermis, or outer skin, which they discard. They do not allow the mucus that covers it, but this, of course, is not the case. Frogs are said to moult every eight days, which amounts to a weekly washing.

The aquatic birds bathe in the open, and while sporting themselves in the water they take some of the liquid on their bill and sprinkle their entire body with it.

The swallows skim the surface of ponds and dip their outspread tails into the water, then they afterward turn the tails under the belly by an abrupt motion, in order to sprinkle the body.

After the bath all birds shake themselves vigorously and then proceed to smooth the feathers on their heads and bills. Finally, the head is cleaned by rubbing it in all directions upon the breast and the wings.

Birds that live in families or congregations show with other things their important operations. This fact easily is verified in the domestic geese and ducks of a poultry yard.

GOOD FURNITURE CHEAP.

Movement in Europe for the Improvement of Dwellings of the Poor.

The movement for improving the dwellings of the poor has reached a secondary stage in Europe in taking up the question of tasteful furnishing. Of what use is it to give a family a sanitary house, the leaders ask, if you do not help to make it attractive to live in?

To further this object several exhibitions of cheap but durable and attractive furniture have been held. The purpose is a double one. First, the interest of the manufacturers is to be stimulated by the offer of prizes and diplomas for the best outfits offered, at certain standard prices to suit the needs of various classes, from small shopkeepers down to laborers.

The second aim is to get the people themselves interested. It is hoped that by visiting the exhibitions their ambitions will be excited and they will be brought to realize that their homes can be made attractive within the limit of their means.

The first exhibition was held at Düsseldorf. The second was at Liege. Both were successful considering the size of the places.

Then Paris took up the idea and the Departmental Committee on Cheap Habitations was placed in charge. The circulars to manufacturers invited them to send in complete outfits for small apartments combining comfort, solidity, beauty and economy. Above all, it was enjoined that all vulgar pretence and false luxury should be eliminated from the designs.

The exhibition was opened in February. There were several hundred exhibits of all classes and more than 60,000 persons visited it. It closed at the end of March and fourteen prizes were awarded by a jury composed of Senators, artists, manufacturers and an official of the Department of Labor.

Now the subject has been taken up by the Society of Popular Art and a preliminary report has been prepared looking to the co-operation of architects, hygienists and social economists in supervising the plans for all cheap dwellings hereafter to be erected in the capital and also to forward the cause of aesthetic furniture by lectures, tracts and more exhibitions.

WONDERS OF OLDEN TIMES.

Works of Seventeenth Century Inventor Too New to be Considered Practical.

The Marquis of Worcester, who wrote concerning many things about 1650 to 1660, had a knowledge and grasp of mechanical problems that would give him a high position in the ranks of workers even in the present day. In aerial navigation, says the Contract Journal, he tells us of perfected inventions: "How to make an artificial bird to fly which way and as long as one pleases, by or against the wind." Again, "How to make a man fly, which, I say, 'I have tried with a little boy of ten years old in a barn from one end to the other on a hayrack.' In these days of visual signaling, but in those days it was a great departure to have devised methods of signalling at a distance, such methods being available both by day and night.

Of instruments of destruction he had plenty. How like an infernal machine such a description reads, as an engine, portable in one's pocket, which may be carried and fastened to the inside of the greatest ship, and at any appointed minute, though a week after, either of day or night, it shall irretrievably sink that ship." Here is something which seems to be akin to a torpedo or mine:

"A way, from a mile off, to dive and fasten a like engine to any ship, so as it may punctually work the same effect." But while he tried to perfect methods of destruction, he also knew "how to prevent and safeguard any ship from such an attempt by day or night." Steam navigation, after all, is only of the last century, but the Marquis had "a way to make a boat work itself against wind and tide," evidently using steam as in others of his schemes, such as raising water.

In fact, he was a man who lived in an age wherein his inventiveness was misunderstood. Had he lived later no doubt many of his devices would have been practically and commercially developed. It is comparatively easy to get the merits of an improvement understood, but it is very difficult to get any one to consider something which is said to be an entirely new departure.

DRINK CREATES TUBERCULOSIS.

French Savant Finds It Begins at Right Top of Lung.

Prof. Lancereux, a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, and one of the greatest authorities in France on alcoholism, declares that the abuse of spirituous liquors is responsible for a new variety of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis of the hard drinker develops first, according to Prof. Lancereux, at the right top of the lung, toward the back, whereas ordinary tuberculosis begins at the left top and toward the front of the lung.

"This is an undeniable fact," says Prof. Lancereux, "and whereas a century ago it was universally recognized that tuberculosis began at the left top and in the front part of the lung, it is now quite the contrary in a majority of cases. Many legislative measures have been taken to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, but the only efficacious one would be to check the march of alcoholism."

In connection with this Prof. Berthelemy, a professor of the Sorbonne, has gathered a number of vineyards in France has increased since 1880 from 355,000 to 475,000, and the amount of alcohol consumed has proportionately increased from 500,000 hectoliters to 2,000,000. Prof. Berthelemy considers that a direct outcome of this year was the increase in the number of insane from 47,000 in 1880 to 70,000 ten years later, the increase of suicides from 6,400 to 9,000, and the increase of murders from 100 to 200.

The population of London in 1881 was 5,251,010; in 1901 it was 4,336,429.

GERMAN FARMS DENUDED

SERIOUS RESULTS OF CONSCRIPTION IN GERMANY.

Workmen Have to be Imported and Dangerous Elements Are Thus Being Introduced.

According to Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, German Secretary of the Interior, as quoted by the London Daily Mail, Berlin correspondent, emigration from Germany has ceased. The Minister, speaking of the present extraordinary prosperity of the country, said:—

"Germany has definitely ceased to be an exporter of men. She has become an importer and on an increasingly large scale. Not only our manufacturers, but also our farmers are now wrestling with the problem of where to find sufficient hands. They are compelled to hire what foreign labor is obtainable, Russian, Polish, Hungarian and Italian, while we have lately witnessed the strange spectacle of even England being drawn upon to ameliorate the abnormal conditions in our docks, arms and ammunition trades."

Count von Posadowsky pointed out, however, that the importations, while they relieved the industrial situation, had introduced doubtful and even dangerous elements into German social life. He elaborated this point and continued:—

CONSCRIPTION THE CAUSE.

"Compulsory military service is the important foundation of our national education and therefore our pride, but strangely enough we find that it is conscription which is operating to denude the farms of a sufficient supply of native labor."

"A youth taken from the plow and given a two years' taste of town life becomes hopelessly alienated from rural pursuits. He prefers to be an attendant at a Berlin hotel, a doorkeeper in a Hamburg office, a footman in Cologne, a waiter in Munich, anything to preserve him from his newly-acquired ennui of existence and the hayfields."

The influence of these men on their sisters and sweethearts operates similarly to draw women and girls from the country to the towns. The result is that agriculture is suffering severely, and labor has become more essential than the maintenance of the standard of prices.

SUICIDE IN JAPAN.

Rate is Steadily Increasing, Especially Among Women.

Of late years the number of suicides in Japan has risen to nearly 200 in a million inhabitants. The steady growth of the practice is shown by the following table.

Year	Men.	Women.
1890	4,600	2,700
1891	4,700	2,700
1892	4,400	2,800
1893	4,500	2,800
1894	4,600	2,900
1895	4,400	2,800
1896	4,600	3,000
1897	5,300	3,300
1898	5,300	3,300
1899	5,100	3,200
1900	5,200	3,300
1901	5,600	3,300
1902	6,100	3,700
1903	6,200	3,900

This table, when analyzed, gives the following results:

From 1890 to 1897	Men.	Women.
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From 1898 to 1902 . . . 36,947 . . . 22,868

From 1898 to 1902 . . . 42,801 . . . 26,647

Thus the increase in the case of men is 14 1/2 per cent, and that in the case of women 16 per cent. Mr. Kure, who has gathered these statistics, thinks that this comparatively large ratio on the side of women is due to the new method of education, and to the fact that modern conditions bring women into the struggle for a livelihood side by side with men.

As to the time of year when suicides are most frequent in Japan, the latest statistics are indicated, and within that period, again, the months of May, June and July have the worst record.

Hanging is the method most often resorted to. Men choose hanging and females drowning. For every sixty deaths by hanging on the side of men, there were only thirty-one on the side of women, whereas for every forty-one men who drowned themselves by drowning there were fifty-eight women.

The causes of suicide, as ascertained from 62,000 cases of men and 37,000 of women were:

Lunacy, about 30,000 men and 20,000 women.

Silenced circumstances, 73 men and every 26 women.

Sickness, 60 men to every 40 women.

Disappointed love, 40 men to every 60 women.

Revenge, 75 men to every 25 women.

Family quarrels, 30 men to every 70 women.

Anxiety about the future, 55 men to every 10 women.

Pecuniary losses, 90 men to every 10 women.

Grief for the misconduct of children, 17 men to every 83 women.

Divorce, 17 men to every 83 women.

Oil from shale.

It may surprise many readers to learn that naphtha, illuminating oil, gas oil and lubricating oil are obtained in considerable quantities from certain varieties of shale rock. "Oil shales" abound in the Scotch Lothians. A recent memoir of the British Geological Survey records the discovery of an important new field of shale near Duddingston. In the year 1904 2,332,000 tons of oil shale were mined in Scotland, and yielded 62,532,000 gallons of crude oil.

The Scotch oil shales were first made generally known to geologists in 1885.

"There's one good thing about my boy," remarked a gentleman whose son was a confirmed idler. "You can always tell 'he'll do next.' "And what's that?"

"Nothing."

FAMOUS BANKER JAILED

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S ARREST CAUSED GREAT SENSATION.

He Belonged to Younger Branch and Was Grandson of Great Field Marshal.

Sir George Arbuthnot's arrest at Madras on a criminal charge in connection with the failure of his great banking house in India six months ago, a failure which caused P. MacFarlane, head of the banking firm of that name, to commit suicide by throwing himself before an express train—created a great sensation, and not only in England, but more especially in Scotland, where the Arbuthnots belong to one of the oldest families of the aristocracy of the northern kingdom. Even still greater, where for more than a century the Arbuthnots have occupied all sorts of high offices and have been associated in the Government of the Empire, in addition to which the banking house of the Arbuthnots was the principal private British institution of the kind in Hindustan. While it would be obviously unfair to prejudice the case, the evidence against Sir George must be extremely strong, not only because

BAIL HAS BEEN REFUSED, but also by reason of the fact that, in view of the vital necessity of maintaining at its highest pitch the prestige of the white man in the eyes of the natives, the authorities in India are always most reluctant to imprison an Englishman, least of all a man bearing so distinguished a name and who enjoyed such high rank in the Anglo-Indian community. In most cases the white offender against the law is quietly shipped out of India. But in Sir George's case, he has not only been held, but debarred from admittance to bail.

The Arbuthnots, whose name is sometimes spelled with one "t" and sometimes with two, are descended from Oberth Olfard, the crusader, who, on his return from the Holy Land, received from King William the Lion the grant of the ancient Scotch fief of Abernethy. In the twelfth century the family adopted the surname of Abernethy, from the lands of the thagane, and in the year 1228 Hugh, the chief of the family, whose surname by that time had been corrupted into Arbuthnot, according to contemporary records still in existence, granted a charter to the monastery of Arbroath. The Arbuthnots ranked as barons throughout the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but it was not until the reign of King Charles I. that

A PATENT OF PEERAGE

was granted by that ill-fated monarch to Sir Robert Arbuthnot, in recognition of his devotion to his sovereign. The present chief of the family is Viscount Arbuthnot, in Kinross-shire, conferred upon his crusader ancestor by William I. Sir George Arbuthnot, who is indebted for the title to his name to a knight-hood conferred upon him about six years ago, belongs to a younger branch of the family, at the head of which Sir Robert Arbuthnot, a captain in the Royal navy, who holds a baronetcy, conferred upon him by the late Earl of Argyll, was Lord Provost of Edinburgh on the occasion of King George IV's memorable visit to the Scottish capital in 1822.

Another distinguished member of the family is Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who is chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the families of India; while among the families of Scotland, Lord Dundee, Lord Gough, Lord Southesk, Lord Alrile and Lord Cord. In fact, Sir George Arbuthnot now in jail, is a grandson of Field Marshal Viscount Gough, one of those great military commanders whose names England is so greatly indebted for the possession of her huge Oriental empire.

THEY GOT WARMED UP.

Mark Twain is responsible for many a practical joke, and he is also known to hold decided views in regard to mental suggestion. One of the latest stories told of him in the newspapers of the day has to do with the matter of relationship of body and mind.

Mr. Clemens, in company with two friends, went on a hunting expedition, and, intending to remain in the woods, he took a small, round, sheet-iron wood-stove, for it was in November, and the nights were chilly.

The first day Mark remained about the camp, putting things in order, while his two friends went in search of game. Toward evening, having put things in apple order, Mark sat down on a box, chose a book from several which he had brought along, and was soon lost in the covers. It had grown rather dark meanwhile, so he lit a candle and placed it beside him on the box.

Suddenly he heard a sound as of some one coming through the underbrush. This reminded him that he should have had a fire built in the little stove, and he went to the door and found his companions were there. He felt the need of a warm fire on their arrival. Hastily grasping the candle, he stood on its end inside the stove and closed the door, which was fitted with small windows of mica.

Just then his two friends rushed in, shivering, and remarking that it was heavenly cold, they each in turn held their hands over the little stove, from which the light as of a brisk fire brightened.

"How long has it been?" asked one of them. "Well, he knew we would be cold," said the second.

After a few moments Mark ventured to inquire if they were getting warm, and upon being assured that they were, he quite comfortably, he opened the door of the stove and brought forth the diminutive candle, placed it upon the soap-box at his side, and resumed his reading.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907.

The weather which has prevailed during the past two months, while the coldest for the season of which any record is found, presents some peculiar features. The weather-man at the Toronto Observatory says: "It is interesting to note that while we in Ontario and Quebec have been shivering with the cold, the more favored denizens of the sub-Arctic circle have been enjoying weather that would melt the pole off a polar bear. In Yukon the temperature has been in the neighborhood of 70 degrees for the past month, and, on several occasions, it has soared above 80 degrees."

The Dominion Railway Commission has been doing some good work of late investigating the causes of railway accidents, particularly such accidents as are attributed to the over-working of employees and to defective rails. The frequency of serious railway accidents on this continent is not much credit to our civilization. It is fully time that a serious effort was made to put a stop to them. That many of them are preventable is becoming more and more apparent. The responsibility should be properly placed in every case, whether on the employee, the employer, or the manufacturer of defective rails. It is easy enough to reach the employee; it may be more difficult to reach the others; but it should not be impossible. The Woodstock Sentinel-Review is of the opinion that a vigorous prosecution of a manufacturing concern for selling imperfect rails, even if it did not result in a conviction, would probably result in more care being taken in the future. The probability is that in the end most of the railway accidents could be traced to human greed.

Crop Conditions in the West

Very encouraging reports have recently been made to the Manitoba Free Press regarding the crop situation in Western Canada. Wednesday night saw the completion of wheat seeding in the Regina district. May 24 is considered early, instead of late, for the completion of wheat seeding there, where the land is heavy. Cold nights are said to have assisted rather than delayed the getting in of the grain, as the frost has not come out too rapidly. The acreage of Manitoba will be about 10 per cent. less than last year, but Saskatchewan will show an increase. The majority of reports are that earlier sown wheat is from one to two inches above ground and the plants are vigorous. The soil is said to be in good condition and the seed well put in. Reports from some points in Alberta state that fall wheat there is in prime condition. The season is late, but with the growing possibilities of the West, good weather from now on will ensure an excellent, if not a bumper, crop.

The Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba says the conditions under which the seed was sown had not been so good for years, and there is yet ample time to mature the best crop in ten years. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, speaking for Saskatchewan, considers the conditions under which the wheat was seeded, hold out the prospect of a bumper yield. Merchants of Winnipeg say they are doing 50 per cent. more business than they were at this time last year. The Council of the Regina Board of Trade are taking energetic steps to correct the erroneous impression which seemed to prevail in Eastern Canada, Great Britain and other parts, in regard to the alleged lateness of spring seeding in the West, and prospect of a straightened position.

Peace vs. War

The advocates of international peace who are meeting at The Hague suffer sneers and discouragements enough, but they have time on their side. A few centuries ago a reformer who proposed to abolish the death penalty for witchcraft or heresy would have been branded as an enemy of God and man. Still more recently the men who tried to bring about the abolition of the death penalty for petty theft were regarded as visionaries and disturbers of the established order of society.

The champions of war in this age are full of notions as absurd as those of witchcraft. The American Consul in Winnipeg, intending to show contempt by hoisting the Canadian flag, did something that was interpreted as a symbol that Canada was a conquered country. To avenge this insult, the American flag was pulled down. This is another "international insult" in the language of the jingoists, and war is the only means of wiping it out. Nothing in the history of witch-finding or heresy hunting is more ridiculous than the idea that two nations should fight over such a cause.

Only a shade less ridiculous is the idea that Japan and the United States should go to war because San Francisco will not allow Japanese boys to attend her schools. The action is, no doubt, wrong and illiberal; but to allow it to embroil two great nations in war would be nothing short of criminal insanity, such as might fitly characterize two communities of Thews. Ridicule has been heaped on the phrase "Dementia Americana," but a nation acting on the same motive of revenge is lauded by the jingoists as exemplifying the highest patriotism.

Reports made to the Department of Agriculture state that fall wheat has suffered greatly from the frost in April, and the crop will not be a good one. Vegetation is about two weeks behind the usual record. Fruit trees are also about two weeks later than usual in coming into bloom.

Teachers' Association

The North Hastings Teachers' Association held their annual meeting in the Town Hall, Madoc, on May 22nd and 23rd. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. Wednesday, with Mr. Mackintosh, the president in the chair.

After roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The first paper was on Grammar, by Miss Brockell. She read a short sketch showing her method of teaching the subject without reference to formal grammar and the use of technical terms. She then illustrated her method by teaching a most interesting lesson on Case to a class of pupils.

A discussion followed in which many useful suggestions were made.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Association resumed work at 1.00 p.m., the president in the chair. The election officers for the ensuing year then took place by open vote and resulted as follows:

President—Mr. E. T. Williams
Vice-President—Miss Brockell
Secretary—Miss Feeney
Treasurer—Mr. J. B. Morton
Executive Committee—Misses Faulkner, Thompson and Bishop, and Messrs. McCutcheon, Moore, Jordison, McConnell and Greaves.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention at Bancroft, the date to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Geography to Fourth Forms was then very fully discussed in an interesting paper by Mr. Williams. He showed that to get the best results the work must be systematized and the underlying principles of Geography knowledge be placed upon a sound foundation, that is as far as the pupils' ken will permit. He urged the frequent use of the globe, especially in teaching the relative positions of continents, countries, and places. The pupils should be led to see that each geographic feature or agent, such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, glaciers, winds or ocean currents, has its effect or influence upon history, economic relations and social life. Here it was shown to be practically impossible to divorce geography from history—one is the cause, the other the effect.

Dr. Goggin of Toronto was at this time introduced and gave an interesting and practical address on Literature. After giving several definitions of Literature, he proceeded to show the different objects of studying the subject, and why it is taught. The method of teaching must depend on the age of the child. The young child first reads upon the pleasure of the story, then tests its conformity to truth, while later on he reads for the pleasure derived from truths lying underneath the surface. The speaker laid great emphasis on the importance of infusing of patriotism in the hearts of the children. Instruct them rather than decorate them with symbols; have the spirit back of the symbol.

He closed this instructive address by outlining a method of teaching Longfellow's poem, "Excelsior."

Miss Bishop read an excellent paper on Art, which was very practical. She had several specimens of work that had been done in her school during the past year. These won the admiration of the teachers and showed what might be done in the way of teaching the subject in all schools.

In the evening a large audience listened to an instructive, practical, and suggestive address on "Success," by Dr. Goggin. Music was furnished by Misses O'Hara and Kerr and Mr. Alexander, of Madoc. The chair was filled by Mr. A. F. Wood.

THURSDAY, MAY 23RD

The Association resumed work at 9 a.m., the president in the chair. After the roll call the minutes of the last session were read and approved.

Mr. R. Weir then dealt with a very important subject—fifth classes in rural schools. He showed what could be done by the teachers towards encouraging pupils to attend school after passing the entrance examination, and showed the benefit such a class was to the teacher and also to the other classes. Fifth classes open a wide field for both pupils and teacher, and every teacher should hail this opportunity with delight as it opens to him a field in which he or she may be a teacher in the true sense of the term. In many cases pupils are likely to have older pupils for their lifts rather than grown people. In having the fifth class in the school we lift their approachable ideal one step further. He thought of the best tests of a country teacher was his fifth class. He showed that time might be saved for other classes by having this class, and urged the teachers to do what they could towards keeping up a fifth class.

Dr. Goggin took up Primary Reading in a most practical way. Special care should be taken to give the child a desire to read. Interest the child by making use of his former experiences. Let the child do something—he is anxious to be busy and a wise teacher should make use of this desire by directing the impulse. He showed that in an extremely short time children might be taught to read.

Miss Henderson gave a very valuable paper on Geography to first and second forms.

In the early stages the subject should be taught entirely by observation—things seen are mightier than things heard. She urged the advisability of having the children find out their own definitions. This was to be done by making excursions with the pupils to points of interest to be taught.

AFTERNOON SESSION

At 1.30 the association again resumed work.

Dr. Goggin gave another of his most excellent addresses, this one being on Nature Study.

Nature deals with man's environment, therefore he should have some knowledge of it.

The teacher must take the child to nature—let them see their eyes and ears.

Good Words for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

People everywhere take pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Edward Phillips of Barclay, Md., writes: "I wish to tell you that I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My little girl, Catherine, who is two years old, has been taking this remedy whenever she has a cough since she was two months old. I have never known a child contract a dreadful Cough Remedy and was soon as well as ever. This remedy is for sale by J. S. Morton."

then when these have done all they can for them let them use their hands. He illustrated some lessons on the relationship of plant life to human life, and spoke of the necessity of the protection of birds for the country's good.

The teacher should give the children a permanent love and interest in nature and lead them to the evidence of God in all.

It was then moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Miss Bishop, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Goggin for his very able address.

Mr. Huyck gave a short talk on Primary writing.

Writing is the common form of visible expression, and is very generally neglected. He stated that causes of bad writing were insufficient time devoted to it, insufficient vigilance on the part of the teacher, and lastly the neglect of the speed element.

The means of overcoming bad writing were to have the foundation laid in the lower classes, special attention to be paid to proper material, position of the pupil, and the proper movement of muscles.

The meeting was brought to a close by singing the national anthem.

COMMUNICATION

Rural Telephones

Saskatoon, May 16, 1907.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen in the News-Argus that some of the business men of Stirling have formed a company to install a rural telephone line in that district, I would like to give them my very best wishes for success in the enterprise.

Rural telephones are something that all farm residents need, and too much cannot be done to push the good work along. There are a great many such systems out here in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and everyone is well satisfied. At the present time the Bell Telephone Company own the most of these lines, but the people are beginning to build lines of their own, and in rural telephone service local membership is the best.

I was connected with the Bell Company for nearly eighteen months, but about four months ago I came to this prosperous city of Saskatoon, and am working in connection with the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, who have a system here. It is something decidedly new in this country, but it very well liked. The automatic telephone does away with a person to attend the switch-board, and the connections are made much quicker than on a manual exchange.

As Stirling is my home town I like very much to see it pushing ahead, and as long as it tries to better itself the future looks bright indeed.

At this age telephony has been reduced to such a science, and there are so many companies making telephone supplies, that one has a very wide range from which to choose the kind of system they wish to install. I might say from experience that a full metallic system is the very best, and is the cheapest in the long run. It is very hard to say what make of telephones are the best, for they all have to come up to the standard in order to draw current.

I would again like to give my best wishes for the success of the Stirling Telephone Company, as do others of the Stirling boys who are located here. Thanking you very kindly for this space, I remain, with sincere regards,

Yours truly,

BERT WESTCOTT,
Sask. Tel. and Elec. Supply Co.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

P. S. I would recommend the Stromberg-Carlson, the Kellogg or Dean Telephone Supply Companies to get the best satisfaction, not only in prices, but durability of the instruments. You will find these people's advertisements in either "Sound-Waves" or "Telephony," magazines devoted to telephone service. The latter is published in the Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Weekly Half-Holiday

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—There has been considerable discussion on the street and through the press regarding the advisability and the desirability of closing the places of business in our town for one half day of week during the hot summer months of July and August, and I feel that too much cannot be said in favor of it.

It is generally conceded by those who accomplish the greatest amount in any line, that more and better work can be done in eleven months of the year than in twelve. By this is meant, of course, that by working hard when on duty, and then taking a recreation in which body and mind are rested, that much more can be efficiently accomplished. It is with this object in view that many institutions that are the worst grinders and take the most out of their employees, make it obligatory for them to take a vacation every year.

I do not believe that it is at all necessary to enlarge upon the advantages derived, mentally, physically, and morally, by getting away for a short time from the ordinary round of daily toil, as I think everyone fully appreciates them. We all know the pleasure afforded by a diversion of labor, or by a change from labor to refreshment; therefore I think that if everyone would take this matter into his serious consideration that the unanimous conclusion would be that no one class receives all the advantages, but that both employer and employee are mutually benefited.

If by eight half days' rest a year a merchant prolongs his life five years, scores a little time for outside reading and brain food, and gives his clerks a new incentive to work more industriously for the success of the business and the interests of his employer, can anyone say that the scheme is not a good one? Let us consider this matter from every side as to how it will affect each of us personally, not only at the present, but

for all time to come, and act upon twentieth century business methods.

It should not be necessary for us to refer to what other towns do, as we should be leaders instead of followers, but in this matter we are assuredly behind, as almost all our neighbors have established the custom and found it to their advantage. Campbellford closes its stores on Friday afternoons, Trenton, Belleville, and Hawkeston, on Wednesday, Marmora, Madoc, and Tweed have the matter under consideration, and should Stirling not act? We are proud of our town, its appearance, situation, and surroundings, and why should we be slow to act in a matter which is so clearly a step toward the betterment of human conditions and business development?

No business will be lost, and on the other hand consider to what advantage this time could be put by all.

A CITIZEN.

There will be a big celebration at Bancroft on July 1st.

It was decided to hold a national dairy show in Toronto during the last week of January next.

A deputation of the Western Dairy-men's Association asked the Government to have the testing of milk and prosecuting conducted by the inspectors solely.

A by-law was submitted at Campbellford on Monday and carried by a majority of 85, authorizing the town to grant a bonus of fifteen thousand dollars in the way of a loan to Dickson Bros., bridge manufacturers, for the purpose of extending their works.

A hundred-guinea diamond ring, priced at 25.31, was exposed for sale in an East End, London, pawnbroker's window for five days, as a result of a wager. The pawnbroker was confident that no one would buy it, just as no one will buy real sovereigns offered at a penny—and no one did.

Toronto Star: The Kingston cadets have started on their hundred and seventy mile march to the Petawawa camp. We have no doubt that these spirited young men know a great deal about tactics and mathematics and fortification, and such, but do they know enough, under the circumstances, to rub the heel of each sock with brown soap so save themselves sore feet?

The Canadian Locomotive works at Kingston will use coal gas for power, says Mr. C. Benningham, managing director, who can produce power at \$12.50 a horse power per year. This is much cheaper than the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has offered power to Kingstonians. He advises consumers of power to generate it themselves.

The last chartered bank statement shows deposits to be \$567,987,052. According to last week's Canada Gazette the Government savings bank accounts show \$14,766,828 deposits, while the Post Office savings banks hold \$46,897,724. The per capita savings in the United States is about \$11; in Canada, \$131.

The flow of immigrants to America since January 1st has been at such a rate that it promises to eclipse all previous high marks. Recent advices from New York show that as many as 15,000 immigrants have passed through Ellis Island in one day, while a compilation of travel business shows that as many as 50,000 immigrants have landed in one day in United States and Canada. Steamship companies are now booked to the end of June, and could carry no more passengers.

When the Hair Falls

Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also sold by
SARSAPARILLA.
PILLS.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:
The Weekly Globe \$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture, 1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture, 1.70
The Weekly Sun, with picture and book, 1.85
The Toronto News (Daily), 2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily), 2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.25
We recommend our readers to subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the best Agricultural Journal in America.

Let me mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart, or The Kidney. Address me, Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart or Kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper malady. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of the ailment, and not the cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside nerves—means stomach weakness, always. The heart and kidneys as well have their controlling or inside nerves. Weakness in these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. It restores the nerves to their normal condition. No other remedy even claims to treat the inside nerves. Also for bloating, biliousness, indigestion or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Sold by J. S. Morton.



A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals are employed, kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. L. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fail and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable. An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD.,
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

The Mutual Life Co. OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.

Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc.	\$ 7,476,529.26
Add present Assets	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them	\$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received	17,338,715.05
Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts	\$523,354.05

S. BURROWS,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agent, Belleville.

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying \$4.00 a week; 4 paying \$5.00; one paying \$7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions, that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.

WILL YOU HELP DIVIDE THIS LOAD WITH THE TRUSTEES?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and all information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence: Stirling House, Stirling.
J. S. MORTON,
OFFICIAL, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Optician, College. Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGER'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, Ontario.
Office—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, etc.
Office in Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, etc. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, 239, O. E. F.

L. O. L. NO. 110

Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday
evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE

I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Notice to the Public

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales of
shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest,
and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at
the News-Agency or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morton spent Wednes-
day in Belleville.

Miss Florence Hewat is visiting rela-
tives and friends in town.

Mr. Alf. Judd, of Fort Stewart, spent a
few days at his home here.

Mr. Gerald Clute left on Friday last to
fill a position in Saskatchewan, Sask.

Mrs. Clint. McGee spent a few days with
friends in Oshawa during the week.

Miss Lena Lagrow visited relatives in
Gananoque from Thursday to Monday.

Mrs. Anderson, of Belleville, visited her
mother, Mrs. A. Judd, during the week.

Mrs. Jas. Howatson, of Prince Edward,
spent a few days last week at F. T. Ward's.

Miss Edith Conley returned to Toronto
on Monday after a brief visit at her home
here.

Miss E. G. Wallace of Tweed was the
guest of Miss A. M. Seelye a few days last
week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Ross, of Kingston, was a guest
at her mother's, Mrs. F. B. Parker, during
the week.

Mr. Will Spry and Mr. Curtis, of Mont-
real, were guests at the former's home on
Victoria Day.

The Messrs. Donald, of Campbellford,
were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Bissonnette
on Victoria Day.

Mr. Donald Bissonnette, of the Sover-
eign Bank, Montreal, spent a few days
under the parental roof.

On Thursday last Mrs. David Seelye at-
tended the funeral of her brother, the late
John Huffman of Napanee.

Misses Annie and Jennie Martin, of
Campbellford, were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
J. W. Haight for a few days.

Mrs. Conlin and little daughter, of Ome-
ca, were guests of her brother, the Rev.
D., and Mrs. Balfour from Friday to Mon-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ashley and Miss Bes-
ley, of Foxboro, spent Saturday and Sun-
day at Sine, the guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Matt. Sine.

Miss Stella Frederick, of Campbellford,
visited friends here during the week, and
gave two very pleasing solos in the Meth-
odist church on Sunday.

Miss Muriel Waddell, of Dunedin, New
Zealand, is spending a week with her
cousins, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Needler,
at the Presbyterian manse.

The Rev. W. H. Stevens, a former pastor
of the Baptist Church here, has taken up
his residence near Anson Station, and will
again minister to the congregations at
Hubble Hill and Stirling.

Miss Conant and Miss Gene Caldwell, of
Belleville, and Miss Nora Bell, of Winni-
peg, who is attending Branksome Hall,
Toronto, spent a few days of the past week
as guests of Mrs. (Dr.) Fottis.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones and children,
Ellis and Thelma, of Merriton, arrived
here on Friday last. Mr. Jones returned
home on Monday, and Mrs. Jones will re-
main for some time with her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. J. Arthur.

Mr. Chas. E. Heard and bride arrived in
Stirling last evening on a visit to his par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Heard. The
bride and groom are en route to the James-
town Exhibition, where the bride will join
her father and return to Portland, Ore.
Mr. Heard has been manager of the Hub
Clo. Co. of Portland for the last two years.

Sore Nipples

Any mother who has had experience
with this distressing ailment will be pleased
to know that a cure may be effected by
applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as
the sore is done nursing. Wipe it off with
a soft cloth before allowing the babe to
nurse. Many trained nurses use this salve
with best results. For sale by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH

W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor
This space is engaged for weekly an-
nouncements. Keep posted.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2nd
9:30 A.M.—Early Prayer Meeting.
10:30 A.M.—The Captain of our Salva-
tion. Lessons Psalm 121, 1 Peter 2.
11:30 A.M.—Class Meeting.
2:30 P.M.—Sunday School.
7:00 P.M.—Song Service "Heirs of
Glory."
8:15 P.M.—Weekly Renison and Family
Worship in the Sunday School rooms.

Week Evening Meetings:
MONDAY—8 P.M., Epworth League.
WEDNESDAY—8 P.M., Teachers' Meeting.
THURSDAY—7:30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY—8 P.M., Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75 cents per line. Matter set in larger than the
ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Passenger, 10:17 a.m.
Passenger, 6:42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Town Council will meet in
Belleville on Tuesday, June 11th.

No pains will be spared to make the
demonstration in Stirling on the 12th of
July next, a complete success.

Business of importance demands the
presence of every member of Stirling
Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 239, next Wednes-
day evening at 8 o'clock.

House and lot for sale on Front street.

PHILIP CONLEY.
The Court of Revision for Stirling
met on Monday evening but did not
complete their work and adjourned
until next Monday evening.

The monthly song service, which has
brought the Torrey-Alexander hymns
into many Stirling homes, will be held
next Sunday evening in St. Andrew's
Church.

At the Stirling cheese board on Tues-
day last 540 boxes of cheese were
offered. All were sold at 12½c., 310 to Mr.
Morton and 230 to Mr. Whitton. Board
meets next Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

GIRL WANTED to do general house
work. Good wages to good girl. Apply to
Mrs. M. SHEA, Stirling.

Dr. Sprague is in Toronto, attending
the annual meeting of the Medical As-
sociation. The Doctor is one of the
Board of Medical Examiners of stu-
dents of the University, which also
meets there this week.

The military camp in Eastern Onta-
rio will be held this year at Kingston.
Any men desirous of enlisting in No. 2
Company, which has its headquarters
here, should communicate with Lieut.
W. R. Howson or Major T. H. McKee.

Dr. Paunkner and Mr. C. W. Thomp-
son visited Oshawa last week to inspect
the method of heating and ventilating
the schools there. They obtained much
valuable information, and their report
will be submitted to the School Board
at its regular session on Tuesday even-
ing next.

FOR TWO WEEKS Mrs. Martin will
reduce the prices of her Millinery stock,
also giving 20% off every hat sold.

Mr. Michael Downs informs us that
the sale of farm stock and implements
which he purposed having on June 4th
has been cancelled. He had condition-
ally bargained for the sale of his farm
to Mr. Thos. Ryan, but by mutual
agreement this was not completed, and
in consequence the auction sale of chat-
tels will not take place.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of the
Methodist Church will meet in Bow-
manville next week, the ministerial ses-
sion commencing on Wednesday, and
the general session, which includes the
lay representatives, on Thursday. Rev.
D. Balfour is appointed to the stationing
committee from the Campbellford dis-
trict. This committee meets on Mon-
day next. Mr. J. S. Morton is the lay
delegate from Stirling, and Mr. Valen-
tine Green from Rawdon.

A social in aid of the W. M. S. will be
held on Mr. Emanuel Maybes' lawn at
Wellman's Corners on Friday evening,
June 7th. Admission, 10 cents.

The Baptist Church is undergoing re-
pairs preparatory to the holding of regu-
lar services by Rev. W. H. Stevens,
who has resumed the work on the Stirling
and Hubble Hill fields. Mean-
while the pulpit is being regularly oc-
cupied in the church at Hubble Hill.
Covenant meeting will be held there
on Saturday at 3 o'clock, sharp, and the
Lord's Supper will be observed at the
close of the preaching service on Sun-
day afternoon, which will be held at
2:30 o'clock. All are welcome.

A large congregation was present at
St. Andrew's Church on Sunday night.
During the service Miss Edith Conley
rendered the solo "Crossing the Bar,"
with splendid effect. Possessed natu-
rally of a voice of exceptional range and
quality, Miss Conley is showing the ad-
vantage of having the splendid tuition
she is now receiving in Toronto from
Mr. R. S. Pigott, a recognized leader in
Canadian musical circles. Her many
friends in Stirling are deeply interested
in her musical career, and wish her the
success she so well deserves.

The Spring Anizes opened in Bel-
leville on Monday last before Mr. Justice
Clute.

At the Belleville cheese board on Sat-
urday last 2,202 white and 100 colored
cheese were offered. The white sold at
12½c. and 12 1/10c.

A lacrosse match between Stirling
and Trenton Juniors was played on the
grounds here yesterday evening and
resulted in a victory for Stirling by a
score of six to three.

The Presbyterian manse and lots adjoin-
ing will be sold by public auction at 2
o'clock on the afternoon of June 15th. The
whole property will be sold in one lot or in
parcels to suit the purchaser.

FRED ROLINS.
If any of our readers have been touch-
ed by the crying needs of famine-stricken
China, and wish to forward anything
to relieve the destitution there, they
will be pleased to know that funds
handed to Dr. Bissonnette or paid in to
the Sovereign Bank, will be forwarded
to Toronto for this purpose free of ex-
pense.

"Challenge of the Mountains."

This is the title of an attractive book-
let issued by the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way, and giving a description of the
magnificent scenery along the line of
the railway. It is handsomely illus-
trated, with map, and may be had for
the small sum of four cents (in stamps)
by mentioning this paper and sending to
W. T. Robson, advertising agent of
C. P. R., Montreal.

North Hastings

Women's Institute
Will hold special meetings at Spring
Brook, June 24th, Wellman's Corners,
June 25th, and Queensboro, June 27th.
There will be afternoon and evening
sessions, at which addresses will be
given by Miss J. MacIntyre, of Spring-
field, and Miss I. Rife, of Hespeler, on
subjects of interest to all. Men will be
welcome at the evening meetings at
which the addresses will be interspersed
with vocal and instrumental music.

A Fight with Thieves

Three men, who are believed to have
robbed a jewelry store at Alexandria
on May 15, turned up at Bancroft on
Monday morning, and terrorized the
entire population of that village. They
entered a general store, kept by Mr.
Lavigne, and one of them wanted to
trade a watch for a pair of boots. The
men were suspected of being the Alex-
andria thieves, and Constable Steinberg
tried to arrest one of them. The others
drew revolvers and fired, wounding a
couple of men. The crowd scattered,
and the robbers got away.

At night a crowd of men surrounded
the robbers' camp in the woods, armed
with military rifles. Shots were ex-
changed, but the desperate men escaped
again. The thieves got about \$4,000
worth of watches and jewelry in Alex-
andria.

Millions Behind Sovereign Bank

In looking up the enormous resources
of the Dresdner Bank and J. P. Morgan
& Co., the two interests now behind the
Sovereign Bank, Mr. H. M. P. Eckardt,
a prominent banker of Montreal, brings
out some interesting figures.

The Dresdner Bank has a capital of
\$45,000,000, and in 1906 showed net pro-
fits of \$1,400,000.

The Morgan interests cannot be given
in figures, as they are practically limit-
less. Two of the so-called Morgan
banks, however, show assets of over
\$800,000,000.

It is not generally believed that either
the Morgan or Dresdner interests will
directly invade Canada with a bid for
business.

"In all probability," says Mr. Eck-
ardt, "their sole object is to render
their investment in the shares of the
Sovereign Bank more secure in their
own eyes by acquiring a voice in its
management."

Another Weather Prediction

An old trapper and hunter from north
of Peterboro County visited Havelock
recently. He has successfully pred-
icted the weather of former years, and last
fall told exactly what kind of a winter
it would be.

When asked what kind of weather
we would have during the summer, he
said that according to the actions and
appearances of several animals, he
could tell that the weather will remain
exactly as it has been during the past
month until the first of July, when it
will become very warm, and will con-
tinue so until far into the fall, allowing
the farmers plenty of time for a good
crop.

The Bancroft fall fair will be held
this year on Oct. 2nd and 3rd.

Bridge Street Methodist church, Bel-
leville, celebrated its 92nd anniversary on
Sunday by special services.

The officers of the 49th Hastings
Rifles are making active preparations
for the annual brigade camp. The out-
look is that the regiment will have a
full muster.

Bancroft Times: "The village constable
has been instructed to collect all dog
taxes before the first day of June. After
that date all canines that cannot
produce a certificate of good standing
will be destroyed."

A deputation from this county last
week waited upon the Premier and
other members of the Cabinet at Toronto
in regard to matters connected with the
county's desire to share in the good
roads appropriations. The County
Council is fully determined upon a
county system of improved roads.

Piles get quick and certain relief from
Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note
it is made alone for Piles, and its action is
entirely different from certain itching, painful,
protruding or blind piles disappear like
magic by its use. Large nickel capped
glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

Let me send you free, for Catarrh, just
to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr.
Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow
white creamy, healing antiseptic balm.
Containing such healing ingredients as
Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it
gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh
of the nose and throat. Make the free
test and see for yourself what this prepara-
tion can and will accomplish. Address Dr.
Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold
by J. S. Morton.

Births.

SIMPSON.—At Dresden, on May 23rd, to Mr.
and Mrs. C. F. Simpson, a daughter.

FOR SALE

Fifty acres of land, with good buildings
and well watered, three miles north-east
of Stirling. One-quarter mile from school,
half mile from cheese factory. Apply to
MRS. WM. CRAGG, Stirling.

Dressmaking

The undersigned has opened a dressmak-
ing establishment in Spring Brook in the
premises lately occupied by Miss Rupert,
and solicits the patronage of the public.

GERTIE LINN.

NOTICE

A meeting of the stockholders of the
Stirling Telephone Company, Limited, will
be held at the office of W. S. Martin, Stirling,
on Monday evening, June 3rd, at 8
o'clock, to complete by-laws, fill vacancies
on the Board of Directors, and general
business.

W. S. MARTIN,
Managing Director.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders
and patrons of Sine Creamery Association
will be held at the Creamery on Wednes-
day, June 5th, at 1:30 p.m., when the usual
business will be transacted. Every one
interested should be present, as some im-
portant matters are to be considered.

M. W. SINE, President.

Sine, May 23, 1907.

L.O.L. DISTRICT No. 3

The semi-annual meeting of Loyal Or-
ange District Lodge No. 3, Central Has-
tings, will be held at West Huntingdon
on Saturday, June 1st, at 7:30 p.m.

ADAM BURNETT, D.R.S.
HENRY WALLACE, W.D.M.



12th JULY At FRANKFORD 1907

48th HIGHLANDERS' BAND

In attendance. Come and see their
fancy street drill parade. Acknow-
ledged by all one of the best on the
continent.

See large posters for the days' pro-
gramme.

Proceeds in aid of Sick, Funeral,
Widows and Orphans Fund.

Single fare rates on all railways.

Tickets good from 11th to 13th.

W. F. ELLIOTT, W. H. REYNOLDS,
Secy. of Com. Treasurers.

Interior Decorating

We do all kinds of Painting,
Graining, Hardwood Finishing,
Paper Hanging, Etc., and will
guarantee perfect satisfaction
in every instance. We have
the newest and most artistic
Wall Paper from leading for-
eign and Canadian manufactur-
ers, and will be pleased to show
you these goods and give an es-
timate for decorating one room
or your whole house.

S. A. MURPHY.

Granitine Floor Finish

For Linoleum, Oil Cloth, Hard-
wood Floors, Etc.

Household Enamel

For any Metal or Wood sur-
face. In all colors.

Varnish Stains

Gives new appearance to old
Furniture or Woodwork.

LIQUID STOVE DRESSING

Everything in PAINTS, OILS,
Varnishes, Etc. We stock only
with the best in the market.

WALL PAPER

In price and quality to suit all
customers.

J. S. MORTON

Successor to Morton & Haight
Druggist, Stationer, Etc.

Stirling's New Store.

The one price to all—all the time

WARM WEATHER REQUIREMENTS

Fancy Muslins, large assortment at 10c., 15c., and 25c.
Ginghams, all size checks, regular 12½c., our price 10c. yd.
Extra heavy Print, 32 inches wide, regular 12½c., our price
only 10c. per yard.
Very fine Print 32 inches wide, the best in the market, our
price 12½c. per yard.
Chambrays, 10 different shades, 12½c. per yard.
A good assortment of Valenciennes Lace, insertion to match.
Ladies and children's Cotton Hosiery from 10c. up to 50c. pr.
Long Gloves, elbow length, black and white Lace and Lisle
Thread, and white Silk, from 35c. to \$1.00 per pair
Perrin's Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed, at \$1.00 and
\$1.25 pair, dressed and undressed.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Fancy Print Shirts, Balbriggan and Merino Underwear,
Hats, Caps, Half Hose, Fancy Vests, at the lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Curtains, Poles, Lace Curtains,
Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, Table Covers, Window Shades.
We make Window Shades to order, and guarantee them for
two years.

DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.

Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.

SEASONABLE SHOES

IN CORRECT STYLES

You can afford to buy Fine Shoes
when you get them at our prices.

Shoes for Women and Girls

Ladies' Patent Colt Oxford, lace and button, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25.
" and Misses' Patent Slippers, \$1.50.
" Dongola Fancy Strap Slippers, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.
Misses' Chocolate Oxfords, \$1.25.
Ladies' and Misses' White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.
Children's Red Kid Boots, \$1.00.
" Chocolate Bluchers, 80 cts. to \$1.25.

Shoes for Men

Men's Patent Colt Bluchers, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
" Dongola and Box Calt Bluchers, \$1.75 to \$4.00.
Boys' Patent Colt Bluchers, \$3.50.
STRONG BOOTS for men, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Don't forget the "EMPRESS" and "CINDERELLA" SHOES for Women.
SHOE DRESSING—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

Notice to Creditors.

Farm for Sale

or To Let

In the matter of the estate of Darius Green,
late of the township of Sidney, in the county
of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the pro-
visions of the revised Statutes of Ontario,
chap. 129, sec. 38, to all creditors and other
persons having claims against the estate of Dar-
ius Green, farmer, deceased, who died on or
about the 25th day of April, 1907, to send by
note, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Louis
J. Green or Silas Green, Stirling postoffice,
the executor and executor, or their solicitor
hereunder, on or before the 13th day of June,
A.D. 1907, a statement in writing of their
claims and demands proven by affidavit
and nature of security, if any, held by them.

And notice is further given that after the
period mentioned the said executor will pro-
ceed to distribute the assets of the said de-
ceased among the persons entitled thereto,
having regard only to the claims of which
notice has been given as required.

And further notice is also given that all
persons indebted to the above estate either by
note, account, or otherwise, are notified to
send the amount of their indebtedness to the
said executor or their solicitor, G. G. Thrasher,
Solicitor for Executors.

Dated at Stirling this 10th day of May, 1907.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executors.

WILKES STALLION

Is by Arkland; Arkland by Guy Wilkes.
Guy Wilkes record, 2:15.

Wilkes stands 15-3 hands high, weighs
1150 pounds. Dam by Volunteer Clay,
1150 pounds. Second dam Helair-Law. He is one
of the best knee actors in the country, and
travels a mile in 3 minutes before he was
half broken.

Terms, to insure \$8.00.

A RHEUMATIC WRECK.

After Hospital Treatment Failed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him.

"I suffered the greatest agony from rheumatism. Leading physicians prescribed many medicines, but with unsatisfactory results. I was compelled to go to a hospital, but even the treatment there failed. Then I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and to-day I am a well man."

These words were spoken by Clifford L. Forbes when interviewed at his home in Port Maitland, N. S. Mr. Forbes is a fisherman and had always been very healthy, until some three years ago while fishing off Newfoundland he was seized with a very severe attack of rheumatism. In his own words he says: "I was fishing on the Grand Banks in the spring of 1903 when I was stricken with rheumatism. I could not work or sleep, and the pain was almost unbearable. My case became so serious that I had to be landed and for weeks I lay in a Cape Breton hospital as helpless as a cripple. The hospital doctors prescribed different remedies, but they did not cure me. I then left the hospital and was taken home with rheumatism apparently completely fastened upon me. Day and night I suffered. Nothing I did for the trouble seemed to help me, and I became dependent and down-hearted. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was skeptical, but my friend praised the pills so highly that I determined to try them, with the result you see to-day. I am fully cured and have not since had even a twinge of that dreaded affliction. I can now do much in the way of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I urge all rheumatic sufferers to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mr. Forbes because they struck straight at the root and cause of his crippling rheumatism. They don't act on the mere symptoms like ordinary medicine. They don't act on the bowels. They do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new blood. In that way they root out all common blood diseases like anaemia, headaches and backaches, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and the secret ailments of girls and women who suffer unaccountably when the richness and regularity of their blood becomes disturbed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEN ELECTRICITY RUNS AMUCK.

This Subtle, Mysterious Force Is a Good Servant But a Bad Master.

Similarly, on the electrified underground railway in London some few years back, a short circuit started a fire, which brought about the deaths of nearly a hundred passengers; while at the Dingle Station of the Liverpool Overhead Electric Railway, on December 23rd, 1901, a conflagration having its origin in precisely the same cause resulted in six lives being sacrificed.

Many other catastrophes of a like nature might be cited, all due to short circuits, but it is the "sneak current" which is most destructive to property. What is known as a "sneak current" from an electric wire or conduit corresponds to a leakage in the case of a gas or water main. It was this kind of an electrical leakage which blew up half the Euston Road in the spring of 1903, and caused the inhabitants of North London to imagine that they had been suddenly visited by a peculiarly destructive and virulent type of earthquake.

Perhaps, however, the accident which occurred at the huge electricity works of the Manchester Corporation on September 19th, 1909, shows more conclusively than anything how easily great events may spring from little causes when dealing with this volatile force. A tiny "sneak current" escaped from an unnoticed pinhole in the insulating covering of a wire, and was attracted to the bronze rivets which held together the two ends of a leather band. These it fused, the band parted, the flywheel of the engine it controlled started revolving at a terrific speed, and presently burst, and in the twinkling of an eye the whole interior of the splendid powerhouse, with all the costly machinery it contained, was reduced to ruin.

DRUGGING CHILDREN.

All so-called "soothing" syrups and most of the powders advertised to cure childhood ailments contain poisonous opiates and an overdose may kill the child. When the mother uses Baby's Own Tablets she has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or narcotic. They can be given with absolute safety to a new born baby. They cure indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea and other minor ailments of children. Mrs. G. Collins, Hirkella, Man., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used for the minor ailments of children. I always keep the Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ONE FOR THE BARRISTER.

A certain well-known judge was once violently attacked by a young and very impudent counsel. To the surprise of everyone, the judge heard him right through, unconscious of what was said by those present, and made no reply.

After the adjournment for the day, and when all were assembled at the hotel where the judge and many of the court folk had their refreshments, someone asked the judge why he did not rebuke the impudent fellow.

"Permit me," said the judge, loud enough to attract the attention of the whole company, among whom was the barrister in question. "Permit me to tell you a little story. My father, when he lived in the country, had a dog—a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night and bark at the moon for hours together."

The judge paused as if he had finished. "Well, what of that?" exclaimed a dozen of the audience at once.

"Oh, nothing—nothing; but the moon kept on shining just as if nothing had happened."

AN ODE TO EMPIRE.

I.

Under a night of dim and alien stars,
With homeless heart and angry tears
I cried:
"Is this the land of immemorial pride?
Of sainted chivalry and heroic wars?
Of happy vales and glooms of witchery?
My farborn boyhood's land of dream
and song?"

Of manhood's faith and sternest loyalty,
Britannia the just and strong?
O heart defrauded, what is here to cheerish?

And what to hope amid this wide disgrace
Where hunger stalks and where the faithful perish.

While sullen sluggards crowd the marketplace,
Britannia's sons across the seas are calling.

Joyous and strong from many a fruitful plain;
On heedless ears their love and cheer are falling.

Their birthright bartered for a cold disdain.
But they of British sires were born,
And they shall answer scorn for scorn.

Nor long shall fools their youth deride,
Sons of the proud are born to pride."

II.

"O, for an hour of the ampler stainless spaces
That breathe the health of nations,
Where the sun's tent upon the halcyon
spreads its wide and down-healed places.

That lovelong battle from the waste has won.
Give me my birthland, still unknown to story,
Dearest than dream remembered from afar.

Where love and plenty yield a golden glory,
That shames the cruel barren pomp of war.
And O ye spirits of that world unsung,
That serve the god of solitude, once more

Send me the vision though with faltering tongue
I voice your music on a friendless shore.
Strike your wide harp and to Æolian numbers
March the legions of the patient dead.

From noteless fields whereon their lives were sped,
Where harvest winds and birdsong lull their slumbers;
Call them again that men may see
Heroes of bloodless victory;

May see and learn to love and bless
The silent vanguard of the wilderness."

III.

A rousing wind among the wintry trees
Made ancient murmuring and the huddling night
Thrilled with the fear of whispered mysteries;
When lo, around me fell the olden light

And rank on rank I saw them marching by,
With cloudless brow and dreadless eye.
The heroes of my eager youth,
Druid and saint and kings of chivalry;

Fierce plunderers of the uncharted sea,
Unknown alike to fear and ruth;
Warriors and minstrels and the lords of truth,
All memory's roster of idolatry.

And not from guarded graves they came,
But from the lands where honor leads,
Where still they serve and by their fame
Urge humble hearts to mighty deeds.

And through that vision at their side
My brothers marched with fearless stride
And voiced with that heroic throng
The choral music of prophetic song.

IV.

Fool, to be wroth with but a noteless day,
To heed its spawn or have their scorn in mind.
The dead are all imperial and their sway
Not islanded and to no shore confined.

Once more my soul puts out to ports of daring
With all the lordly comrades of my choice.
The soaring wind is master of our farling,
The sea's wide freedom bids our hearts rejoice.

Far as the day span our adventure urges
A dateless voyage through the reach of time,
The past goes down behind oblivious surges,
The future rises with a dawn sublime.

Flourishing the world with calm and level vision,
New sons of empire, heirs to all its pride,
Smile back their answer to a dull derision,
Serving and building where their fathers died.

There is the strength and not the boastful seeming,
There is the deed and not the foolish dreaming,
There is the harvest of life's proud-est pages,
And theirs the empire that shall awe the ages.

—By Peter McArthur.

INFANT PRODIGY.

Little Girl (who has just kissed her father goodnight): "Oh, father, your beard is scratchy."

Father: "Dear me, miss, you are particular. It can't be very bad, I shaved it this morning."

Little Girl: "Well, then, father, it's very tall for its age."

ON SAME PRINCIPLE.

Teacher: "Johnny, can you explain the difference between 'like' and 'love'?"

Johnny: "Yes, ma'am. I like bread and butter, but I love pie."

Slamless children of the upper classes are taught to reverse the elbow joint of the left arm as a sign of superiority.

Saves Time

Celluloid Starch needs no cooking—just cold water and "tin ready." 'Twon't stick, yet gives a better gloss, with less iron-rubbing, than any starch you know. Its price is little. Your dealer sells it. Try it this week.

Celluloid Starch

SINEWS OF WAR.

"What a change a woman can make in a man's life!"
"Ah! yes. And what an awful lot of change she requires while doing it!"

A Successful Medicine. — Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

UNHAMPERED THEN.

"Now that Grindle has made his pile he has joined the church."
"Wonder why he didn't join before?"
"He didn't want anything to interfere with his business."

ITCH, Mange, Pteritis, Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

PREVENTIVE.

Links: "I don't see that the hair restorer has done you any good. You haven't a hair on your head."
Winks: "Yes, but just think how much worse it might have been if I had never used the remedy."

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

THE WAY OF IT.

Knicker: "Are your plans made for the summer?"

Baker: "No; my wife is busy deciding the places where I shan't go."

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

It's an undisputed fact that some men do not have any more sense when they get married than they did when they were born.

TONS OF IRON consumed each year in medicine. In "Ferrovin," the best tonic, it is so cleverly assimilated that the weak and sickly get all possible nourishment and benefit from it.

Harvard, founded in 1636, three miles west of Boston, is the oldest University in the United States. There are over 9,000 students.

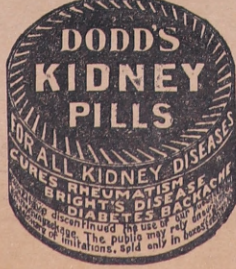
We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

"I thank you, madam, for your hospitality. Your kindness brings tears of gratitude to my eyes. 'Tis a hard, cruel world, and I, a harmless member of society, am hunted down by its myriads of the law simply because I bear a resemblance to a balloon." "A balloon! I fail to see the resemblance, my man." "Probably so, madam; but you see, like the balloon, I have no visible means of support!"

"Crows are hardy birds," remarked the boarder. "In cold weather I have known them to go five days without food." "That's nothing," chuckled the comedian boarder. "I've known crows to go five months without food." "Great Scott! What kind of crows were they?" "Why, scarecrows, of course."

It takes eleven complete processes to make a needle. The first is gauging the wire, and the last are drilling the eyes, finishing the points, and tempering. Each needle will pass through the hands of over a score of workmen.

The Caspian Sea is the largest inland body of water in the world. It is 740 miles long, and its area is about 140,000 square miles. It is at present rapidly diminishing in size.



Nothing I Ate Agreed With Me.



MRS. LENORA BODENHAMER.

Mrs. Lenora Bodenhamer, R.F.D. 1, Box 99, Kenersville, N. C., writes: "I suffered with stomach trouble and indigestion for some time, and nothing that I ate agreed with me. I was very nervous and experienced a continual feeling of uneasiness and fear. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good."

"I found in one of my Peruna books a description of my symptoms. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice. He said I had catarrh of the stomach. I took Peruna and Manalin and followed his directions and can now say that I feel as well as I ever did."

"I hope that all who are afflicted with the same symptoms will take Peruna, as it has certainly cured me."

The above is only one of hundreds who have written similar letters to Dr. Hartman. Just one such case as this entitles Peruna to the candid consideration of every one similarly afflicted. If this be true of the testimony of one person who ought to be the testimony of hundreds, yes thousands, of honest, sincere people. We have in our files a great many other testimonials.

TIME FOR CHEERS.

Mr. Pedagog: "Obseques are—well, now, if I should meet with a fatal accident what would we have?"
Chorus joyfully: "A holiday!"

A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, or any other ailment, should confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

DIGGING.

She: "No one knows what I've gone through since I married you."
He: "Well, if there's anything that you haven't gone through it must be my pyjamas, and they have no pockets."

LAZY OLD SOBERS, painful and disgusting! will not linger long after treatment with Weaver's Cerate has been begun:—Also, cleanse the blood with Weaver's Syrup.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best and truest work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR
A pure, hard Manitoba flour for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity. **STRONG & WHITE** AT YOUR GROCERS. DEALERS EVERYWHERE SUPPLIED WITH FLOUR AND FEED. WRITE US. WE ALSO MAKE "QUEEN CITY" BLEND FLOUR THAT HAS GAINED GREAT FAVOR AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD "ALL PURPOSES" FLOUR. **THE CAMPBELL MILLING CO. TORONTO JUNCTION ONT.**

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Two Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts. SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m. 2nd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, 9th and 23rd September, 6th and 20th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, \$25, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 2,500 tons. Sailing 2nd and 16th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, 9th and 23rd September, 6th and 20th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 20 Broadway, New York.

ISSUE NO. 22-07.

THE OLDEN FLAG.

(By Mrs. Elizabeth S. MacLeod, author of "Carols of Canada.")

Raise high the royal standard!
Shame not thy royal birth;
The prestige of thy might sustain,
Thou noblest of the earth!
Great Canada, thou fair, free land!
A world looks forth to thee;
No alien hand thy hand shall lead;
Thou'lt bow no servile knee.

Then rally round the olden flag!
O loyal hearts and true!
Let traitors scheme, or boasters brag,
To Canada prove true.

Float on, O flag of Empire vast!
Long may those colors wave
O'er many a blood-bought heritage;
The grandeur of thy fame doth light
The fields our fathers won.

The noblest gift which valiant sires
Could e'er bequeath his son.

Drop not, O peerless standard!
O loyal hearts and true!

Forget not ye the olden land,
Though cherishing the new.
Forget not hearts and hopes are one,
From Britain's sea-girl isles,
To where, beyond the Rocky steep,
The broad Pacific smiles.

Wave on, O flag of Empire vast!
O'er mountain, rock and stream;
Where wholesome fealty rests secure,
Beneath thy fervent gleam.

For, should the tramp of hostile feet
Arouse our peaceful shore,
Britannia's conquering sword would
Flash
Through Canada once more.

Then rally round the olden flag!
The loved red, white and blue;
Let traitors scheme, or boasters brag,
To Canada prove true.

PROMOTED THEN.

"How is it, Tommy?" asked the manager one day as he whittled his pencil with a knife borrowed from the junior office boy, "that you always have your knife with you, and the other boys haven't?"

Tommy hesitated for a moment, then, gathering courage, said:—

"The wages I get aren't enough for me to afford more than one pair of pants."

Money is believed to have been first coined in Aegina about 695 B.C.

A Requisite for the Rancher.—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle remedy of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.

YOUNG MEN WANTED—FOR FIRE- men and brakemen; experience unnecessary; over 500 positions open at the present time; high wages; rapid promotion to engineers and conductors; \$75 to \$200 per month; instructions by mail at your home without interruption with present occupation; we assist each student in securing a position; don't delay; write today for free catalogue, instructions and application blank. National Railway Training School, Inc., 1432 K, Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

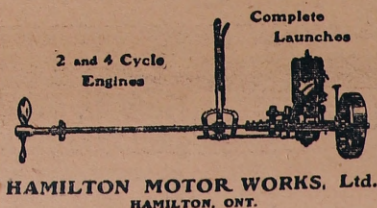
ABSOLUTE SECURITY 4 PER CENT TO DEPOSITORS

THE UNION TRUST CO. LIMITED

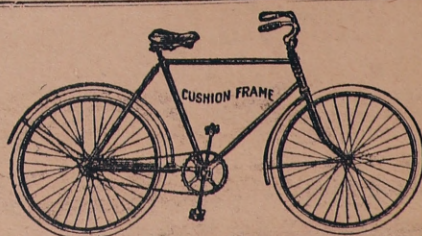
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Shoe Polish from 5c. up. Shoe repairing a specialty.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,

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FRENCH RED TAPE.

A Professor, His Lobsters and Some
Casks of Sea Water.

Last year a professor in one of the Paris universities resolved to study the habits of lobsters in his laboratory. As they live in salt water, the first care of the professor was, of course, to procure a supply of this medium. The common mortal will probably consider it a most simple task—to provide a few barrels of sea water. This, however, is not so in France. Sea water contains salt, and the production of salt is a source of revenue. This made it necessary for the professor to first obtain the permission of the minister of finance before he could travel and transport the water. When his application reached the ministry, a subordinate official was directed to inquire into the standing of the petitioner. This involved considerable correspondence, which passed through numerous channels and finally reached the chief of the department, who now initiated another investigation in order to ascertain why a Parisian professor should be so anxious to lower the level of the Atlantic ocean. After several weeks the inspector made favorable report. Some days later the petitioner was notified of the favorable consideration of his request in the usual elaborate official language, accompanied by circulars giving extracts from the penal code relative to infringements of the salt monopoly. Finally, after months of waiting, the professor was enabled to have some casks filled with salt water at a designated point on the seashore, of course under the supervision of another official, who duly issued a permit for the transportation of the liquid into the interior.

COSTLY RAZORS.

Some Gold Handled That Sell For \$50.
Handles of Silver and of Ivory.

If a man were content to shave himself with a razor having a hard rubber handle, as indeed most men are, he could buy one with a blade of very excellent quality for a dollar, but there are razors far more expensive than this.

Thus there are sold razors with handles of 18 carat gold and of plain smooth finish that bring \$50 each. A pair of such razors in a plain silver box can be bought for a hundred dollars.

But \$50 is not the limit of what one may pay for a gold handled razor. If the handle were elaborately chased its cost might mount up to twice that, or \$200 for a pair.

There are also sold, among those more expensive, silver handled razors which range in price from \$6.50 to \$30 each, \$6.50 being the price for one with a plain silver handle, while those more costly have their handles more or less elaborately chased or carved.

A man who did not altogether like a hard rubber handled razor might find his fancy suited with one having a handle of ivory, and an ivory handled razor need not necessarily be expensive. A razor with a plain ivory handle can be bought for \$2. Of course any carving would add to the cost.

Costly razors are usually sold for gifts.

The Age of Marriage.

The age of legal capacity to marry in England is much lower than in Italy. The English law has adopted in this respect a law of Roman and even Athenian origin, by which the ages of fourteen and twelve were fixed as the marriageable ages of males and females, respectively. In Italy the age is fixed by the civil code at eighteen and fifteen. Formerly the age of sponsals in England was as low as seven for both sexes, but such marriage was not considered perfect, for the parties might disagree to it when they arrived at the mature age of twelve or fourteen.

Poets' Themes.

The cynics of our time have white-washed many of the vices. Poets like the earlier Swinburne practically praised lust as an expression of the love of life. Poets like Mr. Rudyard Kipling practically praised cruelty as an expression of the love of life. Poets like Mr. Henry and Mr. John Davidson have practically praised drunkenness, or violence, or obscenity as expressions of the love of life.—G. K. Chesterton in London News.

Proof Positive.

The policeman had shot a fleeing prisoner. "It was an accident," he explained to his superior. "What proof have you of that?" "Why, I hit him, didn't I?" rejoined the accused with an air of finality.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Surprise, All Right.

"My husband has promised to allow me to choose what I want for my birthday." "Oh, then there will be no surprises this year." "Yes, there will. He will be surprised enough when he gets the bill."

Better Than Dying.

Teacher—Now, children, remember the text, "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you die." Pupil—Please, teacher, in our family we don't. We all take castor oil next day.—Life.

A Helping Hand.

Rich Old Uncle—And remember, dear, that when I die all that I have goes to you, Niece.—Thank you, uncle. Do let me give you more niece pie.—Harper's Weekly.

In Garrick's time when the weather was warm the men in the pit took off coats and vests.

BIRD SUPERSTITIONS.

Quaker Beliefs That Were Held by the
Ancient Mariners.

Birds as inhabitants of the air very naturally chosen by the ancients as omens and augurs of future happenings. The sensitiveness to atmospheric changes shown by many birds aided in establishing these notions. The real cause of a coming storm or calm were doubtless magnified by the anxious, superstitious sailor.

The custom of hanging the sea swallow so that the bill may point to the wind arose from the old time custom of suspending the bird by the feet, expecting it would renew its feathers as it flew.

Divination by the flight of birds was a favorite method in the olden times. Sailors watched their flight for indications of prosperous voyages and favorable winds. As they were thought to fly through the air to heaven, they easily became messengers of the will of the gods.

The albatross is believed by Jack tar to sleep on the winds. It was at one time thought that the petrel hatched its eggs under its wings.

The fishhawk was at one time kept in chests to keep away moths. The fishhawk was esteemed a bringer of good luck; it boded good or evil as its cry was to the right or left.

There was an old superstition that gulls were never seen bleeding. Shooting stars were then supposed to be the half digested food of winter gulls.

CLEOPATRA.

The Story of Her Death From the Bite
of an Asp.

It is admitted that Cleopatra killed herself to avoid being exhibited at Rome in the triumph of Octavius, who had made war upon her and Antony and because the latter had divorced his (Octavius) sister on the queen's account. But did she die from a snake's bite? It is better to think not. "If her death had been caused by any serpent, the small viper would rather have been chosen than the large asp, but the story is disproved by her having decked herself in the royal ornaments and being found dead without any marks or suspicion of poison on her body."

Death from a serpent's bite could not have been mistaken, and her vanity would not have allowed her to choose one which would have disfigured her in so frightful a manner.

Other poisons were well understood and easy of access, and no boy would have ventured to carry an asp in a basket of figs, some of which he even offered to the guards as he passed, and even Plutarch shows that the story of the asp was doubtful. Nor is the statue carried in Augustus' triumph, which had an asp upon it, any proof of his belief in it, since the snake was the emblem of Egyptian royalty. The statue (or the crown) of Cleopatra could not have been without one, and this was probably the origin of the whole story.

Deaf Dogs Are Rare.

People have been known to excuse watch dogs for dereliction of duty on the ground that the dogs might be hard of hearing. This excuse ought not to go. A veterinary surgeon of Cleveland remarked that in his thirty-five years' experience he had never heard of a deaf dog. His remark led to inquiries among two or three other veterinarians and not one had ever heard of a dog that couldn't hear. When a watch dog or any other dog doesn't hear a man that is prowling about the house it is because it doesn't want to hear. Horses are frequently treated by veterinarians for deafness, and even cats are hard of hearing occasionally, but deaf dogs seem to be unknown in Cleveland at least.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Mohammedan Oath.

Of all the many forms of taking the oath used in the courts perhaps the most picturesque is that which the Mohammedan is required to take. It is a silent ceremony. The son of Islam places his right hand flat upon the Koran and puts the other on his forehead; then he brings his forehead down to and in contact with the book. He then raises himself and looks up steadfastly for some seconds. The officer of the court should then—though the Mohammedan forgets this—ask the Mohammedan, "Are you bound by the ceremony you have performed to speak the truth?" and the answer is, "I am." In India the ceremony has been abolished in favor of an affirmation.

Milk In Turkey.

In Turkey there is a great consumption of the milk of the buffalo, the common cow, the goat and the ewe, but it is hardly ever used in a natural state. After slow cooling the milk is treated with a ferment taken from the previous day's supply. In a few hours a curd forms which is called *ayran*. The preparation is preferred to milk, and it has a pleasant, clean, acid taste and is, of course, nutritious.

The Happy Family.

Mrs. Scraggington (in the midst of her reading)—Here is an item which says that full grown rhinoceroses cost \$12,000 apiece. Mr. Scraggington (meanly)—Eh-ah! And isn't it a pity that women can't wear them on their hats?—Smart Set.

His Smile.

Old Hanks (sitting for his photograph)—What are you asking me to look pleasant for? Blame it, ah! I smiling? Photographs—Yes, sir, that's why I am asking you to try to look pleasant.—Chicago Tribune.

We are best of all led to men's principles by what they do.—Butler.

LIVING IN PARIS.

The Way One Rents an Apartment in
the French Capital.

An apartment should be seen on a sunny day before engaging, and it is not legally secured until papers are signed. The lease is on a quarterly basis. Payments are made in advance the 15th of January, April, June and October and occupancy given up to these dates. But when intending to leave the tenant should give his three months' notice before the first day of these months. Failure to do this and neglect of the governmental tribute of a stamped paper hold him to a further three months' liability, as many a rueful American can witness. To avoid this it is merely needful to buy a stamped sheet of paper for 8 cents of the tobaccoist, legal vendor of all stamps, write the notice thereon and give it to the landlord personally or send it to him by registered letter. The concierge, although he collects the rent and has full charge of the house, is neither authorized to let the apartment nor to receive notices. In the paper signed by tenant and landlord the former guarantees to return the apartment in good condition, and if it is freshly papered, painted and waxed there will doubtless be something to pay on leaving, but care and economy in nail holes make the damages slight.—Circle Magazine.

VENUS OF MILO.

The Famous Ancient Statue in the
Louvre at Paris.

The Venus of Milo in the Louvre, Paris, is supposed by some to be the work of Alexandros, one of the Asiatic Greek sculptors. It is said that the base of the statue bearing the artist's name was destroyed for the purpose of causing the king of France to believe that the work was more ancient than it really was.

It was discovered on the island of Milo in 1820 by a peasant. It was in a niche in a wall which had been buried for years. The Marquis of Rivere bought it and gave it as a present to Louis XVIII. of France. It is made from two blocks of marble joined above the drapery which envelops the legs. As it now stands it has two blemishes, which have been repaired by modern artists. The tip of the nose was broken when it was found and also the foot which projects beyond the drapery.

In point of fact, it has a great deal more resemblance to a goddess than to a beautiful woman. At one time it was dressed in clothes of a modern sort, and the effect was anything but pleasing. The figure of the statue is not at all adapted to modern clothes.

Why He Did Not Marry.

As a reason for not marrying Brahms once wrote to a friend: "At the time when I should have wished to marry, my compositions were either hissed at or at any rate very coolly received. I knew their worth, though, and that sooner or later the page would be turned, and in unmarried solitude I never really took my reverses to heart. But to be questioned by a wife at such moments, to have her inquiring eyes anxiously fixed upon me, to hear her ask, 'Again a fiasco?' no, that I could never have borne, for, however much she loved me and believed in me, I could not have expected her to have unwavering faith in my subsequent victory. And had she attempted to console me! Ugh! I never think of it. It would have been little less than hell!"—Monthly Review.

Convenient Arrangement.

"What are you buying now?" "I am looking for some present to give my wife on her birthday. I tell you, making presents costs a heap of money."

"Why don't you do as I do? I have never failed to make my wife a present on her birthday every year for twenty-five years, and I am not out a penny thus far."

"How do you manage it?"

"It is very simple. After we were married, when her birthday came round, I gave her a 50 note. When my birthday came round, she gave me the note back, and we have kept that ever since, and neither of us is out a penny."—London Tit-Bits.

Like Calling For a Drink.

A hard drinker was told by his doctor that he could be cured if every time he felt that he must have a drink he would immediately take something to eat instead. The man followed the advice and was cured, but the habit of asking for food had become so fixed with him that once he was nearly locked up as a lunatic. He was stopped at a hotel, and, hearing a great commotion in the room next to his, peeped over the transom to see what the matter was. He saw and rushed madly down to the office and shouted to the clerk: "The man in 153 has shot himself! Ham and egg sandwich, please!"

Wrong Frame of Mind.

"Caroline, aren't you ever going to join the church?" "Of course I am, Aunt Rachel, some day. But you ought to know better than ask me to do it when I'm right in the midst of this dratted house cleaning."

The Old Order Changes.

The old Scots parliament decreed that "gold and football shall be utterly evil done," and today the Scots parliament does not exist, while football and golf have inherited the earth.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Every good action prompts to a repetition thereof.

HARDWARE!

Just placed in stock:

200 Barrels Belleville Portland Cement.

400 Gallons Elephant and Sherwin Williams Paints.

A car of Asbestic Plaster.

A car of Wire Nails.

300 Screen Doors and Windows, all newest patterns.

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THE

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(Published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

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JOHN PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

The temperance movement is undoubtedly becoming stronger throughout the province. This is evidenced in various ways, but not more so than by the annual report of the license branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department, which shows that the number of licenses in the Province has decreased during the past year by one hundred and forty-five. The total number issued during the year was 4,216. The amount of fines collected increased in the same year by over \$8,000, and the provincial revenue licenses was increased by \$201,696. There were 4,216 commitments for drunkenness during the year, of which 1,928 were in Toronto and the county of York.

Weak Kidneys

Weak Kidneys, surely point to weak kidney nerves. The kidneys, like the heart, and the stomach, find their weakness, not in the organ itself, but in the nerves that control and strengthen them. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a medicine specifically prepared to reach these controlling nerves. To doctor the kidneys alone, is futile. It is a waste of time, and of money as well.

If your back aches or is weak, if the urine scalds, or is dark and strong, if you have symptoms of Bright's or other distressing or dangerous kidney disease, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month—Tablets or Liquid—and see what it can and will do for you. Druggist recommend and sell.

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All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diagnosed and special treatment given.

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Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation, Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles, Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and Chronic Diseases treated by the most approved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should have an X RAY Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M.B., M.D.C.M., Physician-in-Charge.

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in connection.

While railway wrecks in Canada from broken rails have not been proportionately so numerous as in the United States, still they have been numerous enough to demand a rigid investigation from the railway commission. It is therefore, gratifying to know that the broken rail problem is now being considered by that body. There have been six wrecks in Canada since November 15 last, resulting in the loss of life, and directly attributable to broken rails. There was one in November, one in January, one in February, and three in the last two months. There were several other accidents from broken rails, but not serious enough to demand the attention of the officials of the commission.

The Provincial Government has decided to establish agricultural courses in the high schools at Collingwood, Galt, Essex Centre, Perth, Morrisburg and Lindsay.

Mrs. Newlywed—My husband admires everything about me: my voice, my eyes, my form, my hands!
Friend—And what do you admire about him?
Mrs. Newlywed—His good taste.

How do you know you do not need

Bu-Ju

The Gentle Kidney Pill

If there is pain in the back and through the hips, you need Bu-Ju. If the hands and ankles are swollen, you need Bu-Ju. If there are headaches or neuralgia, you need Bu-Ju. If you are nervous and don't sleep well at night, you need Bu-Ju. If there is a constant desire to urinate, you need Bu-Ju. If the urine is reddish, cloudy, milky, hot and scalding, you need Bu-Ju. Especially if you are tormented with inflammatory or Muscular Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, you certainly do need Bu-Ju. If you have any of the above symptoms, don't hesitate; don't delay. Take Bu-Ju, and cure yourself.

I am anxious for you should know the relief I have derived from taking Bu-Ju. I suffered for years with pain in the back, especially on rising in the morning, and I am pleased to say that Bu-Ju has completely disappeared. I have been able to sleep peacefully, and I feel like a new man. I would strongly advise anyone suffering from kidney trouble to take Bu-Ju without delay.

It costs only 3c. a day to take Bu-Ju, cure. 50c. a large box. At druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

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